B。II。自己是

数生姜分补开

习题全解3臟豬饿第13版

南京大学数学系 廖良文 许 宁 编著

不定积分 定积分

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吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(二)——分析引论 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(二)——不定积分 定积分 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(四)——級数 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(五)——级数 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(五)——多元函数的微分学 带参数的积分 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(六)——重积分和曲线积分 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(六)——重积分和曲线积分



ъ. П. 吉米多维奇 ъ. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ

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前言

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:1,

数学分析是大学数学系的一门重要必修课,是学习其它数学课的基础。同时,也是理工科高等数学的主要组成部分。

吉米多维奇著的《数学分析习题集》是一本国际知名的著作,它在中国有很大影响,早在上世纪五十年代,国内就出版了该书的中译本。安徽人民出版社翻译出版了新版的吉米多维奇《数学分析习题集》,以俄文第 13 版(最新版本)为基础,新版的习题集在原版的基础上增加了部分新题,共计有五千道习题,数量多,内容丰富,包括了数学分析的全部主题。部分习题难度较大,初学者不易解答。为了给广大高校师生提供学习参考,应安徽人民出版社的同志邀请,我们为新版的习题集作解答。本书可以作为学习数学分析过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,学习数学,做练习题是一个很重要的环节。通过做练习题,可以巩固我们所学到的知识,加深我们对基础概念的理解,还可以提高我们的运算能力,逻辑推理能力,综合分析能力。所以,我们希望读者遇到问题一定要认真思考,努力找出自己的解答,不要轻易查抄本书的解答。

廖良文编写了第一、二、三、四及八章习题的解答,许宁编写了第六、七章习题的解答。本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内的一些数学分析教科书及已有的题解,在许多方面得到了启发, 谨对原书的作者表示感谢,在此,不再一一列出。

本书自出版以来受到广大高校师生的高度肯定,深受读者喜爱,畅销不衰。此次再版,我们纠正了前一版中存在的个别错误, 对版面进行了适当调整。在此对为此书付出辛勤劳动的各位老师表示深切的谢意!

由于我们水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

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第三章 不定积分

§ 1. 最简单的不定积分

1. **不定积分的概念** 若函数 f(x) 在(a,b) 区间有定义且是连续的,F(x) 是其原函数,即 F'(x) = f'(x),则当 a < x < b时,

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C, \quad a < x < b$$

其中 C 为任意常数.

2. 不定积分的基本性质

(1)
$$d\left[\int f(x)dx\right] = f(x)dx$$
;

(2)
$$\int d\Phi(x) = \Phi(x) + C;$$

(3)
$$\int Af(x)dx = A\int f(x)dx \quad (A 为常数且A \neq 0);$$

(4)
$$\int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx.$$

3. 最简积分表

(1)
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C(n \neq -1);$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \ln|x| + C(x \neq 0);$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \arctan x + C, \\ -\arccos x + C; \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C;$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C, \\ -\arccos x + C; \end{cases}$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}| + C;$$

(7)
$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C(a > 0, a \neq 1);$$
$$\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C;$$

(8)
$$\int \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\cos x + C;$$

(9)
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(11) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C;$$

(12)
$$\int \mathrm{sh} x \mathrm{d}x = \mathrm{ch}x + C;$$

(13)
$$\int \operatorname{ch} x \, \mathrm{d} x = \operatorname{sh} x + C;$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x} = -\coth x + C;$$

$$(15) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 x} = \mathrm{th}x + C.$$

4. 积分的基本方法

(1) 换元积分法 若

$$\int f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = F(x) + C,$$

则
$$\int f(u) du = F(u) + C,$$

其中 $u = \varphi(x)$ 为连续可微分函数.

(2) 分项积分法 若 $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$, $\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx.$

(3) 代换法 若 f(x) 是连续函数,则假设

$$x = \varphi(t)$$
,

其中 $\varphi(t)$ 与其导数 $\varphi'(t)$ 都是连续的,则得出

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$$

运用最简积分表,求出下列积分(1628~1653).

[1628]
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx.$$

解
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx = \int (27-27x^2+9x^4-x^6) dx$$
$$= 27x-9x^3+\frac{9}{5}x^5-\frac{1}{7}x^7+C.$$

[1629]
$$\int x^2 (5-x)^4 dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int (625x^2 - 500x^3 + 150x^4 - 20x^5 + x^6) dx$$

$$= \frac{625}{3}x^3 - 125x^4 + 30x^5 - \frac{10}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 + C.$$

[1630]
$$\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)dx.$$

解
$$\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)dx$$
$$= \int (1-6x+11x^2-6x^3)dx$$
$$= x-3x^2+\frac{11}{3}x^3-\frac{3}{2}x^4+C.$$

[1631]
$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{x}-2\ln |x|+x+C.$$

[1632]
$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx$$
.

解
$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx$$

$$= a \ln |x| - \frac{a^2}{x} - \frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + C.$$

[1633]
$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1634]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17}x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}x\sqrt[4]{x} - \frac{24}{17}x\sqrt[12]{x^5} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{x^3} + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1635 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int (x^{-\frac{3}{4}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{5}{3}}) dx
= -3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{9}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{9}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} + C
= -\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x}}(1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3) + C.$$

[1636]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \, dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C = \frac{4(x^2 + 7)}{7\sqrt[4]{x}} + C.$$

[1637]
$$\int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx$$

$$= \int (2 - 2\sqrt[6]{76}x^{-\frac{1}{6}} + 3\sqrt{9}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) dx$$

$$= 2x - \frac{12}{5}\sqrt[6]{76}x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{9}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

[1638]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^3} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^5}\right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x^4} + C.$$

$$[1639] \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$
$$= x - \arctan x + C.$$

$$[1640] \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1-x^2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \int \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx$$
$$= -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C.$$

[1641]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2 - 1}\right) dx$$

$$= x + 2\ln\left|\frac{x - 1}{x + 1}\right| + C.$$
[1642]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \arcsin x + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[1643]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{x^4 - 1}} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right| + C.$$

[1644]
$$\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int (2^{x} + 3^{x})^{2} dx = \int (4^{x} + 2 \cdot 6^{x} + 9^{x}) dx$$
$$= \frac{4^{x}}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{6^{x}}{\ln 6} + \frac{9^{x}}{\ln 9} + C.$$

[1645]
$$\int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx = \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{2^x \cdot 5^x} dx$$
$$= \int \left[2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x - \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \right] dx$$

$$=-\frac{2}{\ln 5} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x + \frac{1}{5 \ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + C.$$

$$[1646] \int \frac{e^{3x}+1}{e^x+1} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C.$$

[1647]
$$\int (1+\sin x+\cos x) dx.$$

解
$$\int (1+\sin x + \cos x) dx = x - \cos x + \sin x + C.$$

[1648]
$$\int \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} \, \mathrm{d}x \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi).$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx = \int \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} dx$$
$$= \int [\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x)](\cos x - \sin x) dx$$
$$= (\sin x + \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x) + C.$$

[1649]
$$\int \cot^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

[1650]
$$\int \tan^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C.$$

[1651]
$$\int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) \, \mathrm{d} x.$$

解
$$\int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) dx = a \operatorname{ch} x + b \operatorname{sh} x + C.$$

[1652]
$$\int th^2 x dx.$$

• 解
$$\int th^2 x dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{ch^2 x}\right) dx = x - thx + C.$$

[1653]
$$\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int \operatorname{cth}^{2} x \, dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x}\right) dx = x - \coth x + C.$$

【1654】 证明:若
$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$
,

则
$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + C \quad (a \neq 0).$$

证明 由
$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$
,

知
$$F'(x) = f(x)$$
,

从而
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\frac{1}{a} F(ax+c) \right] = F'(ax+b) = f(ax+b),$$

所以
$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C.$$

求解下列积分 $(1655 \sim 1673)$.

[1655]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+a}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+a} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x+a)}{x+a} = \ln|x+a| + C.$$

[1656]
$$\int (2x-3)^{10} dx.$$

解
$$\int (2x-3)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x-3)^{10} d(2x-3)$$
$$= \frac{1}{22} (2x-3)^{11} + C.$$

[1657]
$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int (1-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1-3x)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x) \sqrt[3]{(1-3x)} + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1658 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-5x}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-5x}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \int (2-5x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}(2-5x) = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2(2-5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2-5x} + C.$$

[1659]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} \int (5x-2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} d(5x-2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) (5x-2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{2}{15(5x-2)\sqrt{5x-2}} + C.$$

[1660]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx = -\int (1-x)^{-\frac{3}{5}} d(1-x)$$
$$= -\frac{5}{2} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{5}} + C = -\frac{5}{2} \sqrt[5]{(1-x)^2} + C.$$

[1661]
$$\int \frac{dx}{2+3x^2}$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2+3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)}{1+(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) + C.$$

[1662]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2-3x^2}$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2-3x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)}{1-(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x}{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}x} \right| + C.$$
[1663] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}.$

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x) + C.$$
[1664] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}.$

$$\text{MF } \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2-1}} + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + \sqrt{(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2-1} \right| + C.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + \sqrt{(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2 - 1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2 - 2} \right| + C$$

其中
$$C = C_1 - \frac{\ln 2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$
.

[1665]
$$\int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx.$$

解
$$\int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx = -\int e^{-x} d(-x) - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} d(-2x)$$
$$= -e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C.$$

[1666]
$$\int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx.$$

解
$$\int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cos 5x - x\sin 5\alpha + C.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cot\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C.$$

[1668]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \cos x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\cos x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \tan\frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1669]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\cos x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\cos x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -\cot\frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1670]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{1+\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}$$

$$=-\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)+C.$$

[1671]
$$\int [\sinh(2x+1) + \cosh(2x-1)] dx$$
.

[1672]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \mathrm{th} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$[1673] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\mathrm{sh}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -2 \operatorname{cth} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

通过适当地变换被积表达式,求解下列积分($1674 \sim 1720$).

[1674]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

[1675]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1+x^3)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

$$[1676] \int \frac{x dx}{3 - 2x^2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{3 - 2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(3 - 2x^2)}{(3 - 2x^2)}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln |3 - 2x^2| + C.$$

[1677]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + C.$$

[1678]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{4 + x^4}.$$

M
$$\int \frac{x dx}{4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

[1679]
$$\int \frac{x^3 \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^8 - 2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 - 2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{(x^4)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

[1680]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}}.$$

提示:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2\arctan\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1681]
$$\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}.$$

解
$$\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = -\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

第 多维奇数学分析习题全解(三)

[1682]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$
解
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{d(\frac{1}{|x|})}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{|x|})^2}}$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{1}{|x|} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right| + C.$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x}\right| + C.$$

[1683]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$$
,则有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t}{\frac{1}{t}\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{|t|}{t} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \operatorname{arcsin}t + C = -\operatorname{sgn}\frac{1}{x} \cdot \operatorname{arcsin}\frac{1}{x} + C.$$

[1684]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$. 则

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t}{\left(\frac{1}{t^2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t}{\frac{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|t|^3}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot t \, dt}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}t \int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= (1+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}t + C = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}x + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$

[1685]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d(x^2 - 1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + C.$$

[1686]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3 + 27)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3 + 27)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{24} \int (8x^3 + 27)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(8x^3 + 27)$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{8x^3 + 27} + C.$$

[1687]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}.$$

解 由 x(1+x) > 0,知 x > 0 或 x < -1.

当x > 0时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}}$$
$$= 2\ln|\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}|+C.$$

当 x < -1时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = -\int \frac{d[-(1+x)]}{\sqrt{(-x)[-(1+x)]}}$$
$$= -2\int \frac{d(\sqrt{-(1+x)})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{-(1+x)})^2}}$$

$$=-2\ln |\sqrt{-x}+\sqrt{-(1+x)}|+C.$$

总之
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\mathrm{sgn}x \cdot \ln(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|1+x|}) + C.$$

[1688]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}.$$

解 要使
$$x(1-x) > 0$$
,必须 $0 < x < 1$,所以

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2\arcsin\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1689]
$$\int x e^{-x^2} dx$$
.

解
$$\int x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$$

[1690]
$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{2 + e^x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{2 + e^x} = \int \frac{d(2 + e^x)}{2 + e^x} = \ln(2 + e^x) + C.$$

[1691]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{(e^x)^2 + 1} = \arctan(e^x) + C.$$

$$[1692] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^{2x}}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = \int \frac{dx}{e^x \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}} = -\int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1+(e^{-x})^2}}$$
$$= -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}) + C.$$

[1693]
$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int \ln^2 x d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C.$$

[1694]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \ln(\ln x)}$$
$$= \int \frac{d[\ln(\ln x)]}{\ln(\ln x)} = \ln |\ln(\ln x)| + C.$$

[1695]
$$\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^5 x d(\sin x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + C.$$

$$[1696] \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx = -\int \cos^{-\frac{3}{2}} x d(\cos x)$$
$$= 2\cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} x + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C.$$

[1697]
$$\int \tan x \, dx.$$

解
$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x}$$
$$= -\ln|\cos x| + C.$$

[1698]
$$\int \cot x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x}$$
$$= \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x - \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C.$$

$$[1700] \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx.$$

解 当
$$|a| = |b| \neq 0$$
 时,

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{|a|} \int \sin x \cos x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{|a|} \int \sin x d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{2|a|} \sin^2 x + C.$$

当
$$|a| \neq |b|$$
 时,

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)\sin^2 x + b^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)\sin^2 x + b^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}}{a^2 - b^2} + C.$$

[1700. 1]
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\cos x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\cos x)^2 - 1}}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\sqrt{2}\cos x + \sqrt{2\cos^2 x - 1}| + C.$$

[1700. 2]
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\sin x)}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2}\sin x)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin(\sqrt{2}\sin x) + C.$$

[1700.3]
$$\int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{\cosh 2x}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{\cosh 2x}} dx \\
= \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{2\cosh^2 x - 1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\cosh x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\cosh x)^2 - 1}} \\
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}\cosh x + \sqrt{2\cosh^2 x - 1}) + C.$$

$$[1701] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \sqrt[4]{\cot x}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \sqrt[4]{\cot x} = -\int (\cot x)^{-\frac{1}{4}} d(\cot x)$$
$$= -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\cot^3 x} + C.$$

$$[1702] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

[1703]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{2}{x}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$= \int \frac{d\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[1704]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$
$$= \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C.$$

[1705] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}x}.$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{shx} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{sh\frac{x}{2}ch\frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{1}{th\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{ch^2\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$= \int \frac{d\left(th\frac{x}{2}\right)}{th\frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|th\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[1706]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}x} = \int \frac{2\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^x)}{1 + (\mathrm{e}^x)^2}$$
$$= 2\arctan(\mathrm{e}^x) + C.$$

$$[1707] \int \frac{\mathrm{sh}x \mathrm{ch}x}{\sqrt{\mathrm{sh}^4 x + \mathrm{ch}^4 x}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 因为

$$\begin{split} {\rm sh}^4 x + {\rm ch}^4 x &= ({\rm sh}^2 x + {\rm ch}^2 x)^2 - 2 {\rm sh}^2 x {\rm ch}^2 x \\ &= {\rm ch}^2 2 x - \frac{1}{2} {\rm sh}^2 2 x = \frac{1 + {\rm ch}^2 2 x}{2}, \end{split}$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\sinh x \cosh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x}} dx$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{4} d(\cosh 2x)}{\sqrt{1 + \cosh^2 2x}}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln(\cosh 2x + \sqrt{1 + \cosh^2 2x}) + C.$$

$$[1708] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cosh^2 x \sqrt[3]{\tanh^2 x}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x \sqrt[3]{\tanh^2 x}} = \int (\tanh x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(\tanh x) = 3\sqrt[3]{\tanh x} + C.$$

[1709]
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$$

[1710]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C.$$

[1711]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

[1712]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

提示:
$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$
.

A
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C.$$

[1713]
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}}\right]}{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left[\frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right] + C.$$

[1714]
$$\int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5 + 1)^4} = \int \frac{x^{14} dx}{x^{20} (1 + x^{-5})^4} = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(1 + x^{-5})}{(1 + x^{-5})^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (1 + x^{-5})^{-3} + C_1 = \frac{x^{15}}{15(x^5 + 1)^3} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{(x^5 + 1)^3 - 3x^{10} - 3x^5 - 1}{15(x^5 + 1)^3} + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{3x^{10} + 3x^5 + 1}{15(x^5 + 1)^3} + C_1$$

其中
$$C = C_1 + \frac{1}{15}$$
.

[1715]
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}}.$$

解 当
$$n=-2$$
时,

$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln|x| + C.$$

当 $n\neq -2$ 时,

$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx = \frac{2}{n+2} \int \frac{d(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})}{\sqrt{1+(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})^2}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{n+2} \ln(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + \sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}) + C.$$

[1716]
$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

$$[1717] \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sin^2 x}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int\frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sin x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sin x\right)^2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sin x\right)+C.$$

$$[1718] \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2x}{2},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{1 + \cos^2 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\cos 2x) + C.$$

[1719]
$$\int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{2^{x} \cdot 3^{x}}{9^{x} - 4^{x}} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{2} - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3 - \ln 2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{2} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left|\frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x} - 1}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x} + 1}\right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left|\frac{3^{x} - 2^{x}}{3^{x} + 2^{x}}\right| + C.$$

[1720]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}}.$$

用分项积分法计算下列积分(1721 \sim 1765).

[1721]
$$\int x^2 (2-3x^2)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int x^2 (2-3x^2)^2 dx = \int (4x^2 - 12x^4 + 9x^6) dx$$
$$= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{12}{5}x^5 + \frac{9}{7}x^7 + C.$$

[1721. 1]
$$\int x(1-x)^{10} dx$$
.

解 法一:
$$\int x(1-x)^{10} dx = -\frac{1}{11} \int xd[(1-x)^{11}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{11}x(1-x)^{11} + \frac{1}{11} \int (1-x)^{11} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{11}x(1-x)^{11} - \frac{1}{122}(1-x)^{12} + C.$$
法二:
$$\int x(1-x)^{10} dx = \int [(x-1)+1](x-1)^{10} dx$$

$$= \int [(x-1)^{11} + (x-1)^{10}] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^{12} + \frac{1}{11}(x-1)^{11} + C.$$

[1722]
$$\int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \int \left(-1 + \frac{2}{1-x}\right) dx$$
= $-x - 2\ln|1-x| + C$.

[1723]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln|1 + x| + C.$$

[1724]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx = \int \left(x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{3+x}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 9x - 27\ln|3+x| + C.$$

[1725]
$$\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

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=
$$\int dx + \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = x + \ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

【1726】 $\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx.$
解 $\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx = \int \frac{(x^2-2)-4x+6}{2-x^2} dx$
= $\int \left(-1-\frac{4x}{2-x^2} + \frac{6}{2-x^2}\right) dx$
= $-x+2\ln|2-x^2| + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+x}{\sqrt{2}-x} \right| + C.$
【1727】 $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx.$
解 $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} = \int \frac{[(x-1)+1]^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx$
= $\int [(1-x)^{-98} - 2(1-x)^{-99} + (1-x)^{-100}] dx$
= $\frac{1}{97(1-x)^{97}} - \frac{1}{49(1-x)^{98}} + \frac{1}{99(1-x)^{99}} + C.$
【1728】 $\int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx.$
解 $\int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx = \int \left(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx$
= $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \ln|x+1| + C.$
【1729】 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$
解 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} = \int \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}) dx$
= $\frac{1}{2}[(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}] + C.$

[1730]
$$\int x \sqrt{2-5x} dx.$$

提示:
$$x = -\frac{1}{5}(2-5x) + \frac{2}{5}$$
.

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$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int x \sqrt{2 - 5x} dx = \int \left[-\frac{1}{5} (2 - 5x) + \frac{2}{5} \right] (2 - 5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{1}{5} (2 - 5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} (2 - 5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{125} (2 - 5x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{75} (2 - 5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$[1731] \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1 - 3x}} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(1 - 3x) - 1}{(1 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \left[(1 - 3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (1 - 3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (1 - 3x)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6} (1 - 3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1 + 2x}{10} (1 - 3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

[1732]
$$\int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} \, dx
= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[(x^2+1) - 1 \right] (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \, d(1+x^2)
= \frac{1}{2} \left[(1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] \, d(1+x^2)
= \frac{3}{14} (1+x^2)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{8} (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C
= \frac{12x^2-9}{56} (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

[1733]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)(x+3)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3}\right) \mathrm{d}x \\
= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left|\frac{x-1}{x+3}\right| + C.$$

$$[1734] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - 1)(x + 2)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left|\frac{x - 1}{x + 2}\right| + C.$$

[1735]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+2}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \arctan x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1736]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 3)} = \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 3}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x + \sqrt{2}} \right| - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1737]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)} dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+2}\right) dx$$
$$= \ln \frac{|x+3|^3}{(x+2)^2} + C.$$

[1738]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}\right) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} + C.$$

[1739]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} \quad (a \neq b).$$

$$\begin{split} & \textbf{#} \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} = \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - 2 \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)}\right] \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - \frac{2}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b}\right)\right] \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b}\right) - \frac{2}{(b-a)^3} \ln \left|\frac{x+a}{x+b}\right| + C. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1740 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2). \\ & = \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+b^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+b^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \left(\frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \arctan \frac{x}{b}\right) + C. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1741 \end{bmatrix} \int \sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x. \\ & \text{#} \int \sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C. \end{split}$$

[1742]
$$\int \cos^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

[1743]
$$\int \sin x \sin(x+\alpha) dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin x \sin(x + \alpha) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos \alpha - \cos(2x + \alpha)] dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}x\cos\alpha-\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x+\alpha)+C.$$

[1744]
$$\int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 5x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C.$$

$$[1745] \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} dx.$$

解
$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\cos \frac{5x}{6} + \cos \frac{x}{6}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{5} \sin \frac{5x}{6} + 3 \sin \frac{x}{6} + C.$$

[1746]
$$\int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\sin 5x - \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + C.$$

[1747]
$$\int \sin^3 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin^3 x dx = -\int \sin^2 x d(\cos x)$$
$$= \int (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C.$$

[1748]
$$\int \cos^3 x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \cos^3 x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x)$$
$$= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C.$$

[1749]
$$\int \sin^4 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C.$$

[1750]
$$\int \cos^4 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cos^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C.$$

[1751]
$$\int \cot^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

[1752]
$$\int \tan^3 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \tan^3 x dx = \int \tan x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$
$$= \int \tan x d(\tan x) - \int \tan x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln|\cos x| + C$$

注:参见题 1697:
$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$
.

$$[1753] \int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 6x) \cdot \frac{1}{4} (3\sin 2x - \sin 6x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (3\sin 2x - 3\cos 6x \sin 2x - \sin 6x + \sin 6x \cdot \cos 6x) dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{3}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 6x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 12x\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x$$

$$+ \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x + C.$$

$$[1754] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}.$$

提示:
$$1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \tan x - \cot x + C.$$

$$[1755] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}(\sin x)$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x} + C.$$

注:由 1704 题知

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|.$$

[1756]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^2 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

注:由 1703 题知

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$[1757] \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} d(\sin x)$$
$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x\right) d(\sin x) = \ln|\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C.$$

$$[1758] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^4 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^4 x} = \int \sec^2 x \cdot \sec^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}(\tan x)$$
$$= \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C.$$

[1759]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\mathrm{e}^x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.$$

[1760]
$$\int \frac{(1+e^x)^2}{1+e^{2x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{(1+e^x)^2}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \left(1+2\frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}\right) dx$$
$$= \int dx + 2\int \frac{d(e^x)}{1+(e^x)^2} = x + 2\arctan(e^x) + C.$$

[1761]
$$\int \mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{d}x$$
.

解
$$\int sh^2 x dx = \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2}{4} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} sh2x - \frac{1}{2} x + C.$$

[1762] $\int \mathrm{ch}^2 x \mathrm{d}x$.

解
$$\int \cosh^2 x dx = \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2}{4} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{2} x + C.$$

[1763] $\int shx sh2x dx.$

解
$$\int shx \cdot sh2x dx = 2 \int sh^2 x chx dx$$
$$= 2 \int sh^2 x d(shx) = \frac{2}{3} sh^3 x + C.$$

[1764] $\int \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} 3x \, \mathrm{d}x$.

解
$$\int \cosh x \cdot \cosh 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (e^{x} + e^{-x}) (e^{3x} + e^{-3x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (e^{4x} + e^{-4x} + e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (e^{4x} - e^{-4x}) + \frac{1}{8} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sinh 4x + \frac{1}{4} \sinh 2x + C.$$

$$[1765] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{ch}^2 x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{ch}^2 x - \mathrm{sh}^2 x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{ch}^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x} - \frac{1}{\mathrm{ch}^2 x}\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\left(\mathrm{cth}x + \mathrm{th}x\right) + C.$$

用适当的代换法求解下列积分(1766~1777).

[1766]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx.$$

解 设
$$1-x=t$$
,则 $x=1-t$,d $x=-dt$,
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx = -\int (1-t)^2 t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt$$

$$= -\int (t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2t^{\frac{4}{3}} + t^{\frac{7}{3}}) dt$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} t^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} t^{\frac{10}{3}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{3}{140} (9 + 12x + 14x^2) (1-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

[1767]
$$\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx.$$

解 设
$$1-5x^2 = t$$
,则 $x^2 = \frac{1}{5}(1-t)$,
$$x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2)d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}(1-t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}(t-1)dt,$$

所以
$$\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{50} \int t^{10} (t-1) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{50} \int (t^{11} - t^{10}) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{600} t^{12} - \frac{1}{550} t^{11} + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{600} (1-5x^2)^{12} - \frac{1}{550} (1-5x^2)^{11} + C.$$

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【1768】
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$
.

解 设 $2-x=t$,则 $x=2-t$,d $x=-dt$,
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx = -\int (2-t)^2 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= -\int (4t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt$$

$$= -8t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{15}(32 + 8x + 3x^2) \sqrt{2-x} + C.$$
【1769】 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

解 设 $1-x^2=t$,则 $x^2=1-t$,
$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2 d(x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2 dt$$
,

所以 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2}\int (1-t)^2 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int (t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt$$

$$= -t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

 $=-\frac{1}{15}(8+4x^2+3x^4)\sqrt{1-x^2}+C.$

[1770]
$$\int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx.$$

解 设
$$2-5x^3 = t$$
,则 $x^3 = \frac{1}{5}(2-t)$,
$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 d(x^3) = -\frac{1}{75}(2-t)dt,$$
所以
$$\int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{75} \int t^{\frac{2}{3}} (t-2) dt = \frac{1}{75} \int (t^{\frac{5}{3}} - 2t^{\frac{2}{3}}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{75} \times \frac{3}{8} t^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{2}{75} \times \frac{3}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{200} (2 - 5x^3) - \frac{2}{125} \right] (2 - 5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{6 + 25x^3}{1000} (2 - 5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C.$$

[1771] $\int \cos^5 x \cdot \sqrt{\sin x} dx.$

解 设
$$\sin x = t$$
,则
$$\cos^5 x dx = (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) = (1 - t^2)^2 dt,$$

所以
$$\int \cos^5 x \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int (1 - t^2)^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} + t^{\frac{9}{2}}) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{2}{11} t^{\frac{11}{2}} + C$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{7} \sin^2 x + \frac{2}{11} \sin^4 x\right) \sqrt{\sin^3 x} + C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1772 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

解 设
$$\cos^2 x = t$$
,则 $\sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2}t$,

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\cos^2 x) + C.$$

$$[1773] \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^6 x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\tan x = t$$
,则 $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$,

$$= \ln\left(\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right) + C = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1}\right) + C$$
$$= x - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{1+e^x}) + C.$$

[1777]
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x}.$$

解 设 $\arctan \sqrt{x} = t$,

则
$$dt = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x} = 2 \int t dt = t^2 + C$$
$$= (\arctan\sqrt{x})^2 + C.$$

运用三角代换 $x = a \sin t$, $x = a \tan t$, $x = a \sin^2 t$ 等等, 求解下列积分(参数是正数)(1778 ~ 1785).

[1778]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

解 因为被积函数的定义域为-1 < x < 1. 故可设

$$x = \sin t \qquad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),\,$$

从而 $(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos^3 t$, $dx = \cot t$,

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\cos^2 t} = \tan t + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + C.$$

$$[1779] \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}.$$

解 被积函数的定义域为 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 及 $x < -\sqrt{2}$,

(1) 当
$$x > \sqrt{2}$$
时,设 $x = \sqrt{2}$ sect $\left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

从而
$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} = \frac{2\sec^2 t}{\sqrt{2}\tan t}$$
, $dx = \sqrt{2}\sec t \cdot \tan t dt$,

所以
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx = 2 \int \sec^3 t dt = 2 \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{(1 - \sin^2 t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin t} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin t}\right)^2 d(\sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + \sin t)}{(1 + \sin t)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 - \sin t)}{(1 - \sin t)^2} + \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1 - \sin^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin t} - \frac{1}{1 + \sin t}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \tan t \cdot \sec t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}) + C.$$

(2) 当 $x < -\sqrt{2}$ 时,设 $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t$,并限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 和上面同样地讨论可得

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}| + C.$$
总之
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}| + C.$$

$$[1780] \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 因为 $|x| \leq 1$,故设

$$x = \sin t$$
 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

从而
$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t$$
, $\mathrm{d}x = \cos t \mathrm{d}t$,

所以
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \int \cos^2 t \, dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} \, dt$$
$$= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

[1781]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

因为被积函数的定义域为 $-\infty < x < +\infty$,故可设 解

$$x = a \tan t$$
 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

从而
$$(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = a^3 \sec^3 t$$
, $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$.

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}} + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C.$$

[1782]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx.$$

解 因为
$$-a < x < a$$
,故设

$$x = a \sin t \qquad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),\,$$

从而
$$\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t}} = \frac{1+\sin t}{\cos t}$$
,

 $dx = a \cos t dt$

所以
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx = \int \frac{1+\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot a \cos t dt$$
$$= a(t-\cos t) + C = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$$

[1783]
$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx.$$

$$x=2a\sin^2t\qquad \left(0\leqslant t<\frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

则
$$x\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} = \frac{2a\sin^3 t}{\cos t}$$
, $dx = 4a\sin t \cos t dt$,

代入并利用 1749 题的结果有

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-r}} dx = 8a^2 \int \sin^4 t dt$$

$$= 8a^{2} \left(\frac{3}{8}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4t \right) + C.$$
而 $\sin 2t = 2\sin t\cos t = 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}}\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2a}}$
 $= \frac{1}{a}\sqrt{x(2a - x)},$
 $\sin 4t = 2\sin 2t\cos^{2}t = 4\sin t\cos t(1 - 2\sin^{2}t)$
 $= \frac{2}{a^{2}}(a - x)\sqrt{x(2a - x)},$
因此 $\int x\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a - x}}dx$
 $= 3a^{2}\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - 2a^{2}\cdot\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{x(2a - x)} + C$
 $= 3a^{2}\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - \frac{3a + x}{2}\sqrt{x(2a - x)} + C.$
【1784】 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)}}.$
提示: 运用代换法 $x - a = (b - a)\sin^{2}t.$
解 不妨设 $a < b$. 與 $x - a = (b - a)\sin^{2}t.$
① $x - a = (b - a)\sin^{2}t.$
① $x - a = (b - a)\sin^{2}t.$
例 $x - a = (b - a)\sin^{2}t.$
② $x - a = (b$

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解 与上题同样设

以
$$x-a = (b-a)\sin^2 t$$
,
$$\int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} \, dx = 2(b-a)^2 \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int \sin^2 2t \, dt = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \int (1-\cos 4t) \, dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left(t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4t\right) + C.$$
耐 $\sin 4t = 2\sin t \cot (1-2\sin^2 t)$

$$= 4\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a}} \left(1 - 2\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)$$

$$= 4\frac{a+b-2x}{(b-a)^2} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)},$$

$$\int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + \frac{2x-(a+b)}{4} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} + C.$$

用双曲线代换 $x = a \sinh_t x = a \coth$ 等,求解下列积分(参数是正数)(1786 ~ 1790).

[1786]
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 因为
$$-\infty < x < +\infty$$
. 可设 $x = a \operatorname{sh} t$,从而 $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \operatorname{ch} t$, $dx = a \operatorname{ch} t \operatorname{d} t$,

所以
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = a^2 \int ch^2 t dt = a^2 \int \frac{1 + ch2t}{2} dt$$
$$= a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} sh2t \right) + C_1.$$

$$\overline{m}$$
 $x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a(\sinh t + \cosh t) = ae^t$,

$$t = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a},$$

$$X sh2t = 2shtcht = \frac{2x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a^2},$$

因此
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + C.$$

$$[1787] \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设 $x = a \sinh t$

则
$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \frac{a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t}{a \operatorname{ch} t} = a \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 t}{\operatorname{ch} t}, dx = a \operatorname{ch} t dt,$$

所以利用 1761 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = a^2 \int \sinh^2 t dt = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \sinh 2t - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C.$$

[1788]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx.$$

解 被积函数的定义域为 $x \ge a$ 及 x < -a.

(1) 当
$$x \ge a$$
 时,设 $x = a \operatorname{ch} t$ $(t \ge 0)$,

从而
$$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\cosh t - 1}{\sinh t}$$
, $dx = a \sinh t dt$,

所以
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx$$

$$= a \int (\operatorname{ch} t - 1) dt = a \operatorname{sh} t - at + C_1$$

$$= a \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1} - at + C_1$$

$$= a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} + \frac{x}{a}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C.$$

(2) 当
$$x < -a$$
时,可设 $x = -acht$ ($t > 0$),

从前
$$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\cosh t + 1}{\sinh t}, dx = -a \sinh t dt,$$

所以
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx = -a \int (cht+1) dt = -asht - at + C_1$$
$$= -a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - \frac{x}{a}\right) + C_1$$
$$= -\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x) + C.$$

总之
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + |x|) + C.$$

[1789]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}}.$$

解 不妨设a < b,被积函数的定义域为x > -a及x < -b.

(1) 当
$$x > -a$$
 时,设
 $x + a = (b - a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t$, $(t > 0)$

从而
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a) \operatorname{shtcht},$$
 $\mathrm{d} x = 2(b-a) \operatorname{shtchtdt},$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2 \int \mathrm{d}t = 2t + C_1,$$

$$\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b} = \sqrt{b-a}(\sinh + \cosh t)$$

$$= \sqrt{b-a}e^{t},$$

所以
$$t = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{b-a}}$$
.

故
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2\ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C.$$

(2) 当
$$x < -b$$
时,设
 $x+b = (a-b) sh^2 t$, $(t > 0)$

从而
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a) \operatorname{shtcht},$$

 $\operatorname{d} x = -2(b-a) \operatorname{shtchtdt},$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = -2\int \mathrm{d}t = -2t + C_1$$

$$= -2\ln(\sqrt{-(x+a)} + \sqrt{-(x+b)}) + C.$$
 总之
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C & \text{若} x + a > 0 \text{ Ø} x + b > 0, \\ -2\ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C & \text{描} x + a < 0 \text{ Ø} x + b < 0. \end{cases}$$
 【1790】
$$\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx.$$
 提示:假设 $x + a = (b-a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t.$ 解 与上题类似 当 $x > -a \operatorname{rd} + \varphi$
$$x + a = (b-a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t,$$
 则
$$\int \sqrt{(x+a)(a+b)} dx = 2(b-a)^2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 t \operatorname{ch}^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 2t dt = \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \int (\operatorname{ch} 4t-1) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 4t - t\right) + C_1,$$
 而
$$\operatorname{sh} 4t = 4 \operatorname{sh} t \cdot \operatorname{ch} t (1+2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t)$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{b-a}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{x+a}{b-a}} \left(1+2\frac{x+a}{b-a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} (2x+a+b) \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)},$$
 所以
$$\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx$$

$$= \frac{2x+a+b}{4} \sqrt{($$

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{4}\ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C.$$

运用分部积分法,求解下列积分(1791~1801).

[1791]
$$\int \ln x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C.$$

[1792]
$$\int x^n \ln x dx (n \neq -1).$$

解
$$\int x^{n} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int \ln x d(x^{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + C.$$

[1793]
$$\int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right) dx = -\int \ln^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2\int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2\frac{\ln x}{x} + 2\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x}(\ln^2 x + 2\ln x + 2) + C.$$

[1794]
$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \ln^2 x d(x^{\frac{3}{2}})$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}\ln^{2}x - \frac{8}{9}\int\ln x d(x^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}\ln^{2}x - \frac{8}{9}x^{\frac{3}{2}\ln x} + \frac{8}{9}\int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\ln^{2}x - \frac{4}{3}\ln x + \frac{8}{9}\right) + C.$$

[1795] $\int x e^{-x} dx.$

解
$$\int xe^{-x} dx = -\int xd(e^{-x}) = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx$$
$$= -e^{-x}(x+1) + C.$$

[1796] $\int x^2 e^{-2x} dx$.

解
$$\int x^{2} e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^{2} d(e^{-2x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left(x^{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C.$$

[1797] $\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$.

解
$$\int x^{3} e^{-x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^{2} d(e^{-x^{2}})$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^{2}} d(x^{2})$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^{2}} (x^{2} + 1) + C.$$

[1798] $\int x \cos x dx.$

解
$$\int x \cos x dx = \int x d(\sin x) = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x\sin x + \cos x + C$$
.

[1799]
$$\int x^2 \sin 2x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & \int x^2 \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \, d(\cos 2x) \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \cdot \cos 2x \, dx \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int x \, d(\sin 2x) \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \, dx \\ & = -\frac{2x^2 - 1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

[1800]
$$\int x \operatorname{sh} x dx$$
.

解
$$\int x \operatorname{sh} x dx = \int x d(\operatorname{ch} x) = x \operatorname{ch} x - \int \operatorname{ch} x dx$$
$$= x \operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x + C.$$

[1801]
$$\int x^3 \operatorname{ch} 3x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int x^{3} \cosh 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^{3} d(\sinh 3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \sinh 3x - \int x^{2} \sinh 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \sinh 3x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^{2} d(\cosh 3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \sinh 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^{2} \cosh 3x + \frac{2}{3} \int x \cosh 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \sinh 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^{2} \cosh 3x + \frac{2}{9} \int x d(\sinh 3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \sinh 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^{2} \cosh 3x + \frac{2}{9} x \sinh 3x - \frac{2}{9} \int \sinh 3x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{3} + \frac{2}{9} x\right) \sinh (3x) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{2} + \frac{2}{27}\right) \cosh 3x + C.$$

[1802]
$$\int \arctan x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

[1803] $\int \arcsin x dx$.

解
$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$
$$= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C.$$

[1804] $\int x \arctan x dx.$

解
$$\int x \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + C.$$

[1805] $\int x^2 \arccos x dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & \int x^2 \arccos x \, dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \arccos x \, d(x^3) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, d(1 - x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{6} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right) \, d(1 - x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{9} (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \arccos x - \frac{x^2 + 2}{9}\sqrt{1 - x^2} + C.$$

[1806]
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\int \arcsin x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \arcsin x + \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t},$$

则有
$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$$

$$= -\ln|t+\sqrt{t^2-1}| + C = -\ln\left|\frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}\right| + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arcsin x - \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{r} \right| + C.$$

[1807]
$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$

$$= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C.$$

解
$$\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C.$$

[1809]
$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) d(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= (x+1)\arctan\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1810]
$$\int \sin x \cdot \ln(\tan x) dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin x \cdot \ln(\tan x) dx = -\int \ln(\tan x) d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\cos x \cdot \ln(\tan x) + \int \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

求解下列积分(1811 \sim 1835).

[1811]
$$\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx$$
.

解
$$\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 d(e^{x^3})$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 e^{x^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int e^{x^3} d(x^3)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 - 1) e^{x^3} + C.$$

[1812]
$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$$
$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2\int x \cdot \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\arcsin x - 2\int dx$$

$$= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\arcsin x - 2x + C.$$

[1813] $\int x(\arctan x)^2 dx.$

[1814]
$$\int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx.$$

解
$$\int x^{2} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} d(x^{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^{3}}{1-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \left(-x + \frac{x}{1-x^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3} x^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln(1-x^{2}) + C.$$

[1815]
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) d(\sqrt{1 + x^2})$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \int \sqrt{1 + x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - x + C.$$
[1816]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{(1 + x^2)^2} d(1 + x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x d\left(\frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2(1 + x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

[1817]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 当 $a=0$ 时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C.$$

当 $a \neq 0$ 时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 + x^2 - x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3} \int \frac{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]^2} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3} \left[-\frac{\frac{x}{a}}{2(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2})} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(a^2 + x^2)} + C.$$

[1818]
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f} & \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 - (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \,, \end{split}$$

因此
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

[1819]
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx$$
$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx + a \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx,$$

所以
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C.$$

[1820]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 + x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int x d \left[(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{3} \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx$$

所以,利用1786题的结果有

$$\int x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3} x (a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{3} \int \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x (a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{4} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} + \frac{a^{2}}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}) \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{x(2x^{2} + a^{2})}{8} \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} - \frac{a^{4}}{8} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}) + C.$$

[1821] $\int x \sin^2 x dx.$

[1822] $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$,
所以 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t d(e^t)$

$$= 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2te^t - 2e^t + C$$

$$= 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} - 1) + C.$$

[1823]
$$\int x \sin \sqrt{x} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,

则
$$x = t^2$$
, $dx = 2tdt$,

所以
$$\int x \sin \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int t^3 \sin t dt = -2 \int t^3 d(\cos t)$$

$$= -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 \cos t dt = -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 d(\sin t)$$

$$= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t - 12 \int t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t + 12t \cos t - 12 \int \cos t dt$$

$$= -2t(t^2 - 6) \cos t + 6(t^2 - 2) \sin t + C$$

$$= 2(6 - x) \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 6(x - 2) \sin \sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$[1824] \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x})$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x})$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\arctan x} dx,$$

因此
$$\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.$$

[1825]
$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解 利用 1824 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\operatorname{arctan}x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^{\operatorname{arctan}x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\arctan x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.$$

[1826] $\int \sin(\ln x) dx.$

解
$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx,$$

因此 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} \left[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x) \right] + C.$

[1827] $\int \cos(\ln x) dx.$

解
$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = x\cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$
$$= x\cos(\ln x) + x\sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx,$$

因此 $\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C.$

[1828] $\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx.$

解 如果 a = b = 0,则积分为 x + C.

如果 $a = 0, b \neq 0$,则积分为 $\frac{1}{b}$ sinbx + C,因此,设 $a \neq 0$,

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos bx \, d(e^{ax})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} \int \sin bx \, d(e^{ax})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx \,,$$

$$\iint \bigcup \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \Big\{ \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \Big\} + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C.$$

[1829] $\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx.$

解 如果
$$a = b = 0$$
,则积分为 $x + C$,

如果
$$a = 0, b \neq 0$$
,则积分为 $-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx + C$,

下设
$$a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$
,

$$\int e^{ar} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin bx \, d(e^{ar})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ar} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ar} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ar} \sin 6x - \frac{b}{a^2} \int \cos bx \, d(e^{ar})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ar} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ar} \cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ar} \cdot \sin bx \, dx,$$

因此
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C.$$

[1830]
$$\int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cos 2x dx,$$

由 1828 题的结果知

$$\int e^{2x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) + C,$$

所以
$$\int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}e^{2x}(2-\cos 2x - \sin 2x) + C.$$
【1831】 $\int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx$.

解 $\int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx = \int (e^{2x} - 2e^x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx$
 $= \int e^{2x} dx - 2 \int e^x \cos x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx$,

由 1828 题知 $\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + C$,

所以 $\int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - 2 \cdot \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$.

【1832】 $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccote}^x}{e^x} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccote}^x}{e^x} dx = -\int \operatorname{arccote}^x d(e^{-x})$
 $= -e^{-x}\operatorname{arccote}^x - \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}}\right) dx$
 $= -e^{-x}\operatorname{arccote}^x - x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C$.

【1833】 $\int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int \ln(\sin x) d(\cot x)$
 $= -\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx$
 $= -\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx$
 $= -\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx$
 $= -\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx$

$$=-\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) - \cot x - x + C$$
.

[1834]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\cos^2 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x d(\tan x) = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$$
$$= x \tan x + \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} = x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| + C.$$

[1835]
$$\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{xe^{x}}{(x+1)^{2}} dx = -\int xe^{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{xe^{x}}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} e^{x} (x+1) dx$$
$$= -\frac{xe^{x}}{x+1} + e^{x} + C = \frac{e^{x}}{1+x} + C.$$

下列积分的求解是要把二次三项式简化成范式,并利用下列 公式:

(1)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{x dx}{a^2 \pm x^2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2 \pm x^2| + C;$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a > 0);$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \quad (a > 0);$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} + C \quad (a > 0);$$

(7)
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(8)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \quad (a^2 > 0).$$

求解下列积分(1836~1849).

[1836]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a+bx^2} \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

解 当ab > 0,

$$\int \frac{dx}{a + bx^{2}} = \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b|}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{|b|}x)}{(\sqrt{|a|})^{2} + (\sqrt{|b|}x)^{2}}$$
$$= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}x\right) + C.$$

当ab < 0,

$$\int \frac{dx}{a + bx^2} = \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{dx}{|a| - |b| x^2}$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b|}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{|b|}x)}{(\sqrt{|a|})^2 - (\sqrt{|b|}x)^2}$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{|ab|}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{|a|} + \sqrt{|b|}x}{\sqrt{|a|} - \sqrt{|b|}x} \right| + C.$$

[1837]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - x + 2}$$
.

$$\iint_{x^{2}-x+2} \frac{dx}{x^{2}-x+2} = \int_{x^{2}-x+2} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^{2}+(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\arctan\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.$$

[1838]
$$\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2}{3} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{3x + 1} \right| + C.$$
[1839]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - (\sqrt{2} + 1)}{x^2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} \right| + C.$$
[1840]
$$\int \frac{(x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} dx.$$

$$\neq \int \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x + 1) + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$
[1841]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos x + 1}.$$

$$\neq \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos x + 1} = \int \frac{x - \cos x + \cos x}{(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x\right]}{(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x} + \cos x \int \frac{d(x - \cos x)}{(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x\right]}{(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x} + \cos x \int \frac{d(x - \cos x)}{(x - \cos x)^2 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 - 2x\cos\alpha + 1) + \cot\alpha \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{x - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}\right) + C.$$

$$(\alpha \neq k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

[1842]
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 2}.$$

[1843]
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^6 - x^3 - 2}.$$

$$\begin{split} \text{ \mathbf{f} } & \int \frac{x^5 \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^6 - x^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}\right]}{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} \\ &- \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}^2\right) - \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^6 - x^3 - 2| \\ &- \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \ln\left|\frac{\frac{3}{2} + \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{3}{2} - \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} + C\right| \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \ln[|x^{3} + 1| \cdot (x^{3} - 2)^{2}] + C.$$

$$\text{[1844]} \int \frac{dx}{3\sin^{2}x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^{2}x}.$$

$$\text{[47]} \frac{dx}{3\sin^{2}x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^{2}x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{3\tan^{2}x - 8\tan x + 5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan x - \frac{4}{3})}{(\tan x - \frac{4}{3})^{2} - (\frac{1}{3})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3} - (\tan x - \frac{4}{3})}{\frac{1}{3} + (\tan x - \frac{4}{3})} \right| + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3\sin x - 5\cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} \right| + C.$$

$$\text{[1845]} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x + 3}.$$

$$\text{[47]} \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x + 3}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2} + 4\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2} + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}} \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 4 + \sec^{2}\frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1)}{(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1)^{2} + 4}$$

$$= \arctan \left[\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2} \right] + C.$$

$$\text{[1846]} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + bx^{2}}} \quad (b \neq 0).$$

解 当
$$b > 0$$
时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{b}x)}{\sqrt{a+(\sqrt{b}x)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \ln |\sqrt{b}x + \sqrt{a+bx^2}| + C.$$

当b < 0及a > 0时

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{-bx})}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{-bx})^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}x}\right) + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1847 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}} = \int \frac{d(x+1)}{\sqrt{2 - (x+1)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1848]
$$\int \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x+x^2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}}} \\
= \ln\left|x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right| + C.$$

$$[1849] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x + 2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + C.$$

【1850】 证明,若 $y = ax^2 + bx + c(a \neq 0)$,则

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C \quad (\stackrel{\text{d}}{=} a > 0 \text{ fb});$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{-y'}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} + C \quad (\stackrel{\text{d}}{=} a < 0 \text{ fb}).$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad y' = 2ax + b,$$

当a > 0时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{b}{2a})}{\sqrt{(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| x + \frac{b}{2a} + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{a(ax^2 + bx + c)}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C.$$

当 a < 0 时

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x - \frac{c}{a}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{b}{2a})}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} - (x + \frac{b}{2a})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin\left[\frac{x + \frac{b}{2a}}{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{-2a}}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin\left(\frac{-y'}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}\right) + C.$$
[1851]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f} & \int \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}} = \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\ & = -\sqrt{5 + x - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{21}} + C. \end{split}$$

$$[1852] \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = \int \frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right) + C.$$

[1853]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{17}{16} - \left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{4x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{17}} + C.$$
[1853. 1]
$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \cos^2 x}}.$$

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \cos^2 x}} = \int \frac{d\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{2\sin x - 1}{3} + C.$$
[1854]
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}}.$$

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}} d(x^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left[(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2\right]}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^4 - 2x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 - 2x - 1}| + C.$$
[1855]
$$\int \frac{x + x^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 - x^4}} dx.$$

$$\text{R } \int \frac{x + x^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 - x^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1 + x^2) d(x^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x+x^{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}-x^{4}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+x^{2})d(x^{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})d(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})^{2}}} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2})^{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2 - x^4} + \frac{3}{4} \arcsin \frac{2x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

$$[1856] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$$
,

$$x\sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \frac{\text{sgn}t}{t^2}\sqrt{t^2+t+1}$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{t^2}\mathrm{d}t,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$=-\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{d\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$=-\operatorname{sgn}t\ln |t+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{t^2+t+1}|+C_1$$

$$=-\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x+2+2(\operatorname{sgn} x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2x} \right| + C_1.$$

当x > 0时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{x + 2 + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x} \right| + C.$$

当x < 0时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{2x}{x + 2 - 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{2x(x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1})}{(x+2)^2-4(x^2+x+1)}\right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x}\right| + C$$

意之,
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln\left|\frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x}\right| + C.$$
[1857]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}.$$
解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,
$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt,$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}}{t^3},$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt,$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{(1+t-t^2)}{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}\right]$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \left[-\sqrt{1+t-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right] + C$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn}x \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}x}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}|x|} + C.$$
[1858]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$
 解 说 $y = x+1$, 且设 $x+1 > 0$,

解

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{y^2}-\frac{2}{y}+2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2}-\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{2}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{2-y}{2y} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}}{2y} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1-x+\sqrt{2(x^2+1)}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

当x+1<0时,类似地讨论可得相同结果.

[1859]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}}.$$

解 设
$$x-1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,

则
$$(x-1) \sqrt{x^2-2} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}}{|t|},$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}}$$
$$= -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(t-1)}{\sqrt{2-(t-1)^2}}$$
$$= -\operatorname{sgn}t \cdot \arcsin \frac{t-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$
$$= \arcsin \left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{2}\mid x-1\mid}\right) + C.$$

[1860]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5}}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + x - x^2} + \frac{1}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{2x - 1}{4} \sqrt{2 + x - x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{3} + C.$$

[1862]
$$\int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} \, dx$$
.

解
$$\int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} = \int \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} + \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{2+x+x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{2+x+x^2}\right) + C.$$
[1863]
$$\int \sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1} x \mathrm{d}x.$$
解
$$\int \sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1} x \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(x^2+1)^2-2} \mathrm{d}(x^2+1)$$

$$= \frac{x^2+1}{4} \sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1+\sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1}) + C.$$
[1864]
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$
解 首先考虑
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}.$$
设 $x = \frac{1}{t} > 0,$
则
$$x\sqrt{1+x-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}{t^2},$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t,$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$= -\ln\left|\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{t^2+t-1}\right| + C_1$$

则

$$=-\ln\left|\frac{x+2+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x}\right|+C.$$

对于x < 0,可得到同样的结果,而

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$
$$= \arcsin\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x - x^2}} = \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 + x - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} + \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{x+2+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x}\right| - \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$-\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + C.$$

[1865]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2}}$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1 + \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x} \right| + C.$$

§ 2. 有理函数的积分法

运用待定系数法求解下列积分(1866~1889).

[1866]
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5}$$
,

则
$$2x+3=A(x+5)+B(x-2)$$
,

解之得
$$A = 1, B = 1,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+5}\right) dx$$
$$= \ln\left|(x-2)(x+5)\right| + C.$$

[1867]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

通分并比较两边的分子有

$$x = A(x+2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)$$

$$(x+2).$$

在上面恒等式中令

$$x = -1$$
 得 $-1 = 2A$, $A = -\frac{1}{2}$;
 $x = -2$ 得 $-2 = -B$, $B = 2$;
 $x = -3$ 得 $-3 = 2C$, $C = -\frac{3}{2}$.

所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + 2 \ln |x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |x+3| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+1)(x+3)^3} \right| + C.$$
[1868]
$$\int \frac{x^{10} dx}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{x^{10}}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$= x^8 - x^7 + 3x^6 - 5x^5 + 11x^4 - 21x^3 + 43x^2 - 85x + 171$$

$$+ \frac{-341x + 342}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

$$\frac{-341x + 342}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1},$$

$$-341x + 342 = A(x-1) + B(x+2).$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = -3A, A = -\frac{1024}{3},$$

$$x = -3A, A = -\frac{1024}$$

$$-\frac{85}{2}x^2 + 171x + \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{(x+2)^{1024}}\right| + C.$$
【1869】
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} dx.$$
解
$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} = 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)}.$$
设
$$\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3},$$
所以
$$5x^2-6x+1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + Bx(x-3) + Cx(x-2).$$
在上面恒等式中
令 $x=0$ 得 $1=6A$, $A=\frac{1}{6}$,
令 $x=2$ 得 $9=-2B$, $B=-\frac{9}{2}$,
令 $x=3$ 得 $28=3C$, $C=\frac{28}{3}$.
所以
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} dx$$

$$=\int \left[1+\frac{1}{6x}-\frac{9}{2(x-2)}+\frac{28}{3(x-3)}\right] dx$$

$$=x+\frac{1}{6}\ln|x|-\frac{9}{2}\ln|x-2|+\frac{28}{3}\ln|x-3|+C.$$
【1870】
$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4+5x^2+4} dx.$$
解
$$\frac{x^4}{x^4+5x^2+4} = 1+\frac{-(5x^2+4)}{x^4+5x^2+4}$$

$$=1-\frac{5x^2+4}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}.$$
设
$$-\frac{5x^2+4}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A_1x+B_1}{x^2+1}+\frac{A_2x+B_2}{x^2+4},$$
从而
$$-(5x^2+4)=(A_1x+B_1)(x^2+4)$$

$$+(A_2x+B_2)(x^2+1).$$

比较两边同次幂的系数,得

$$A_1 + A_2 = 0$$
,
 $B_1 + B_2 = -5$,
 $4A_1 + A_2 = 0$,
 $4B_1 + B_2 = -4$,

解之得
$$A_1 = A_2 = 0$$
, $B_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, $B_2 = -\frac{16}{3}$.

所以
$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$$

$$= \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 1)} - \frac{16}{3(x^2 + 4)} \right] dx$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$[1871] \int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \frac{x}{(x - 1)^2 (x + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{x + 2},$$

则有 $x = A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2$.

$$= -2$$
 得 $-2 = 9C$, $C = -\frac{2}{9}$.

比较两边 x^2 的系数得 A+C=0,从而 $A=\frac{2}{9}$,所以

$$\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{2}{9(x - 1)} + \frac{1}{3(x - 1)^2} - \frac{2}{9(x + 2)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right| - \frac{1}{3(x - 1)} + C.$$

[1872]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)}$$

$$=\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{B}{(x+1)^2}+\frac{C}{x-1},$$

从而有

$$x^{2}+1 = A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+1)^{2}$$
.
 $\Rightarrow x = -1 \ \text{#} \ 2 = -2B, B = -1,$
 $\Rightarrow x = 1 \ \text{#} \ 2 = 4C, C = \frac{1}{2}.$

比较两边 x^2 的系数得 A+C=1,从而 $A=\frac{1}{2}$,所以

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2 (x-1)} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C.$$

[1873]
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2-3x+2}\right)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\left(\frac{x}{x^2-3x+2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2}$$

= $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^2}$.

通分并比较两边的分子有

$$x^{2} = A(x-1)(x-2)^{2} + B(x-2)^{2} + C(x-1)^{2}(x-2) + D(x-1)^{2}.$$

令
$$x = 1$$
得 $B = 1$,

比较两边 x^3 及 x^2 的系数,得

$$A+C=0$$
, $-5A+B-4C+D=1$,

解之得
$$A = 4$$
, $C = -4$.

所以
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{4}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} - \frac{4}{(x - 2)} + \frac{4}{(x - 2)^2}\right] dx$$

$$= 4\ln\left|\frac{x - 1}{x - 2}\right| - \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{4}{x - 2} + C$$

$$= 4\ln\left|\frac{x - 1}{x - 2}\right| - \frac{5x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} + C.$$

[1874]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+3)}$$

$$+ \frac{E}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+3)^3},$$

所以有
$$1 = A(x+2)^2(x+3)^3 + B(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)^3 + C(x+1)(x+3)^3 + D(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^2 + E(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3) + F(x+1)(x+2)^2$$

$$x = -1$$
 得 $1 = 8A$ $, A = \frac{1}{8}$ $,$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3 \notin 1 = -2F, F = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

比较两边 x^5, x^4 及 x^3 的系数,得

$$A+B+D=0,$$

$$13A + 12B + C + 11D + E = 0$$

$$67A + 56B + 10C + 47D + 8E + F = 0$$

解之得
$$B=2,D=-\frac{17}{8},E=-\frac{5}{4}$$
. 所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{8(x+1)} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{17}{8(x+3)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|x+1| + 2 \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$- \frac{17}{8} \ln|x+3| + \frac{5}{4} \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{4(x+3)^2} + C.$$
[1875]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1}.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \frac{1}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+1)} + \frac{D}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x+1)^3},$$

$$\text{MIU} \qquad 1 = A(x-1)(x+1)^3 + B(x+1)^3 + C(x-1)^2(x+1)^2 + D(x-1)^2(x+1) + E(x-1)^2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \ \text{#} \ 1 = 8B, B = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \ \text{#} \ 1 = 4E, E = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \ \text{#} \ -A + B + C + D + E = 1,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \ \text{#} \ 27A + 27B + 9C + 9D + E = 1,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \ \text{#} \ 3A - B + 9C - 9D + 9E = 1.$$

$$\text{MPZ} \ A = -\frac{3}{16}, C = \frac{3}{16}, D = \frac{1}{4}. \ \text{MUL}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x + x + 1}$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{3}{16(x-1)} + \frac{1}{8(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{16(x+1)} + \frac{1}{4(x+1)^3} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{16} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{8(x-1)} + \frac{3}{16} \ln |x+1|$$

$$-\frac{1}{4(x+1)} - \frac{1}{8(x+1)^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| - \frac{3x^2 + 3x - 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} + C.$$
[1876]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x + 4} = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)}$$
$$= \frac{A_1x + B_1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{A_2x + B_2}{x^2 + 4},$$

从而 $x^2 + 5x + 4 = (A_1x + B_1)(x^2 + 4) + (A_2x + B_2)(x^2 + 1).$

故
$$A_1 + A_2 = 0$$
, $B_1 + B_2 = 1$,

$$4A_1 + A_2 = 5$$

$$4B_1 + B_2 = 4$$
,

解之得
$$A_1 = \frac{5}{3}$$
, $B_1 = 1$, $A_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$, $B_2 = 0$. 于是

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x + 4} dx = \int \left[\frac{5}{3} x + 1 + \frac{5}{3} x + \frac{5}{3$$

[1877]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$
,

则
$$1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1).$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \notin 2A + 2B + 2C = 1.$$

解之得
$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+1}{x^2+1} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$
[1878]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)}.$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-4x+5)-(x^2-4x+4)}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x^2-4x+4)}.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)}.$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1}.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x-2} - \arctan(x-2) + C.$$

[1879]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 2x + 2)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$$
$$=\frac{A}{x-1}+\frac{B}{(x-1)^2}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2},$$

通分并比较两边的分子得

$$x = A(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 2) + B(x^2 + 2x + 2) + (Cx + D)(x-1)^2.$$

1 5 3

令
$$x = 0$$
 得 $-2A + 2B + D = 0$,
令 $x = 1$ 得 $5B = 1$,
令 $x = -1$ 得 $-2A + B - 4C + 4D = -1$,
令 $x = 2$ 得 $10A + 10B + 2C + D = 2$.
解之得 $A = \frac{1}{25}$, $B = \frac{1}{5}$, $C = -\frac{1}{25}$, $D = -\frac{8}{25}$.
所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2 + 2x + 2)}$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{25(x-1)} + \frac{1}{5(x-1)^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{25}x - \frac{8}{25}}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \int \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

$$- \frac{7}{25} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$- \frac{7}{25} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2)$$

$$- \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C.$$

[1880]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{(1+x+x^2)-x(1+x)}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{x}{1+x}\right| - \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{x}{1+x}\right| - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$
[1881]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$
,则有
$$1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1).$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \ A + 2B + 2C = 1.$$

解之得
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = \frac{2}{3}$. 所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 + 1} = \int \left(\frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2 - x + 1)}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$[1882] \int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 1}.$$

M
$$\frac{1}{x^3-1}=\frac{A}{x-1}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

从而有
$$x = A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x - 1).$$

令 $x = 1$ 得 $3A = 1$,
令 $x = 0$ 得 $A - C = 0$,
令 $x = -1$ 得 $A + 2B - 2C = -1$.
解之得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = \frac{1}{3}$. 所以
$$\left[\frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3}\right] \left[\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1}\right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1883]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 - 1}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

[1884]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$$
.

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{1}{(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)}$$

= $\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}$,

所以 $1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1) + (dx + D)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$. 比较两边的系数并解方程得

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, D = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ MU}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \int \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[\arctan \left(\frac{2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \arctan \frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1885]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 - x + 1}$$
,则有
$$1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 1).$$

比较两边 x 的同次幂系数得

$$A + C = 0$$
,
 $-A + B + C + D = 0$,
 $A - B + C + D = 0$,
 $B + D = 1$.

解之得
$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $B = \frac{1}{2}$, $C = -\frac{1}{2}$, $D = \frac{1}{2}$. 所以
$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}{x^2 + x + 1} - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x-1)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \arctan\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

[1886]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^6+1}$$
.

解 本题如果用待定系数法来解,计算相当麻烦.用其它技巧来解则较为简单.

$$\frac{1}{x^6+1} = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(x^2+1)} - \frac{x^2-2}{3(x^4-x^2+1)},$$

$$\iint \int \frac{dx}{x^6+1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^2-2}{x^4-x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{(x^2+1)+(x^2-1)}{x^4-x^2+1} dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^2+1)-(x^2-1)}{x^4-x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4-x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan x + \frac{1}{6}\arctan \frac{x^2-1}{x} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{3}x+1} + C.$$

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【1887】
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)}.$$
解 设 $\frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)}$

$$= \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2-x+1},$$
从而有 $1 = A(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1)$

$$+ B(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1)$$

$$+ (Cx+D)(x+1)^2(x^2-x+1)$$

$$+ (Ex+F)(1+x)^2(x^2+1).$$
比较上式两端 x 的同次幂的系数有
$$A+C+E=0, \\ B+C+D+2E+F=0, \\ A+D+2E+2F-B=0, \\ A+D+2E+2F-B=0, \\ A+B+D+F=1,$$
解之得 $A=\frac{1}{3},B=\frac{1}{6},C=0,D=\frac{1}{2},E=-\frac{1}{3},F=0$
所以 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)}$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{1}{6(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{x}{3(x^2-x+1)}\right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+x| - \frac{1}{6(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1888]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2-x+1},$$
则有
$$1 = A(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)$$

$$+ (Bx+C)(x-1)(x^2-x+1)$$

$$+ (Dx+E)(x-1)(x^2+x+1).$$

$$A+B+D=0$$
,
 $-2B+C+E=0$,
 $A+2B-2C=0$,
 $B+2C-D=0$,
 $A-C-E=1$,

解之得
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = -\frac{1}{6}$, $D = 0$, $E = -\frac{1}{2}$. 所以

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 1} \\
= \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2 + x + 1)} - \frac{1}{2(x^2 - x + 1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x \\
= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1889]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1}.$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{x^{4} + 3x^{3} + \frac{9}{2}x^{2} + 3x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{(x^{2} + 2x + 2)\left(x^{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{Ax + B}{x^{2} + 2x + 2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}},$$

从而有

$$x^2 = (Ax+B)(x^2+x+\frac{1}{2})+(Cx+D)(x^2+2x+2).$$

$$A+C=0,$$

$$A+B+2C+D=1,$$

$$\frac{A}{2}+B+2C+2D=0,$$

$$\frac{B}{2}+2D=0,$$
解之得 $A=\frac{4}{5}$, $B=\frac{12}{5}$, $C=-\frac{4}{5}$, $D=-\frac{3}{5}$. 所以
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4+3x^3+\frac{9}{2}x^2+3x+1}$$

$$=\int \left[\frac{4(x+3)}{5(x^2+2x+2)} - \frac{4x+3}{5(x^2+x+\frac{1}{2})}\right] dx$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \frac{8}{5}\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}$$

$$-\frac{2}{5}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\int \frac{d(x^2+2x+2)}{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{8}{5}\int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1}$$

$$-\frac{2}{5}\int \frac{d(x^2+x+\frac{1}{2})}{x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{2})}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\ln\frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{5}\arctan(x+1)$$

$$-\frac{2}{5}\arctan(2x+1) + C.$$

【1890】 在什么条件下,积分 $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 是有理函数?

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1} + \frac{E}{(x-1)^2},$$

从而有
$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= Ax^{2}(x-1)^{2} + Bx(x-1)^{2} + C(x-1)^{2} + Dx^{3}(x-1) + Ex^{3}.$$

比较系数得

$$A + D = 0$$
,
 $-2A + B - D + E = 0$,
 $A - 2B + C = a$,
 $B - 2C = b$,
 $C = c$.

解之得
$$A = a+2b+3c$$
, $B = b+2c$, $C = c$, $D = -(a+2b+3c)$, $E = a+b+c$.

当
$$A = D = 0$$
,即 $a + 2b + 3c = 0$ 时,积分 $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 为有理函数.

利用奥斯特罗格拉斯基法求解以下积分(1891~1897).

[1891]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x+1)^3}.$$

解 设

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)^{2}(x+1)^{3}} = \left(\frac{Ax^{2} + Bx + C}{(x-1)(x+1)^{2}}\right)' + \frac{Dx + E}{(x-1)(x+1)},$$

从而有
$$x = (2Ax + B)(x-1)(x+1)$$

 $-(3x-1)(Ax^2 + Bx + C)$
 $+(Dx+E)(x-1)(x+1)^2$.

$$D = 0,$$

$$-A + D + E = 0,$$

$$A - 2B - D + E = 0,$$

$$-2A - 3C + B - D - E = 1,$$

$$-B + C - E = 0,$$
解之得
$$A = -\frac{1}{8}, B = -\frac{1}{8}, C = -\frac{1}{4}, D = 0, E = -\frac{1}{8}.$$
 所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x+1)^3}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

* 关于奥氏方法,可参见菲赫全哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》 第二卷一分册.

【1892】
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^3+1)^2}.$$
 解 $(x^3+1)^2 = (x+1)^2(x^2-x+1)^2$,设
$$\frac{1}{(x^3+1)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax^2+Bx+C}{x^3+1}\right)' + \frac{Dx^2+Ex+F}{x^3+1},$$
 从而
$$1 = (2Ax+B)(x^3+1) - 3x^2(Ax^2+Bx+C) + (Dx^2+Ex+F)(x^3+1).$$

$$D = 0$$
,
 $-A + E = 0$,
 $-2B + F = 0$,
 $-3C + D = 0$,
 $2A + E = 0$,
 $B + F = 1$,

解之得
$$A = 0$$
, $B = \frac{1}{3}$, $C = 0$, $D = 0$, $E = 0$, $F = \frac{2}{3}$. 所以 -94

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^3+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3+1}$$

$$= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1893]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^3}$$
.

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} = \left(\frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{(x^2+1)^2}\right)' + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2+1},$$
从而 $1 = (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^2+1) - 4x(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D) + (Ex + F)(x^2+1)^2.$

$$E = 0$$
,
 $-A + F = 0$,
 $-2B + 2E = 0$,
 $3A - 3C + 2F = 0$,
 $2B - 4D + E = 0$,
 $C + F = 1$,

解之得
$$A = \frac{3}{8}$$
, $B = 0$, $C = \frac{5}{8}$, $D = 0$, $E = 0$, $F = \frac{3}{8}$. 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x(3x^2 + 5)}{8(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{x(3x^2 + 5)}{8(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \arctan x + C.$$

[1894]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+2}\right)' + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2},$$
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从而
$$x^2 = A(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 2(x+1)(Ax + B) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 2x + 2).$$

比较系数得

$$C = 0$$
,
 $-A + 2C + D = 1$,
 $-2B + 2C + 2D = 0$,
 $2A - 2B + 2D = 0$,

解之得
$$A = 0$$
, $B = 1$, $C = 0$, $D = 1$. 所以

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \arctan(x+1) + C.$$

[1895]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^4+1)^2}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x^4+1)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{x^4+1}\right)' + \frac{Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H}{x^4+1},$$

从而有
$$1 = (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^4 + 1) - 4x^3(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D) + (Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H)(x^4 + 1)$$

$$E = 0$$
,
 $-A + F = 0$,
 $-2B + G = 0$,
 $-3C + H = 0$,
 $-4D + E = 0$,
 $3A + F = 0$,
 $2B + G = 0$,
 $C + H = 1$,

解之得
$$A = B = D = E = F = G = 0$$
,
$$C = \frac{1}{4}, H = \frac{3}{4}. \text{ 所以}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4 + 1)^2} = \frac{x}{4(x^4 + 1)} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}.$$

由 1884 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[\arctan \frac{2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C,$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^4+1)^2} = \frac{x}{4(x^4+1)} + \frac{3}{16\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{16} \left[\arctan \frac{2x+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2x-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right] + C.$$

[1896]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1}\right)' + \frac{Cx^2 + Dx + E}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)},$$

从而有
$$x^2 + 3x - 2 = A(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

 $-(Ax + B)(2x + 1)(x - 1)$
 $+(Cx^2 + Dx + E)(x^2 + x + 1)$.

$$C = 0$$
,
 $-A + C + D = 0$,
 $A - 2B + C + D + E = 1$,
 $A + B + D + E = 3$,
 $-A + B + E = 2$,

解之得
$$A = \frac{5}{3}$$
, $B = \frac{2}{3}$, $C = 0$, $D = \frac{5}{3}$, $E = -1$. 所以

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{5x + 2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \int \frac{\frac{5}{3}x - 1}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{5x + 2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{2x - 11}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{5x + 2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{9} \ln|x - 1|$$

$$- \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{2})}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{5x + 2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$+ \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1897]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4-1)^3}$$
.

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x^4-1)^3} = \left[\frac{P_1(x)}{(x^4-1)^2}\right]' + \frac{P_2(x)}{x^4-1}$$
,其中
$$P_1(x) = A_1x^7 + A_6x^6 + A_5x^5 + A_4x^4 + A_3x^3 + A_2x^2 + A_1x + A_0$$

$$P_2(x) = B_3x^3 + B_2x^2 + B_1x + B_0$$

利用待定系数法可得

$$A_7 = A_6 = A_4 = A_3 = A_2 = A_0 = 0$$
,
 $B_3 = B_2 = B_1 = 0$,
 $A_5 = \frac{7}{32}$, $A_1 = -\frac{11}{32}$, $B_0 = \frac{21}{32}$. FINL

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4 - 1)^3} = \frac{7x^5 - 11x}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{32} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{7x^5 - 11}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{64} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{7x^5 - 11}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{128} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| - \frac{21}{64} \arctan x + C.$$

分出下列积分的代数部分(1898~1902).

【1898】
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)^2} dx.$$
解 设
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} + \int \frac{A_1x^3 + B_1x^2 + C_1x + D_1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx,$$

上式右端的积分为非代数部分,因此只要求出A,B,C,D.等式两边求导数,得

$$\frac{x^2+1}{(x^4+x^2+1)^2}$$

$$=\left(\frac{Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D}{x^4+x^2+1}\right)'+\frac{A_1x^3+B_1x^2+C_1x+D_1}{x^4+x^2+1},$$
从而 $x^2+1=(3Ax^2+2Bx+C)(x^4+x^2+1)$

$$-(4x^3+2x)(Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D)$$
 $+(A_1x^3+B_1x^2+C_1x+D_1)(x^4+x^2+1).$

比较系数可得 $A = \frac{1}{6}$,B = 0, $C = \frac{1}{3}$,D = 0,因此,所求积分的代

数部分为
$$\frac{x^3+2x}{6(x^4+x^2+1)}.$$

【1899】
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + x + 1)^3}.$$

$$= \frac{Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F}{(x^3 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$+ \int \frac{A_1x^2 + B_1x + C_1}{x^3 + x + 1} dx,$$

两边求导数得

$$\frac{1}{(x^3+x+1)^3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{Ax^{5} + Bx^{4} + Cx^{3} + Dx^{3} + Ex + F}{(x^{3} + x + 1)^{2}} \right]' + \frac{A_{1}x^{2} + B_{1}x + C_{1}}{x^{3} + x + 1},$$

从而有
$$1 = (5Ax^4 + 4Bx^3 + 3Cx^2 + 2Dx + E)(x^3 + x + 1)$$

 $-2(3x^2 + 1)(Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F)$
 $+ (A_1x^2 + B_1x + C_1)(x^3 + x + 1)^2$,

比较系数并解之得

$$A = -\frac{243}{961}, B = \frac{357}{1922}, C = -\frac{405}{961}, D = -\frac{315}{1922}, E = \frac{156}{961},$$

$$F = -\frac{224}{961}, A_1 = 0, B_1 = -\frac{243}{961}, C_1 = \frac{357}{961}.$$

所求积分的代数部分为

$$\frac{-486x^5 + 357x^4 - 810x^3 - 315x^2 + 312x - 448}{1922(x^3 + x + 1)^2}.$$

[1900]
$$\int \frac{4x^5 - 1}{(x^5 + x + 1)^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{4x^5-1}{(x^5+x+1)^2}dx$$

$$=\frac{Ax^4+Bx^3+Cx^2+Dx+E}{x^5+x+1}$$

$$+\int \frac{A_1x^4+B_1x^3+C_1x^2+D_1x+E_1}{x^5+x+1}dx,$$

求导数得

$$\frac{4x^{5}-1}{(x^{5}+x+1)^{2}}
= \left(\frac{Ax^{4}+Bx^{3}+Cx^{2}+Dx+E}{x^{5}+x+1}\right)' + \frac{A_{1}x^{4}+B_{1}x^{3}+C_{1}x^{2}+D_{1}x+E_{1}}{x^{5}+x+1}.$$

从而有
$$4x^5 - 1 = (4Ax^3 + 3Bx^2 + 2Cx + D)(x^5 + x + 1)$$

 $-(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E)(x^5 + x + 1)$

$$+(A_1x^4+B_1x^3+C_1x^2+D_1x+E_1)(x^5+x+1).$$

比较系数并解之得D=-1,其它系数均为0,因此,所求积分的代

数部分为
$$-\frac{x}{x^5+x+1}$$
.

【1901】 求解积分:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1}.$$

解 因为
$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)^2$$

所以设
$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} = \left(\frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1}\right)' + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

从而有
$$1 = A(x^2 + x + 1) - (Ax + B)(2x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

比较系数得

$$C = 0$$

$$-A + C + D = 0$$

$$-2B + C + D = 0$$

$$A - B + D = 1$$

解之得
$$A = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $B = \frac{1}{3}$, $C = 0$, $D = \frac{2}{3}$.

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

【1902】 在什么条件下积分 $\int \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(\alpha x^2 + 2bx + c)^2} dx$ 是有理

函数?

解 (1) 当
$$a \neq 0$$
,且 $b^2 - ac = 0$ 时 $ax^2 + 2bx + c = a(x - x_0)^2$,
其中 $x_0 = \frac{b}{a}$ 为实数,此时
$$\frac{ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2}$$
$$= \frac{a(x - x_0)^2 + 2\beta(x - x_0) + 2ax_0(x - x_0) + ax_0^2 + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4}$$
$$= \frac{\alpha}{a^2(x - x_0)^2} + \frac{2\beta + 2ax_0}{a^2(x - x_0)^3} + \frac{ax_0^2 + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4}.$$

从而积分为有理函数.

(2) 当
$$a \neq 0$$
,且 $b^2 - ac \neq 0$,设

$$\frac{ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{Ax + B}{ax^2 + 2bx + c}\right)' + \frac{Cx + D}{ax^2 + 2bx + c},$$
从而有 $ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma = A(ax^2 + 2bx + c) - (Ax + B)(2ax + 2b) + (Cx + D)(ax^2 + 2bx + c).$

比较系数并解方程得C=0

$$D = \frac{2b\beta - a\gamma - c\alpha}{2(b^2 - ac)}.$$

从而当 D = 0,即 $2b\beta = a\gamma + c\alpha$ 时,积分为有理函数.

(3) 当
$$a = 0, b \neq 0$$
 时

$$\frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha c}{b} \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right) + \frac{\alpha c^2}{4b^2} + 2\beta \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right) - \frac{\beta c}{b} + \gamma}{4b^2 \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha}{4b^2}+\frac{2\beta-\frac{\alpha c}{b}}{4b^2\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)}+\frac{\frac{\alpha c^2}{4b^2}-\frac{\beta c}{b}+\gamma}{4b^2\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)^2}.$$

故当 $2\beta - \frac{\alpha c}{h} = 0$,即 $\alpha c = 2b\beta$ 时,积分为有理函数,这种情可归并 到情况(2),即 $a\gamma + c\alpha = 2b\beta$ 中去.

(4) 当a=b=0, $c\neq0$ 时,积分显然为有理函数,这种情况可 包含在 $b^2 - ac = 0$ 中.

综上所述,当 b^2 一ac = 0或 $ay + c\alpha = 2b\beta$ 时,积分为有理 函数.

运用不同的方法求解下列积分(1903 \sim 1920).

[1903]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{\left[(x-1)+1\right]^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx \\
= \int \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{97}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{98}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}\right] dx \\
= -\frac{1}{96(x-1)^{96}} - \frac{3}{97(x-1)^{97}} - \frac{3}{98(x-1)^{98}} \\
-\frac{1}{99(x-1)^{99}} + C.$$

[1904]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2)^4 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{(x^2)^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{(x^2)^2 + 1} \right) d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x^2) + C.$$

[1905]
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 + 3}$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^8+3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{(x^4)^2+3} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1906]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + x}{x^6 + 1} dx.$$

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则

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$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{200}\bigg[\frac{(x^5+\sqrt{10})-(x^5-\sqrt{10})}{(x^5-\sqrt{10})(x^5+\sqrt{10})}\bigg]^2\mathrm{d}(x^5)\\ &=\frac{1}{200}\bigg[\frac{1}{x^5-\sqrt{10}}-\frac{1}{x^5+\sqrt{10}}\bigg]^2\mathrm{d}(x^5)\\ &=\frac{1}{200}\bigg[\frac{1}{x^5-\sqrt{10}}-\frac{1}{x^5+\sqrt{10}}\bigg]^2\mathrm{d}(x^5)\\ &=\frac{1}{200}\bigg[\frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5-\sqrt{10})}{(x^5-\sqrt{10})^2}-\frac{1}{100}\bigg]\frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5)}{(x^5)^2-10}\\ &+\frac{1}{200}\bigg[\frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5+\sqrt{10})}{(x^5+\sqrt{10})^2}\bigg]\\ &=-\frac{1}{200(x^5-\sqrt{10})}-\frac{1}{200(x^5+\sqrt{10})}\bigg]+C.\\ &\mathbf{[1909]}\ \int\frac{x^{11}\mathrm{d}x}{x^8+3x^4+2}\\ &=\frac{1}{400}\int \frac{x^{11}\mathrm{d}x}{x^8+3x^4+2}\\ &=\frac{1}{4}\int\bigg[1-\frac{3x^4+2}{(x^4+1)(x^4+2)}\bigg]\mathrm{d}(x^4)\\ &=\frac{1}{4}\int\bigg[1+\frac{1}{x^4+1}-\frac{4}{x^4+2}\bigg]\mathrm{d}(x^4)\\ &=\frac{1}{4}x^4+\frac{1}{4}\ln(x^4+1)-\ln(x^4+2)+C.\\ &\mathbf{[1910]}\ \int\frac{x^9\mathrm{d}x}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2}.\\ &\mathbf{[4]}\ \int\frac{x^9\mathrm{d}x}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2}-\frac{1}{5}\int\frac{x^5\mathrm{d}(x^5)}{[(x^5+1)^2+1]^2}\\ &=\frac{1}{5}\int\frac{(x^5+1)\mathrm{d}(x^5+1)}{[(x^5+1)^2+1]^2}-\frac{1}{5}\int\frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5+1)}{[(x^5+1)^2+1]^2}\\ &=-\frac{1}{10(x^{10}+2x^5+2)}-\frac{1}{5}\left\{\frac{x^5+1}{2[(x^5+1)^2+1]}\right\} \end{split}$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\arctan(x^{5}+1)\Big\}+C^{*}$$

$$=-\frac{x^{5}+2}{10(x^{10}+2x^{5}+2)}-\frac{1}{10}\arctan(x^{5}+1)+C.$$

(*)利用 1817 题的结果.

[1911]
$$\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n+1} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n+1} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C.$$

当 $n \neq 0$ 时,

$$\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n + 1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^n}{x^n + 1} d(x^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^n + 1} \right) d(x^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[x^n - \ln|x^n + 1| \right] + C.$$

[1912]
$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| + C.$$

当 $n \neq 0$ 时,

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{x^{2n} \cdot x^{n-1} dx}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n} d(x^n)}{(x^{2n}+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n}+1-1}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} d(x^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{(x^n)^2+1} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{[(x^n)^2+1]^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \arctan(x^n) - \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{x^n}{2(x^{2n}+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^n) \right]^*$$

$$+C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \left[\arctan(x^n) - \frac{x^n}{x^{2n} + 1} \right] + C.$$

(*)利用 1817 题的结果.

[1913]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+2)}$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^{10}+2-x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+2)} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{20} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{10}+2)}{x^{10}+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{20} \ln(x^{10}+2) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+2} + C.$$

[1914]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+1)^2}.$$

解 因为

$$\frac{1}{x(x^{10}+1)^2} = \frac{x^{10}+1-x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)^2}
= \frac{1}{x(x^{10}+1)} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2}
= \frac{x^{10}+1-x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2}
= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)^2}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10}+1)}{(x^{10}+1)^2} - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10}+1)}{(x^{10}+1)^2}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^{10}+1) + \frac{1}{10(x^{10}+1)} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10} + 1} + \frac{1}{10(x^{10} + 1)} + C.$$
【1915】
$$\int \frac{1 - x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} dx.$$
解
$$\int \frac{1 - x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} dx = \int \frac{(x^7 + 1) - 2x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{x^6 dx}{1 + x^7}$$

$$= \ln |x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln |1 + x^7| + C.$$
【1916】
$$\int \frac{x^4 - 1}{x(x^4 - 5)(x^5 - 5x + 1)} dx.$$
解
$$\int \frac{x^4 - 1}{x(x^4 - 5)(x^5 - 5x + 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5 - 5x)}{(x^5 - 5x)(x^5 - 5x + 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^5 - 5x} - \frac{1}{x^5 - 5x + 1} \right) d(x^5 - 5x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5 - 5x)}{x^5 - 5x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5 - 5x + 1)}{x^5 - 5x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x(x^4 - 5)}{x^5 - 5x + 1} \right| + C.$$
【1917】
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx.$$
解 因为
$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right),$$
所以
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{2})}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{2})}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$
[1918]
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) dx}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) + (x + \frac{1}{x}) + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + (x + \frac{1}{x}) - 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2})}{[(x + \frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{2}]^2 - \frac{5}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{2x^2 + (1 - \sqrt{5})x + 2}{2x^2 + (1 + \sqrt{5})x + 2} + C.$$
[1919]
$$\int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx.$$

解 $\diamond x^2 = t$,则

$$\int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^4 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln\left[\frac{t + \frac{1}{t} - \sqrt{2}}{t + \frac{1}{t} + \sqrt{2}}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln\frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1} + C.$$

[1920]
$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx = \int \frac{(x^4 - x^2 + 1) + x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^4 - x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \arctan x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x^3 + C.$$

【1921】 推导出计算下列积分的递推公式:

$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} \quad (a \neq 0),$$

利用这个公式计算

$$I_3=\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^3}.$$

提示:利用恒等式

$$4a(ax^2 + bx + c) = (2ax + b)^2 + (4ac - b^2).$$

解 由于

$$4a(ax^{2} + bx + c) = (2ax + b)^{2} + (4ac - b^{2})$$
$$= t^{2} + \Delta,$$
其中 $t = 2ax + b, \Delta = 4ac - b^{2},$

其中
$$t = 2ax + b, \Delta = 4ac - b^2$$
,

于是
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} = \int \frac{(4a)^n \mathrm{d}x}{[(2ax + b)^2 + \Delta]^n}$$
$$= 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n},$$

记
$$J_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n},$$

当 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时,对 J_n 应用分部积分法,得

$$J_{n} = \frac{t}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{t^{2} dt}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{t}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{t^{2} + \Delta - \Delta}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n+1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{dt}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}} - 2n \Delta \int \frac{dt}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{t}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}} + 2n J_{n} - 2n \Delta J_{n+1},$$

从而有
$$J_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n\Delta} \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \frac{1}{\Delta} J_n$$

所以
$$J_n = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^2+\Delta)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \frac{1}{\Delta} J_{n-1}.$$

代人 I_n 中,得

$$I_{n} = 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^{2}+\Delta)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \frac{1}{\Delta}J_{n-1} \right\}$$

$$= 2^{2n-1} \cdot a^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(4a)^{n-1}(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{2a}{(4a)^{n-1}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta}I_{n-1}.$$

因此,递推公式为

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}.$$

当 $\Delta = 0$ 时,则有

$$I_{n} = \int \frac{(4a)^{n}}{(2ax+b)^{2n}} dx$$

$$= 2^{2n-1} \cdot a^{n-1} \int \frac{d(2ax+b)}{(2ax+b)^{2n}}$$

$$= -\frac{2^{2n-1}a^{n-1}}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(2ax+b)^{2n-1}} + C,$$

对于 I_3 ,因为 $\Delta = 4ac - b^2 = 3 \neq 0$,两次应用递推公式得

$$I_{3} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + x + 1)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{2 \cdot 3(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{6(x^{2} + x + 1)} + \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^{2} + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^{2} + x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{6(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}} + \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^{2} + x + 1)}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{2})}{(x^{2} + \frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{6(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}} + \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^{2} + x + 1)}$$

$$+ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

【1922】 运用代换 $t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}$ 计算积分

$$I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^m (x+b)^n} (m \, \text{和} \, n \, \text{为自然数}).$$

利用这个代换求解 $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3}$.

解 设
$$t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}$$
,

則
$$1-t = \frac{b-a}{x+b},$$
即
$$x+b = \frac{b-a}{1-t}, dx = \frac{b-a}{(1-t)^2} dt,$$

$$(x+a) = t(x+b) = \frac{(b-a)t}{1-t},$$

代入I中得

$$I = \frac{1}{(b-a)^{m+n-1}} \int \frac{(1-t)^{m+n-2}}{t^m} dt \qquad (a \neq b).$$

将 $(1-t)^{m+n-2}$ 展开,并逐项求积分,即可得 I

在
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3}$$
中, $a=-2,b=3,m=2,n=3$.

设
$$t = \frac{x-2}{x+3},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 (x+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5^4} \int \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5^4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} + 3 - t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{625} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - 3\ln|t| + 3t - \frac{t^2}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{625} \left(-\frac{x+3}{x-2} - 3\ln\left|\frac{x-2}{x+3}\right| + \frac{3(x-2)}{(x+3)} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2(x+3)^2}\right) + C.$$

【1923】 若 $P_n(x)$ 是 x 的 n 次多项式,计算 $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx$.

提示:利用泰勒公式.

解 因为 $P_n(x)$ 为x的n次多项式,故得

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k.$$

其中 $P_n^{(0)}(a) = P_n(a), 0! = 1,$

所以
$$\int \frac{P_n(x) dx}{(x-a)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-a)^{n-k+1}} + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x-a}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{(n-k)k!} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-a)^{n-k}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \ln|x-a| + C.$$

【1924】 设 $R(x) = R^*(x^2)$,其中 R^* 为有理函数.则把函数 R(x) 分解为有理分式具有哪些特点?

解 设 $R^*(x) = P(x) + H(x)$,其中 P(x) 为多项式,H(x) 为真分式(当 $R^*(x)$ 为多项式时, $H(x) \equiv 0$). 下面考虑 H(x) 在复数域上的分解. 记 $H(x) = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)}$, $P_1(x)$, $Q_1(x)$ 为多项式. 设 $Q_1(x)$ 在复数域中的根为 α_i ,其相应重数记为 n_i ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$; 显然 $m \geq 1$). 即

$$Q_1(x) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i)^{n_i},$$

由于 $Q_1(x)$ 为实多项式,若 α_i 不为实数,则存在一个 $\alpha_k(k \neq i,1 \leq k \leq m)$ 使得 $\alpha_k = \bar{\alpha}_i$ 且 $n_i = n_k$,那么 $Q_1(x^2)$ 中的每一项 $x^2 - \alpha_i$ 可分解为

$$x^2 - a_i = (x - b_i)(x + b_i),$$

于是
$$Q_1(x^2) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x - b_i)^{n_i} (x + b_i)^{n_i},$$
从而
$$H(x^2) = \frac{P(x^2)}{Q_1(x^2)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[\frac{A_{ik}}{(x - b_i)^k} + \frac{A'_{ik}}{(x + b_i)^k} \right].$$
又
$$H((-x)^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[\frac{(-1)^k A_{ik}}{(x + b_i)^k} + \frac{(-1)^k A'_{ik}}{(x - b_i)^k} \right],$$
由于
$$H(x^2) = H((-x)^2), \text{由分解式的唯一性可得}$$

$$A'_{ik} = (-1)A_{ik}.$$

因此
$$H(x^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} A'_{ik} \left[\frac{1}{(b_i - x)^k} + \frac{1}{(b_i + x)^k} \right].$$

故
$$R(x) = P(x^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} A'_{ik} \left[\frac{1}{(b_i - x)^k} + \frac{1}{(b_i + x)^k} \right].$$

【1925】 计算 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2n}}$ 式中,n 为正整数.

解 记多项式
$$x^{2n} + 1$$
 的根为 $\alpha_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$, 显然
$$a_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + i \sin \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi$$

其中 $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数单位. 并且 α_k 及 $\bar{\alpha}_k = a_{2n-k+1}$ 均为 $x^{2n} + 1$ 的根,而

$$|\alpha_k| = 1, \alpha_k^{2n} = -1, \alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k = 1,$$

$$\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k = 2\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi.$$

设
$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k}{x-\alpha_k},$$

即
$$1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{A_k(1+x^{2n})}{x-a_k}.$$

令 $x \rightarrow \alpha_l$ 应用洛必达法则求极限,可得

$$1 = \lim_{x \to a_{l}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{A_{k}(1+x^{2n})}{x-\alpha_{k}} = \lim_{x \to a_{l}} \frac{A_{l}(1+x^{2n})}{x-\alpha_{l}}$$
$$= 2nA_{l}\alpha_{l}^{2n-1} = -\frac{2nA_{l}}{\alpha_{l}} \qquad (l = 1, 2, \dots, 2n),$$

所以
$$A_k = -\frac{\alpha_k}{2n}$$
 $(k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n).$

于是
$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{\alpha_k}{x - \alpha_k}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{x - \alpha_k} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_k}{x - \bar{\alpha}_k} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k)x - 2\alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k}{x^2 - (\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k)x + \alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1 - x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi + 1}.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int \frac{1 - x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi + 1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi \int \frac{2x - 2 \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} x}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi + 1} dx \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\sin^2 \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi\right)^2 + \sin^2 \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi \cdot \ln \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi + 1\right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\sin \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi \cdot \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi}{\sin \frac{2k - 1}{2n} \pi} \right] + C.$$

§ 3. 无理函数的积分法

把被积函数化为有理函数,以求解下列积分 $(1926 \sim 1936)$.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$. 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{2tdt}{1+t} = 2\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right)dt$$

$$= 2[t - \ln(1+t)] + C$$

$$= 2[\sqrt{x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{x})] + C.$$

[1926] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{x}}.$

[1927]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[6]{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^6$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$. 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+2t^3+t^2)}$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)(2t^2-t+1)}$$

$$= 6 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{6t-1}{4(2t^2-t+1)}\right] dt$$

$$= 6 \left[\ln t - \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{4t-1}{2t^2-t+1} dt$$

$$- \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(t - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{16}}\right]$$

$$= 6 \left[\ln t - \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{8}\ln(2t^2-t+1) - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan\frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}}\right] + C.$$

[1928]
$$\int \frac{x\sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x+\sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx.$$

解

设
$$\sqrt[3]{2+x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^3 - 2$, $dx = 3t^2 dt$. 所以
$$\int \frac{x\sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x+\sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx = 3 \int \frac{(t^3 - 2)t^3}{t^3 + t - 2} dt$$

$$= 3 \int \left(t^3 - t + \frac{t^2 - 2t}{t^3 + t - 2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3 \int \frac{t^2 - 2t}{(t-1)(t^2 + t + 2)} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3 \int \left[-\frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{\frac{5}{4}t - \frac{1}{2}}{t^2 + t + 2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{4}\ln|t-1| + \frac{15}{8}\int \frac{d(t^2 + t + 2)}{t^2 + t + 2}$$

$$-\frac{27}{8}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{3}{4}t^{4}-\frac{3}{2}t^{2}-\frac{3}{4}\ln|t-1|+\frac{15}{8}\ln(t^{2}+t+2)$$

$$-\frac{27}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{7}}+C$$

$$=\frac{3}{4}(2+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}-\frac{3}{2}(2+x)^{\frac{2}{3}}-\frac{3}{4}\ln|\sqrt[3]{2+x}-1|$$

$$+\frac{15}{8}\ln((2+x)^{\frac{2}{3}}+(2+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}+2)$$

$$-\frac{27}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan\frac{2\sqrt[3]{2+x}+1}{\sqrt{7}}+C.$$
[1929]
$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}}\mathrm{d}x.$$
解 设 $\sqrt[6]{x+1}=t$,则 $x=t^{6}-1$, $dx=6t^{5}$ dt . 所以

解 设
$$\sqrt[6]{x+1} = t$$
,则 $x = t^6 - 1$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$. 所以
$$\int \frac{1 - \sqrt{x+1}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = 6 \int \frac{t^5 (1-t^3)}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \left[-t^6 + t^4 + t^3 - t^2 - t + 1 + \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} \right] dt$$

$$= -\frac{6}{7}t^7 + \frac{6}{5}t^5 + \frac{3}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t + 3\ln(1+t^2)$$

$$- 6 \arctan t + C$$

$$= -\frac{6}{7}(x+1)^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{6}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$- 3(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6(x+1)^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3\ln[1 + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}]$$

$$- 6 \arctan \sqrt[6]{x+1} + C.$$

$$1930 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3 \sqrt{x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[4]{x} = t$$
,
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则
$$x = t^4$$
, $dx = 4t^3 dt$. 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3 \sqrt{x}} = 4 \int \frac{t dt}{(1+t)^3}$$

$$=4\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t)^2} -4\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t)^3}$$

$$=-\frac{4}{1+t}+2\frac{1}{(1+t)^2}+C$$

$$=-\frac{4}{1+\sqrt[4]{x}}+\frac{2}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^2}+C.$$

[1931]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx$$
.

解 法一:设
$$\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$$
,则

$$x = \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2 - 1}$$
, $dx = -\frac{4t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt$. 所以

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \left(-\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2}\right) dt = -4 \int \frac{t}{(t-1)(t+1)^3} dt$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{1}{2(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^3} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C.$$

法二:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})^2}{(x+1) - (x-1)} dx$$
$$= \int (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{1}{2}x\,\sqrt{x^2-1}+\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right|+C.\\ &\text{[1932]}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}.\\ &\text{[4]} \quad \text{[3]} \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}=t, \text{[4]}\\ &x=\frac{t^3+1}{t^3-1}, x-1=\frac{2}{t^3-1},\\ &\mathrm{d}x=-\frac{6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2}\mathrm{d}t,\\ &\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}=\int \frac{\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2}}\mathrm{d}x\\ &=\int \frac{(t^3-1)^2}{4t^2}\Big[-\frac{6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2}\Big]\mathrm{d}t=-\int \frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d}t\\ &=-\frac{3}{2}t+C=-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}+C.\\ &\text{[1933]}\int \frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}} \qquad (a>0).\\ &\text{[4]} \quad \text{[4]} \quad \frac{x}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}} \qquad (a>0).\\ &\text{[4]} \quad \text{[4]} \quad \frac{x}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}}=\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[4]{x^3-x}}=-4a\int \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^2}\mathrm{d}t\\ &=-4a\int \Big[\frac{t}{(t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1)}(t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1)\Big]^2\mathrm{d}t\\ &=-\frac{a}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1}-\frac{1}{t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1}\right)^2\mathrm{d}t\\ &=-\frac{a}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1)^2}-\frac{a}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1)^2} \end{split}$$

$$+a\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^4+1}$$
.

利用 1921 题的递推公式可得

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)^2} \\
= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\
= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{d(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\
= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)^2} \\
= \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\
= \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + C.$$

利用 1884 题的结果,有

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) \right],$$

因此
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}}$$

$$= -\frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{at^3}{1 + t^4} + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + C.$$
其中 $t = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a - x}{x}}.$

【1934】
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x - a)^{n+1}(x - b)^{n-1}}} \qquad (n - \text{自然数}).$$
解 当 $a = b$ 时,则
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x - a)^{n+1}(x - b)^{n-1}}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - a)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x - a} + C.$$
当 $a \neq b$ 时,设
$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{x - b}{x - a}} = t,$$
则
$$x = a + \frac{a - b}{t^n - 1}, dx = -\frac{n(a - b)t^{n-1}}{(t^n - 1)^2} dt,$$

$$x - a = \frac{a - b}{t^n - 1},$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x - a)^{n+1}(x - b)^{n-1}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{(x - a)^2}}{\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{x - b}{x - a}}\right)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{n}{a - b} \int dt = \frac{n}{b - a} t + C = \frac{n}{b - a} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x - b}{x - a}} + C.$$
【1935】
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 + x}}.$$

提示:假设
$$x = \left(\frac{t^2-1}{2t}\right)^2$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} = t$$
,

则
$$\frac{t^2-1}{2t}=\sqrt{x},$$

$$x = \frac{(t^2 - 1)^2}{4t^2}, dx = \frac{t^4 - 1}{2t^3}dt.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4-1}{t^3(t+1)} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2+1)(t-1)}{t^3} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \ln t - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2t^2}\right) + C_1$$
$$= \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}) + \frac{x}{2}$$
$$- \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x(x+1)} + C.$$

【1936】 证明:若
$$p+q=kn$$
,其中 k 为整数,则积分
$$[R[x,(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}]dx.$$

(其中R 为有理函数且p,q,n 为整数)是初等函数.

证 当
$$a = b$$
时,

$$(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)\frac{q}{n}=(x-a)^k.$$

则被积函数为 x 的有理函数. 所以积分为初等函数.

当
$$a \neq b$$
时,设

$$\frac{x-a}{x-b} = y, x = b - \frac{b-a}{1-y} = \frac{a-by}{(1-y)},$$

$$dx = \frac{a-b}{(1-y)^2} dy,$$

$$x - a = \frac{(a - b)y}{1 - y}, x - b = \frac{a - b}{1 - y}.$$
所以
$$\int R(x, (x - a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x - b)^{\frac{q}{n}}) dx$$

$$= (a - b) \int R\left[\frac{a - by}{1 - y}, y^{\frac{p}{n}}\left(\frac{a - b}{1 - y}\right)^{p}\right] \frac{dy}{(1 - y)^{2}}$$
再设 $\sqrt[n]{y} = t$, 则 $y = t^{n}$, $dy = nt^{n-1}dt$, 故
$$\int R(x, (x - a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x - b)^{\frac{q}{n}}) dx$$

$$= n(a - b) \int R\left[\frac{a - bt^{n}}{1 - t^{n}}, t^{p}\left(\frac{a - b}{1 - t^{n}}\right)^{p}\right] \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1 - t^{n})^{2}} dt.$$

因为被积函数为t的有理函数,从而积分为t的初等函数,因此也为x的初等函数.

求解最简单二次无理式的积分(1937~1942).

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ [1937] } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x. \\ \text{ [MI] } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \\ &= \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}(x^2+x+1) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{3}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) \end{array}$$

$$-\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2x-3}{4}\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{8}\ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) + C$$

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \text{[1938]} \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{I} \quad$$

 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$

 $= \ln \left| \frac{1 - x - 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{2(1 + x)} \right| + C_1$

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$$= \ln \left| \frac{-3(x+1)}{2(1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1})} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

感之,
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$
【1939】
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$
解 设 $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t$,则
$$x = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2},$$

$$dx = -\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2}dt, 1 - x = \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2}, \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1+t^2}{t^4}dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{t^4} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)dt = \frac{1}{6t^3} + \frac{1}{2t} + C$$

$$= \frac{2-x}{3(1-x)^2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$
【1940】
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x} dx.$$
解 设 $\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} = t-x$,则
$$x = \frac{t^2-2}{2(t+1)}, dx = \frac{t^2+2t+2}{2(t+1)^2}dt, \mathbb{H}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} = \frac{t^2+2t+2}{2(t+1)},$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{(t^2+2t+2)^2}{(t^2-2)(t+1)^2}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[1 + \frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} + \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \ln(x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2})$$

$$- \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{x + 2 + \sqrt{2(x^2 + 2x + 2)}}{x} \right| + C.$$

$$\text{[1941]} \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}},$$

$$\text{[47]} \quad \text{[47]} \quad \text{$$

【1942】
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$
解
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{(x^2-x-1)+2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} - \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} - \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} - \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{8}\arcsin\frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$+ 2\arcsin\frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1-2x}{4}\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{11}{8}\arcsin\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$
利用公式:
$$\int \frac{P_n(x)}{y} \mathrm{d}x = Q_{n-1}(x)y + \lambda \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{y},$$

其中 $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$, $P_n(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, $Q_{n-1}(x)$ 为 n-1 次多项式, 而 λ 为常数.

求解下列积分(1943 \sim 1950).

【1943】
$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$$
 解 设 $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$
$$= (Ax^2+Bx+C) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}},$$

两边对 x 求导数得

$$\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= (2Ax+B)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}$$
128 —

$$+\frac{(1-x)(Ax^2+Bx+C)}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}+\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

从而有 $x^3 = (2Ax + B)(1 + 2x - x^2)$ $+(1-x)(Ax^{2}+Bx+C)+\lambda$

比较两边的系数并解方程得

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{5}{6}, C = -\frac{19}{6}, \lambda = 4.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{2x^2+5x+19}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{2x^2+5x+19}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1944]
$$\int \frac{x^{10} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= (Ax^{9} + Bx^{8} + Cx^{7} + Dx^{6} + Ex^{5} + Fx^{4} + Gx^{3} + Hx^{2} + Ix + K)(\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}},$$

两边求导数得

$$\frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= (9Ax^8 + 8Bx^7 + 7Cx^6 + 6Dx^5 + 5Ex^4 + 4Fx^3 + 3Gx^2$$

$$+ 2Hx + I)\sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}(Ax^9 + Bx^8 + Cx^7 +$$

$$Dx^6 + Ex^5 + Fx^4 + Gx^3 + Hx^2 + Ix + K) + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$
从而有
$$x^{10} = (9Ax^8 + 8Bx^7 + 7Cx^6 + 6Dx^5 + 5Ex^4 + 4Fx^3 + 3Gx^2 + 2Hx + I)(1+x^2)$$

$$-x(Ax^9 + Bx^8 + Cx^7 + Dx^6 + Ex^5)$$

$$+Fx^4+Gx^3+Hx^2+Ix+K)+\lambda.$$

比较系数并解方程得

$$A = \frac{1}{10}, B = 0, C = -\frac{9}{80}, D = 0, E = \frac{21}{160}, F = 0,$$

 $G = -\frac{21}{128}, H = 0, I = \frac{63}{256}, K = 0, \lambda = -\frac{63}{256}.$

所以
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{10}x^9 - \frac{9}{80}x^7 + \frac{21}{160}x^5 - \frac{21}{128}x^3 + \frac{63}{256}x\right)\sqrt{1+x^2}$$
$$-\frac{63}{256}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[1945]
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^4 (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= (Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$+ \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

从而有 $x^4(a^2-x^2)$

$$= (5Ax^4 + 4Bx^3 + 3Cx^2 + 2Dx + E)(a^2 - x^2)$$
$$-x(Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) + \lambda.$$

比较系数并解方程得

$$A = \frac{1}{6}, B = 0, C = -\frac{a^2}{24}, D = 0, E = -\frac{a^4}{16},$$
 $F = 0, \lambda = \frac{a^6}{16}.$

所以
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}x^5 - \frac{a^2}{24}x^3 - \frac{a^2}{16}x\right)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^6}{16}\arcsin\frac{x}{|a|} + C.$$

[1946]
$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$$

= $(Ax^2 + Bx + C) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}}$,

求导数,通分并比较两边的分子可得

$$x^{3}-6x^{2}+11x-6$$

$$= (2Ax+B)(x^{2}+4x+3)+(Ax^{2}+Bx+C)(x+2)+\lambda.$$

比较上式两边的系数,可得

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 1, \\ 10A + 2B = -6, \\ 6A + 6B + C = 11, \\ 3B + 2C + \lambda = -6, \end{cases}$$

解之得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$, $B = -\frac{14}{3}$, C = 37, $\lambda = -66$.

所以
$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 37\right)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} - 66\right) \frac{d(x+2)}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 - 1}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 37\right)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$
$$- 66\ln\left|x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}\right| + C.$$

$$[1947] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

解 设
$$t = \frac{1}{t}$$
,

则
$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{t^2}\mathrm{d}t.$$

我们这里只讨论 t > 0 的情形,对 t < 0 的情形类似地讨论可得相同的结论.

所以,
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{3^t} \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} dt$$

r- Tu

$$= -\int \sqrt{1+t^2} \, dt + \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+\sqrt{1+t^2}| + \ln|t+\sqrt{1+t^2}| + C$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{1+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{|x|} + C.$$

$$[1948] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$
, $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t}$, 所以

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{t(1-t^2)-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= \int t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1+2x^2}{3x^3} \sqrt{x^2-1} + C.$$

[1949]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}.$$

解 设
$$x-1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,

则
$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{t^2}\mathrm{d}t.$$

只考虑 t > 0 的情形,则有

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}} = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}} \mathrm{d}t.$$

设
$$-\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= (At+B) \sqrt{5t^2+5t+1} + \lambda \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}},$$
从而有
$$-t^2 = A(5t^2+5t+1) + \frac{1}{2}(At+B)(10t+5) + \lambda.$$
比较两边的系数得
$$10A = -1,$$

$$\frac{3}{2}A + B = 0,$$

$$A + \frac{5}{2}B + \lambda = 0,$$
解之得
$$A = -\frac{1}{10}, B = \frac{3}{20}, \lambda = -\frac{11}{40}.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{t}{10} + \frac{3}{20}\right) \sqrt{5t^2+5t+1} - \frac{11}{40} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}}$$

$$= \frac{3-2t}{20} \sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}$$

$$-\frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2+t+\frac{1}{5}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{3x-5}{20(x-1)^2} \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}$$

$$-\frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}(x+1)+2\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}{x-1} \right| + C.$$
【1950】
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2+2x}}.$$

解 设
$$x+1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则
$$dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt.$$

只考虑 t > 0 的情形(t < 0 的情形可类似地讨论),则

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t}$$
,

所以 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2 + 2x}} = -\int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t$.

设 $-\int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t$
 $= (Ax^2 + Bt^2 + Ct + D) \sqrt{1 - t^2} + \lambda \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}$,

从而有 $-t^4 = (3At^2 + 2Bt + C)(1 - t^2)$
 $-t(At^3 + Bt^2 + Ct + D) + \lambda$.

比较两边的系数,并解方程得

所以
$$A = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $B = 0$, $C = \frac{3}{8}$, $D = 0$, $\lambda = -\frac{3}{8}$.

所以 $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2 + 2x}}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}t^3 + \frac{3}{8}t\right)\sqrt{1-t^2} - \frac{3}{8}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 6x + 5}{8(x+1)^4} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \frac{3}{8}\arcsin\left|\frac{1}{x+1}\right| + C.$$

【1951】 在什么条件下积分 $\int \frac{a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$ 是代数

函数?

解 当
$$a = 0$$
 时,积分显然为代数函数,不妨设 $a \neq 0$,设
$$\int \frac{a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$$
$$= (Ax + B) \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}.$$

从而有
$$a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1$$

$$= A(ax^{2} + bx + c) + \frac{1}{2}(Ax + B)(2ax + b) + \lambda.$$

比较两边的系数,并解方程得

$$A = \frac{a_1}{2a}, B = \frac{4ab_1 - 3a_1b}{4a^2},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8a^2c_1 + 3a_1b^2 - 4a(a_1c + bb_1)}{8a^2}.$$

于是当 $\lambda = 0$,即 $8a^2c_1 + 3a_1b^2 = 4a(a_1c + b_1)$ 时,积分为代数函数.

要求解 $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)y} dx$,其中 $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$,应先分解有理函

数 $\frac{P(x)}{O(x)}$ 为最简分式(1952 ~ 1960).

【1952】
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$
解
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$
设 $x-1=\frac{1}{t}>0$,
则
$$dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt,$$
而
$$\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}=\frac{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}{t},$$
所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}} - \int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \sqrt{2}t + \sqrt{2t^2-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2t^2-1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + 2x - x^2}}{1 - x} \right| + \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x - x^2}}{2(1 - x)} + C.$$

$$\text{ [1953] } \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$\text{ [IP53] } \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x + 1} + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$\text{ [IP53] } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$\text{ [IP53] } \int \frac{dx}{(x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

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例
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)}}$$

$$= -\arcsin\frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{5}} = \arcsin\frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5}|x-1|} + C_3.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{3x+1-2\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}{x+1}\right|$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5}|x-1|} + C.$$
【1954】
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$
解 法一:
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^2-(x+1)+1} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$+ \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right) + C_1.$$

由 1938 题的结果知

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\ = -\ln\left|\frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1}\right| + C_2.$$
对于
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}, \ \ \mathcal{U} x+1 = \frac{1}{t}, \ \ \mathcal{U}$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{t^2}\mathrm{d}t. \ \ \mathsf{T} \ \mathcal{U} \ \mathcal{U} > 0, \ \ \mathcal{U} \ \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{t}.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(t^2-t+1)}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{t^2-t+1} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|t-\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{t^2-t+1}\right| + C_3$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}{x+1}\right| + C_4.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2}\mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} + C_5.$$
法二:
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2}\mathrm{d}x = -\int \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{(x+\frac{1}{2})}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}\mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} + \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \ln\left|\frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1}\right| + C.$$
[1955]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x^2+1)-1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2-x+1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2-2x-1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$+ 3\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\int \sqrt{2-(x-1)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2x-x^2)}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$+ 3\int \frac{d(x-1)}{\sqrt{2-(x-1)^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{x-1}{2} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} - \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}$$

$$+ 3\arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\forall \exists \exists x \in \sin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\forall \exists \exists x \in \sin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\forall \exists \exists x \in \sin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\forall \exists x \in \cot \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx.$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt.$$

解 被积函数定义域为 |x| > 1. 当 x > 1 时,设 $x = \sec t$ $\left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

別
$$dx = \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$$
, $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \tan t$,

所以 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{\sec t dt}{1 + \sec^2 t}$

$$= \int \frac{\cot t}{\cos^2 t + 1} = \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{2 - \sin^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin t}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right| + C.$$

当x<-1时,仍设 $x=\sec t$,并限制 $\pi< t<\frac{3\pi}{2}$,可得到同样的结果,因此

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| + C.$$
[1959]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^4)\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$x = \tan t, -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 且 $t \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$,则
$$dx = \sec^2 t dt, \sqrt{1 + x^2} = \sec t,$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1 - x^4) \sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \int \frac{\sec t}{1 - \tan^4 t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^3 t dt}{\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t} = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{1 - 2\sin^2 t} d(\sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 t}{1 - 2\sin^2 t} d(\sin t) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 - 2\sin^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}x} \right| + C.$$

[1960]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{(x^2 + 1)} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}| + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}.$$

设
$$x = \sqrt{2} \tan t$$
 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,则 $dx = \sqrt{2} \sec^2 t dt$, $\sqrt{x^2 + 2} = \sqrt{2} \sec t$,

所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \int \frac{\sec t}{1+2\tan^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos t}{1 + \sin^2 t} dt = \arctan(\sin t) + C$$

$$=\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}\right)+C_1.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dt$$

$$= \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}| + \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2 + x^2}} + C.$$

把二次三项式简化成范式,计算下列积分(1961~1963).

[1961]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}} \\
= \int \frac{dx}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right] \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}}.$$

当
$$x + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 时,设 $x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{sect}$ $\left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,则 $dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{sect} \cdot \operatorname{tant} dt$,
$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{tant},$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (\operatorname{5} \operatorname{sec}^2 t + 3) ,$$
 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{\operatorname{sect} dt}{5 \operatorname{sec}^2 t + 3} = 4 \int \frac{\operatorname{cost} dt}{5 + 3 \operatorname{cos}^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\operatorname{d}(\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sint})}{(\sqrt{8})^2 - (\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sint})^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sint}}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sint}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} (2x + 1) + \sqrt{3(x^2 + x - 1)}}{\sqrt{2} (2x + 1) - \sqrt{3(x^2 + x - 1)}} \right| + C.$$
 当 $x + \frac{1}{2} < -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时,仍设
$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{sect},$$

并限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$,可得同样的结果. 因此

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}(2x + 1) + \sqrt{3}(x^2 + x - 1)}{\sqrt{2}(2x + 1) - \sqrt{3}(x^2 + x - 1)} \right| + C.$$
[1962]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4 - 2x + x^2) \sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 1}{[3+(x-1)^2]\sqrt{3} - (x-1)^2} dx$$
设 $x-1 = \sqrt{3} \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$
则 $dx = \sqrt{3} \cosh t, \sqrt{3} - (x-1)^2 = \sqrt{3} \cosh t.$
所以
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{3\sin^2 t + 2\sqrt{3} \sin t + 1}{3(1+\sin^2 t)} dt$$

$$= \int dt + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{\sin t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1+\sin^2 t}$$

$$= t - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \cos t}{\sqrt{2} - \cos^2 t} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan t)}{1+2\tan^2 t} \right|$$

$$= t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \cos t}{\sqrt{2} - \cos t} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan t) + C$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2+2x-x^2}} \right|$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}(x-1)}{\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}} + C.$$
[1963]
$$\int \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

$$\Re \int \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

而

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{3}{4}\right]}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+x+1}} + C_{1},$$

由 1781 题结果知

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt{x^{2} + x + 1}} + C_{2}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3\sqrt{x^{2} + x + 1}} + C_{2},$$

$$\int \frac{(x + 1)dx}{(x^{2} + x + 1)\sqrt{x^{2} + x + 1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + x + 1}} + \frac{2x + 1}{3\sqrt{x^{2} + x + 1}} + C$$

囚此

$$= \frac{2(x-1)}{3\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + C.$$
【1964】 利用线性分式代换 $x = \frac{\alpha+\beta t}{1+t}$, 计算积分:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 设 $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$,则 $x^2 \pm x + 1$

$$=\frac{(\beta^2\pm\beta+1)t^2+\left[2\alpha\beta\pm(\alpha+\beta)+2\right]t+(\alpha^2\pm\alpha+1)}{(1+t)^2}.$$

当 $2\alpha\beta \pm (\alpha + \beta) + 2 = 0$ 时,即可化成规范式,所以取 $\alpha = -1$,

$$\beta = 1$$
,即设 $x = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$,则 $dx = \frac{2dt}{(1+t)^2}$,且 $x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{t^2 + 3}{(t+1)^2}$,

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 3t^2}}{t + 1} \qquad (t + 1 > 0),$$

于是
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t + 1}{(t^2 + 3) \sqrt{1 + 3t^2}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t dt}{(t^2 + 3) \sqrt{1 + 3t^2}} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + 3) \sqrt{1 + 3t^2}}.$$

对于积分
$$\frac{tdt}{(t^2+3)\sqrt{1+3t^2}},$$
设 $z = \sqrt{1+3t^2},$ 则
$$dz = \frac{3tdt}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}, t^2+3 = \frac{z^2+8}{3},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{t dt}{(t^3 + 3) \sqrt{1 + 3t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dz}{z^2 + 8} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{z}{2\sqrt{2}} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{\sqrt{2}(1 - x)} + C_1$$

对于积分
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+3)\sqrt{1+3t^2}},$$
设 $z = \frac{3t}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}},$ 则
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{3-z^2}, t^2+3 = \frac{27-8z^2}{3(3-z^2)},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+3)\sqrt{1+3t^2}} = 3\int \frac{dz}{27-8z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}z}{3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}z} \right| + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \sqrt{2}(x + 1)}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - \sqrt{2}(x + 1)} \right| + C_2.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{\sqrt{2}(1 - x)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \sqrt{2}(x + 1)}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - \sqrt{2}(x + 1)} \right| + C.$$
【1965】 求解
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 2)\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}}.$$

解 应用与 1964 题同样的方法.

设 $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$,选择适当的 α 与 β ,使两个二次三项式中的一次项同时消去.为此,将 $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$ 代入 $x^2 + 2$ 及 $2x^2 - 2x + 5$ 中,令一次项的系数为零,得 $\alpha = -1$, $\beta = 2$.

即设
$$x = \frac{2t-1}{t+1}$$
,则
$$dx = \frac{3}{(t+1)^2} dt, x^2 + 2 = \frac{3(2t^2+1)}{(t+1)^2},$$

$$\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5} = \frac{3\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t+1},$$

不妨设 t+1>0,所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t+1}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{tdt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}}.$$

对于
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\int \frac{tdt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}}$,设 $z = \sqrt{t^2+1}$,则
$$dz = \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}, 2t^2+1 = 2z^2-1,$$
故 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\int \frac{tdt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\int \frac{dz}{2z^2-1}$
$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}(2z^2-1)}{\sqrt{2}(2z^2-2x+5)} + (x-2) + C_1.$$
对于 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\int \frac{dt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}}$,设 $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$,则
$$\frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{dz}{1-z^2}, 2t^2+1 = \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2},$$
故 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\int \frac{dt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\int \frac{dz}{1+z^2}$
$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan z + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}} + C_2,$$
因此 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}$
$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}(2x^2-2x+5)}{\sqrt{2}(2x^2-2x+5)} - (x-2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3}\arctan \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}} + C.$$

利用欧拉代换,

(1) 若
$$a > 0$$
, $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \pm \sqrt{ax} + z$;

(2) 若
$$c > 0$$
, $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = xz \pm \sqrt{c}$;

(3)
$$\sqrt{a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = z(x-x_1)$$
.

求解下列积分(1966~1970).

则
$$x = \frac{z^2 - 1}{2z + 1}, dx = \frac{2(z^2 + z + 1)}{(2z + 1)^2} dz,$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+x+1}+x=z.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{4}{z} - \frac{3}{z + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2(z + \frac{1}{2})^2} \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z^4}{\left|z + \frac{1}{2}\right|^3} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{z + \frac{1}{2}} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z^4}{|2z+1|^3} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(2z+1)} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1})^4}{|2(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}) + 1|^3}$$

$$+\frac{3}{4(x+\sqrt{x^2+x+1})+2}+C.$$

[1967]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} = xx-1$$
,则

$$z = \frac{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}{x}, x = \frac{2(z-1)}{z^2+1},$$

$$dx = \frac{2(1+2z-z^2)}{(z^2+1)^2}dz$$
,

$$1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2} = z \cdot x = \frac{2z(z-1)}{z^2 + 1}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1+2z-z^2}{z(z-1)(z^2+1)} \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} \right] \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| - 2\arctan z + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}-x}{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}} \right|$$

$$- 2\arctan \frac{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}{z} + C.$$

[1968]
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2-2x+2}=z-x$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z - 1)^2}, dx = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 2}{2(z - 1)^2} dz.$$

$$x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} = x(z - x)$$

$$= \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z - 1)} \left(z - \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z - 1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)}{4(z - 1)^2}.$$

所以
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)^2}{(z - 1)^4} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{[(z - 1)^2 + 2(z - 1) - 1][(z - 1)^2 + 1]^2}{(z - 1)^4} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \{[(z - 1)^2 - (z - 1)^{-4}] + 2[(z - 1) + (z - 1)^{-3}]\}$$

$$+ [1 - (z - 1)^{-2}] + 4(z - 1)^{-1} d(z - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} [(z - 1)^3 + (z - 1)^{-3}] + \frac{1}{8} [(z - 1)^2 - (z - 1)^{-2}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} [(z - 1) + (z - 1)^{-1}] + \frac{1}{2} \ln|z - 1| + C.$$

其中 $z = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}$.

[1969]
$$\int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}=z(x+1)$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{2 - z^2}{z^2 - 1}, dx = -\frac{2z}{(z^2 - 1)^2} dz,$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{z}{z^2 - 1}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2z(2 - z - z^2)}{(z^2 - z - 2)(z^2 - 1)^2} dz$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{17}{108(z + 1)} + \frac{5}{18(z + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z + 1)^3} + \frac{3}{4(z - 1)} - \frac{16}{27(z - 2)} \right] dz$$

$$= -\frac{17}{108} \ln|z + 1| - \frac{5}{18(z + 1)} - \frac{1}{6(z + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \ln|z - 1| - \frac{16}{27} \ln|z - 2| + C.$$

其中
$$z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + 1}.$$

[1970]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{[1+\sqrt{x(1+x)}]^2}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x(1+x)} = z+x$$
,则
$$x = \frac{z^2}{1-2z}, dx = \frac{2z(1-z)}{(1-2z)^2}dz,$$

$$1 + \sqrt{x(1+x)} = \frac{1-z-z^2}{1-2z}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{[1+\sqrt{x(1+x)}]^2}$$

$$= 2\int \frac{z(1-z)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} dz$$

$$= 2\int \frac{1-z-z^2+(2z+1)-2}{(1-z-z^2)^2} dz$$

$$= 2\int \frac{dz}{1-z-z^2} - 2\int \frac{d(1-z-z^2)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} - 4\int \frac{dz}{(1-z-z^2)^2}$$

$$= 2\int \frac{d\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)} + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2}$$

$$-4\left\{\frac{2z+1}{5(1-z-z^2)} + \frac{2}{5}\int \frac{d\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5\sqrt{2}} \ln \left|\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + z + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{5}-z-\frac{1}{2}}\right| + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2} - \frac{4(2z+1)}{5(1-z-z^2)}.$$

其中 $z = \sqrt{x(1+x)} - x$.

注:倒数第二步利用了 1921 题的递推公式.

运用不同的方法求解下列积分 $(1971 \sim 1979)$.

[1971]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{4}(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right| + C.$$
【1972】
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$
解 设 $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = z$,则
$$x = \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+1}, dx = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2}dz.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{x}{(1-x^2)(1+x+x^2)\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(z^2-1)(z^2+1)}{3z^4+1}dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\int dz - \frac{4}{3}\int \frac{1}{3z^4+1}dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}z - \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{4}}\int \frac{d(\sqrt[4]{3}z)}{(\sqrt[4]{3}z)^4+1}.$$

由 1884 题结果有

$$\int \frac{d(\sqrt[4]{3}z)}{(\sqrt[3]{3}z)^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2 + \sqrt[4]{12}z + 1}{\sqrt{3}z^2 - \sqrt[4]{12}z + 1} \right| + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \left[\frac{\sqrt[4]{12}z}{1 - \sqrt{3}z} \right] + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[4]{12}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3} \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sqrt[4]{12} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + 1}{\sqrt{3} \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \sqrt[4]{12} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + 1} \right|$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\arctan\left[\frac{\sqrt[4]{12}\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}{1-\sqrt{3}\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right] + C.$$
[1973]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2})} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\arcsin x + C.$$

[1974]
$$\int \frac{x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{split} & \prod \frac{x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2})(1 + x - \sqrt{1 + x + x^2})}{(1 + x)^2 - (1 + x + x^2)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} - 1}{x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{x} dx - \ln|x|. \end{split}$$

对于积分 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx$,设 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 先讨论 x > 0 的情形,则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \sqrt{1+x+x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t},$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}}{t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1+t+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2t+1)}{t\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} \, \mathrm{d}t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t\sqrt{1+t+t^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \ln\left(t+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{1+t+t^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \ln\left(t+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{1+t+t^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)+1}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \ln\frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2x}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{(2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2}$$

$$+ \ln|x| + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{1+x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{(2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2} + C.$$

当 $x < 0$ 时类似地讨论可得到同样的结果.

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【1975】
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})}{(x+1) - x} dx$$

$$= \int [(x+1)\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x+1}] dx$$

$$= \int [x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$
【1976】
$$\int \frac{(x^2 - 1)dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}.$$

$$\mathbf{F} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 + x^2})^2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 + x^2})}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 + x^2})^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 + x^2} + C.$$
注:其中 $\frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = d(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 + x^2})$ 可由
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 t - 1}{\sec^4 t} \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C_1 = -\frac{x}{1 + x^2} + C_1$$
 提到.

[1977]
$$\int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}} = \int \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4+1}{(x^2-1)^2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} dx}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2 - 1}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2 - 1}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2 - 1}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2 - 1}\right)^2} \right| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2 - 1} \right| + C.$$

[1978]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}}.$$

解 先讨论
$$x > 0$$
, 设 $\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{t}$,

则
$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}}\mathrm{d}t,$$

$$\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2t - t^2}}{t}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 + 2t - t^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1 - t)}{\sqrt{2 - (1 - t)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1 - t}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x^2} + C.$$

当 x < 0 时,设 $\frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{t}$,类似地讨论可得相同的结果.

[1979]
$$\int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{x\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}}.$$

$$= \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}} + \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+\frac{1}{2})}{(x^2+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{x^4+x^2+1}{x^4}}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2(2x^2+1+2\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1})}{2+x^2+2\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}} + C.$$

【1980】 证明积分:

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) dx$$

(其中R 为有理函数)的求解,可归结为有理函数的积分.

证 当 a = c = 0 时,积分显然为有理函数的积分.

当
$$a \neq 0$$
, $c = 0$, 令 $\sqrt{ax + t} = t$,则
$$x = \frac{1}{a}(t^2 - b), dx = \frac{2}{a}tdt,$$

则
$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) = \int R(\frac{1}{a}t^2 - b, t) \frac{2}{a}t dt$$

为有理函数的积分.

当 a = 0, $c \neq 0$ 时, 有同样的结论.

当
$$a \neq 0, c \neq 0$$
 时,设 $\sqrt{ax+b} = t$,

則
$$x = \frac{t^2 - b}{a}, dx = \frac{2}{a}t dt,$$

$$\sqrt{cx + d} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}t^2 + d - \frac{bc}{a}} = \sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1}.$$
其中
$$c_1 = \frac{c}{a}, d_1 = d - \frac{bc}{a}.$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax + b}, \sqrt{cx + d}) dx$$

$$= \int R\left(\frac{t^2 - b}{a}, t, \sqrt{at^2 + d}\right) \frac{2t}{a} dt$$

$$= \int R_1(t, \sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1}) dt.$$

其中 R_1 为有理函数,再设

$$\sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1} = \pm \sqrt{c_1} t + z$$
 $(z_1 > 0),$

$$\sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1} = tz \pm \sqrt{d_1}$$
 $(d_1 > 0),$

即尤拉变换,就可将被积函数化为有理函数.

二项微分式的积分:
$$\int x^m (a+bx^n)^p dx$$

(其中m、n 和p 为有理数) 只能在以下三种情况下可化为有理函数的积分(切贝绍夫定理):

第一种情况:

令 p 为整数,假定 $x = z^N$,其中 N 为分数 m 和 n 的公分母; 第二种情况:

令 $\frac{m+1}{n}$ 为整数,假定 $a+bx^n=z^N$,其中N为分数p的分母;

第三种情况:

令 $\frac{m+1}{n}+p$ 为整数,运用代换 $ax^{-n}+b=z^N$,其中N为分数 p 的分母.

若 n=1,则这些情况等同于如下:

(1) p 为整数;(2) m 为整数;(3) m+p 为整数.

求解下列积分(1981~1989).

[1981]
$$\int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\sqrt{x^3+x^4}=x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,

则
$$m=\frac{3}{2}, n=1, p=\frac{1}{2},$$

则
$$\frac{m+1}{n}+p=3.$$

这是二项微分式的第三种情况,设

$$x^{-1}+1=z^2$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}, dx = -\frac{2z}{(z^2 - 1)^2} dz,$$

$$\sqrt{x^3 + x^4} = \frac{z}{(z^2 - 1)^2} \quad (不妨设 z > 0).$$

代入并利用 1921 题的结果有,

$$\int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} dx = -2 \int \frac{z^2}{(z^2 - 1)^4} dz$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^4} - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3}$$

$$= -2 \left[-\frac{z}{6(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \right] - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} + \frac{z}{12(z^2 - 1)^2} - \frac{z}{8(z^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{16} \ln \frac{z + 1}{z - 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x + x^2)^3} - \frac{1 + 2x}{8} \sqrt{x + x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 + x}) + C.$$

[1982]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx.$$

解
$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{-2}$$
,

这里 $m = \frac{1}{2}$, $n = \frac{1}{3}$,p = -2;p为整数,这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设
$$x = z^6$$
,

$$dx = 6z^5 dz,$$

$$\sqrt{x} = z^3 \sqrt[3]{x} = z^2.$$

代入并利用 1921 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx = 6 \int \frac{z^8}{(1+z^2)^2} dz$$

$$= 6 \int \left[z^4 - 2z^2 + 3 - \frac{4}{z^2+1} + \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} z^5 - 4z^3 + 18z - 24 \arctan z$$

$$+ 6 \left[\frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan z \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 18x^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 21 \arctan(x^{\frac{1}{6}}) + C.$$

$$[1983] \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}.$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = x(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

这里 $m = 1, n = \frac{2}{3}, p = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{m+1}{n} = 3$,这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设
$$1+x^{\frac{2}{3}}=z^2$$
,
则 $x=(z^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$,
 $dx=3z(z^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}dz$.
所以 $\int \frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}=3\int (z^2-1)^2\mathrm{d}z$

$$= \frac{3}{5}z^{5} - 2z^{3} + 3z + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{x^{2}}})^{5} - 2(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{x^{2}}})^{3} + 3\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{x^{2}}} + C.$$

[1984]
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.

解
$$\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x^5 (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

这里 m = 5, n = 2, $p = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{m+1}{n} = 3$, 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设
$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = z$$
(不妨设 $x > 0$). 则 $x = \sqrt{1-z^2}$, $dx = -\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz$

所以
$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int (1-z^2)^2 dz$$
$$= -z + \frac{2}{3}z^3 - \frac{1}{5}z^5 + C$$
$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 - \frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{1-x^2})^5 + C.$$

$$[1985] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = x^0(1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$
,这里 $m = 0$, $n = 3$, $p = -\frac{1}{3}$,

$$\frac{m+1}{3}+p=0$$
,这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设
$$x^{-3}+1=z^3$$
,

则
$$x = (z^3 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}, dx = -z^2(z^3 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}}dz$$

代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = -\int \frac{z}{z^3 - 1} dz$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z - 1} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z - 1}{z^2 + z + 1} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|z-1| + \frac{1}{6}\ln(z^2 + z + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\ln\frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

其中 $z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}{x}.$

[1986]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}$$
.

解
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} = x^0 (1+x^4)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$
,

 $m = 0, n = 4, p = -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{m+1}{n} + p = 0$,这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设
$$x^{-4} + 1 = z^4$$
,即 $z = \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{|x|}$.则
$$x = (z^4 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}}, dx = -z^3(z^4 - 1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}dz.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} = -\int \frac{z^2}{z^4 - 1}dz$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{4(z+1)} - \frac{1}{4(z-1)} - \frac{1}{2(z^2+1)}\right]dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right| - \frac{1}{2}\arctan z + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + |x|}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - |x|}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\arctan\frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{|x|} + C.$$

[1987]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt[6]{1+x^6}}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}} = x^{-1}(1+x^6)^{-\frac{1}{6}}.$$

 $m = -1, n = 6, p = -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{m+1}{n} = 0$,是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设
$$1+x^6=z^6$$
,则 $z=\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}$, $x=\sqrt[6]{z^6-1}$ (不妨设 $z>0$, $x>0$), $dx=z^5(z^6-1)^{-\frac{5}{6}}dz$.

所以 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^6}} = \int \frac{z^4}{z^6-1}dz$
 $=\int \left[-\frac{1}{6(z+1)} + \frac{z+1}{6(z^2-z+1)} + \frac{1}{6(z-1)} + \frac{-z+1}{6(z^2+z+1)}\right]dz$
 $=\frac{1}{6}\ln\frac{z-1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{12}\ln\frac{z^2-z+1}{z^2+z+1}$
 $+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left(\arctan\frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$
 $=\frac{1}{6}\ln\frac{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}-1}{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1} + \frac{1}{12}\ln\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}-\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}+\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left(\arctan\frac{2\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan\frac{2\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$
【1988】 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}-1}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1988 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = x^{-3} (1+x^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{5}}.$$

 $m = -3, n = -1, p = -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{m+1}{n} = 2,$ 这是二项微分式的第二种 情形.

设
$$1+x^{-1}=z^5$$
,则
$$x = \frac{1}{z^5-1}, dx = -5z^4(z^5-1)^{-2}dz.$$
 所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{z^5}}} = -5\int z^3(z^5-1)dz$$

$$= -\frac{5}{9}z^{9} + \frac{5}{4}z^{4} + C$$

$$= -\frac{5}{9}\left(\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right)^{9} + \frac{5}{4}\left(\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right)^{4} + C.$$
[1989]
$$\int \sqrt[3]{3x - x^{3}} dx.$$

解
$$\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}=x^{\frac{1}{3}}(3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
,

 $m = \frac{1}{3}$, n = 2, $p = \frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{m+1}{n} + p = 1$, 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设
$$3x^{-2} - 1 = z^3$$
 (不妨设 $x > 0$). 则 $z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x - x^3}}{x}, x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{z^3 + 1}},$ $dx = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z^3 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz,$

代入并利用 1892 题及 1881 题的结果有

$$\int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} = -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{z^3}{(z^3+1)^2} dz$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{(z^3+1)} dz + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z^3+1)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{z}{3(z^3+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{3z}{z(z^3+1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$
其中 $z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}}{x}$.

【1990】 在什么情况下积分 $\int \sqrt{1+x^m} dx$ (其中m为有理数) — 166 — 是初等函数?

解
$$\sqrt{1+x^m}=x^0(1+x^m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

由于 $p = \frac{1}{2}$. 故由切贝协夫定理知仅在下述两种情形下,此积分可化为有理函数的积分.

(1)
$$\frac{1}{m}$$
 为整数,即 $m = \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{2}{2k_1}(k_1 = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$.

(2)
$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 为整数, $\mathbb{D}\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2} = k_2$, $m = \frac{2}{2k_2 - 1}$ $(k_2 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$.

因此, 当 $m = \frac{2}{k}(k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 时, 积分 $\sqrt{1 + x^m} dx$ 为初等函数.

§ 4. 三角函数的积分法

形如 $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$ (其中m = 5n 为整数)的积分,可通过巧妙的变换或采用递推公式进行计算.

求解下列积分(1991 ~ 2010).

[1991]
$$\int \cos^5 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int \cos^5 x dx = \int \cos^4 x \cos x dx$$

= $\int (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) d(\sin x)$
= $\sin x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + C$.

[1992]
$$\int \sin^6 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^3 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3\cos 2x + 3\cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} dx$$

$$- \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \sin^2 2x) d(\sin 2x)$$

$$= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x$$

$$- \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C$$

$$= \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C.$$

[1993] $\int \cos^6 x dx.$

解 利用 1992 题的结果有

$$\int \cos^{6}x dx = \int \sin^{6}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) d\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{16}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{64}\sin^{4}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{48}\sin^{3}2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{64}\sin^{4}x - \frac{1}{48}\sin^{3}2x + C.$$

 $[1994] \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx.$

$$\mathbf{fin}^{2} x \cos^{4} x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^{2} 2x \cos^{2} x dx
= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^{2} 2x (1 + \cos 2x) dx
= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^{2} 2x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^{2} 2x \cos 2x dx
= \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx + \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^{2} 2x d(\sin 2x)$$

$$= \frac{x}{16} - \frac{1}{64}\sin 4x + \frac{1}{48}\sin^3 2x + C.$$

 $[1995] \int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx.$

解
$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C.$$

 $[1996] \int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & \int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x \, dx = \frac{1}{32} \int \sin^5 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{64} \int (1 - \cos^2 2x)^2 \, d(\cos 2x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{64} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{96} \cos^3 2x - \frac{1}{320} \cos^5 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$[1997] \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = -\int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) d(\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C.$$

$$[1998] \int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} d(\sin x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos^3 x d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$=-8\cot 2x - \frac{8}{3}\cot^3 2x + C.$$

$$[2002] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx
= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^5 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x}
= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^5 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx
= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x}
= -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^5 x} + 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx
= \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} + 3 \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan x}
= \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} + 3 \ln|\tan x| + C.$$

[2003]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^4 x}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos^4 x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[2004]
$$\int \tan^5 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \tan^5 x dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 dx$$
$$= \int \sec^4 x \tan x dx - 2 \int \sec^2 x \tan x dx + \int \tan x dx$$

$$= \int \sec^{3}x d(\sec x) - 2 \int \sec x d(\sec x) - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sec^{4}x - \sec^{2}x - \ln|\cos x| + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{2}x - \ln|\cos x| + C_{1}$$

[2005] $\int \tan^6 x dx.$

解
$$\int \tan^6 x dx = \int \tan^4 x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int \tan^4 x \csc^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\int \tan^4 x d(\tan x) + \int \tan^2 x d(\tan x) + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x - x + C.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int \tan^4 x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C.$$

$$[2008] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}.$$

 \mathbf{M} 设 $t = \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$,不妨只考虑 $\cos x$ 为正的情况. 即 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则有

$$dx = \frac{3t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^6}}, \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^6},$$

代入并利用 1881 题的结果得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x} = 3 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - t^6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - t^3} + \frac{1}{1 + t^3} \right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - t} + \frac{t + 2}{1 + t + t^2} \right) \mathrm{d}t + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + t^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1 - t| + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1 + t + t^2)}{1 + t + t^2}$$

$$+ \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t + 1)^2}{t^2 - t + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(t + 1)^2 (1 + t + t^2)}{(1 - t)^2 (t^2 - t + 1)}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\arctan \frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(1 + t)^3 (1 - t^3)}{(1 - t)^3 (1 + t^3)}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\arctan \frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C.$$

其中 $t = \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$.

$$[2009] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\tan x}}.$$

解 设
$$t = \sqrt{\tan x}$$
,

则

$$x = \operatorname{arctan} t^2$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{2t}{1+t^4}\mathrm{d}t,$$

代入并利用 1884 题的结果有

$$\begin{split} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\tan x}} &= 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\arctan \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C. \end{split}$$

其中 $t = \sqrt{\tan x}$.

$$[2010] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{\tan x} = t$$
,

则

$$x = \arctan t^3$$
,

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^6}\mathrm{d}t,$$

代入并利用 1881 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+t^6} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(t^2)}{1+(t^2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

其中
$$t = \sqrt[3]{\tan x}$$
.

【2011】 推导积分的递推公式:

(1)
$$I_n = \int \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$$
; (2) $K_n = \int \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$ $(n > 2)$.

并利用这些公式计算 $\int \sin^6 x dx$ 及 $\int \cos^8 x dx$.

解 (1)
$$I_n = \int \sin^n x \, dx = -\int \sin^{n-1} x \, d(\cos x)$$

 $= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$
 $= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} + (1-n) I_n$,
所以 $I_n = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$.

利用此公式得

$$I_{6} = \int \sin^{6}x dx = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} + \frac{5}{6}I_{4}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} - \frac{5\cos x \sin^{3}x}{24} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}I_{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} - \frac{5\cos x \sin^{3}x}{24} - \frac{5\cos x \sin x}{16} + \frac{5}{16}\int dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} - \frac{5\cos x \sin^{3}x}{24} - \frac{5\cos x \sin x}{16} + \frac{5}{16}x + C.$$

(2)
$$K_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx = \int \cos^{n-1} x \, d(\sin x)$$

 $= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \cdot \sin^2 x \, dx$
 $= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) K_{n-2} - (n-1) K_n$,

所以 $K_n = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} K_{m-2}.$

利用此公式并注意到

$$K_0 = \int dx = x + C$$
,即得 $K_8 = \int \cos^8 x dx = \frac{\sin x \cos^7 x}{8} + \frac{7}{8} K_6$

$$= \frac{\sin x \cos^{7} x}{8} + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^{5} x + \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{6} K_{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^{7} x + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^{5} x + \frac{35}{192} \sin x \cos^{3} x + \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} I_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^{7} x + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^{5} x + \frac{35}{192} \sin x \cos^{3} x$$

$$+ \frac{35}{128} \sin x \cos x + \frac{35}{128} x + C.$$

所以
$$I_5 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^5 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} + \frac{3}{4}I_3$$

= $-\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} - \frac{3\cos x}{8\sin^2 x} + \frac{3}{8}\ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C$.

(2)
$$K_n = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx$$

= $K_{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int \sin x d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^{n-1} x}\right)$

$$= K_{n-2} + \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1}x} - \frac{1}{n-1}K_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1}x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1}K_{n-2},$$
又
$$K_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C,$$
所以
$$K_7 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^7x} = \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6x} + \frac{5}{6}K_5$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6x} + \frac{5\sin x}{24\cos^4x} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}K_3$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6x} + \frac{5\sin x}{24\cos^4x} + \frac{5\sin x}{16\cos^2x}$$

$$+ \frac{5}{16}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C.$$

利用下列公式:

(1)
$$\sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha-\beta) - \cos(\alpha+\beta)];$$

(2)
$$\cos\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha-\beta) + \cos(\alpha+\beta)];$$

(3)
$$\sin\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha-\beta) + \sin(\alpha+\beta)].$$

来求解下列积分(2013 \sim 2018).

[2013] $\sin 5x \cos x dx$.

解
$$\int \sin 5x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin 4x + \sin 6x \right] dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{12} \cos 6x + C.$$

[2014] $\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$.

解
$$\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x [\cos 2x + \cos 4x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 4x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{24} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C.$$

[2015] $\int \sin x \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{3x}{2} \right) \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{3x}{2} \right) \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{x}{6} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{5x}{6} dx \\
&+ \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{7x}{6} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{11x}{6} dx \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{x}{6} - \frac{3}{10} \cos \frac{5x}{6} - \frac{3}{14} \cos \frac{7x}{6} + \frac{3}{22} \cos \frac{11x}{6} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

[2016] $\int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} & \int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x \left[\cos(a-b) - \cos(2x+a+b) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos(a-b) \int \sin x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x \cos(2x+a+b) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos(a-b) + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(x+a+b) dx \\ &- \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(3x+a+b) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos(a-b) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(x+a+b) \\ &+ \frac{1}{12} \cos(3x+a+b) + C. \end{aligned}$$

[2017] $\int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx \, dx.$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx \, dx = \int (\cos ax \cos bx)^2 \, dx \\
= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos(a-b)x + \cos(a+b)x]^2 \, dx \\
= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos^2(a-b)x + 2\cos(a-b)x \cdot \cos(a+b)x \\
+ \cos^2(a+b)x] \, dx \\
= \frac{1}{8} \int [2 + \cos 2(a-b)x + \cos 2(a+b)x] \, dx \\
+ \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 2bx + \cos 2ax) \, dx \\
= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{\sin 2(a-b)x}{16(a-b)} + \frac{\sin 2(a+b)x}{16(a+b)} + \frac{\sin 2bx}{8b} \\
+ \frac{\sin 2ax}{8a} + C.$$

 $[2018] \int \sin^3 2x \cdot \cos^2 3x dx.$

解

因为
$$\sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x$$

$$= \sin 2x (\sin 2x \cos 3x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x (\sin 5x - \sin x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - 2 \sin 5x \sin x \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cos 10x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cos 2x$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x (\cos 4x - \cos 6x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} (\sin 12x - \sin 8x) - \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} (\sin 6x - \sin 2x) + \frac{1}{8} (\sin 8x - \sin 4x)$$

三
$$\frac{3}{8}\sin 2x - \frac{3}{16}\sin 4x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 6x + \frac{3}{16}\sin 8x - \frac{1}{16}\sin 12x$$
,所以 $\int \sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x dx$
$$= -\frac{3}{16}\cos 2x + \frac{3}{64}\cos 4x + \frac{1}{48}\cos 6x$$

$$-\frac{3}{128}\cos 8x + \frac{1}{192}\cos 12x + C.$$
 运用恒等式:

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin[(x + \alpha) - (x + \beta)]$$
及
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \cos[(x + \alpha) - (x + \beta)].$$

求解下列积分(2019 \sim 2024).

【2019】
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} - \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a)} \right| + C,$$

其中 $\sin(a-b) \neq 0$. 若 $\sin(a-b) = 0$,

即
$$a-b=k\pi$$
 $(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots),$

则
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} = (-1)^k \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2(x+a)}$$
$$= (-1)^{k+1}\cot(x+a) + C.$$

解 设
$$\cos(a-b) \neq 0$$
,则
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \frac{\cos[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} + \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+b)} \right| + C.$$

若 cos(a-b) = 0 与前题类似地讨论.

解 设 $\sin(a-b) \neq 0$,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+a)} - \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)}\right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left|\frac{\cos(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)}\right| + C.$$

 $\sin(a-b) = 0$, $\mathbb{P}[a-b] = k\pi(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} = (-1)^k \tan(x+a) + C.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x - \sin a} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos a} \int \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{2\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\cos a}\int \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\cos\frac{x-a}{2}+\sin\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{2\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}\mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos a} \int \left[\frac{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos a} \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right| + C. \quad (\cos a \neq 0)$$

$$[2023] \int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos a}.$$

$$[2023] \int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos a} = \int \frac{dx}{2\cos \frac{x+a}{2}\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sin a} \int \frac{\sin \left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}\cos \frac{x-a}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sin a} \int \left[\frac{\sin \left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right) - \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin a} \ln \left[\frac{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right] + C. \quad (\sin a \neq 0)$$

$$[2024] \int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx.$$

$$[2024] \int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x \sin(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x \cos(x+a) + \sin x \sin(x+a) - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= -x + \cos a \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \cos(x+a)}$$

$$= -x + \cot a \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C. \quad (\sin a \neq 0)$$

形如 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ 的积分(R 为有理函数),在一般情况

下,可用代换 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ 将其化为有理函数的积分.

(1) 若等式

$$R(-\sin x,\cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x,\cos x)$$

或
$$R(\sin x, -\cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

成立,则最好运用代换 $\cos x = t$ 或相应的 $\sin x = t$.

(2) 若等式

$$R(-\sin x, -\cos x) \equiv R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

成立,则最好运用代换 tanx = t.

求解下列积分(2025~2040).

解 设
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,

则
$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2},$$
 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}.$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{3t^2 + 2t + 2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3t + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

[2026]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)\sin x}.$$

解 设
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,

 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$.

所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{t(3+t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{3t} + \frac{2t}{3(3+t^2)}\right] dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln |t(3+t^2)| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \left(2 + \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{(1-\cos x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (\cos x + 2) \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{(1-\cos x)(\cos x + 2)^2}{(1+\cos x)^3} \right| + C.$$
[2027]
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$$
解 设 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 则
$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}.$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} = 4 \int \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2(1+t-t^2)} dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} + \frac{2+t}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1+t-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(t^2+1)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(t^2+1)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$+\frac{4}{5}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}.$$

而由 1817 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + C_1.$$

因此

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \arctan t - \frac{8}{5} \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctan t + \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} \right] - \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$+\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}+t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}-t}\right|+C_{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1+2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}+t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}-t} \right| + C_2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1 + 2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) + \tan\frac{x}{2}}{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) - \tan\frac{x}{2}} \right| + C_2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}(\cos x + 2\sin x) + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right)\right| + C.$$

[2028] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\epsilon \cos x}.$

(1) $0 < \varepsilon < 1$; (2) $\varepsilon > 1$.

解 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

则
$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\epsilon\cos x} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+\epsilon)+(1-\epsilon)t^2} = I.$$

(1) 当
$$0 < \varepsilon < 1$$
 时,
$$I = \frac{2}{1+\varepsilon} \int \frac{dt}{1+\frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} \arctan\left(t\sqrt{\frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

(2) 当
$$\epsilon > 1$$
时,

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{2}{\varepsilon - 1} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon - 1}\right) - t^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon - 1}} + t}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon - 1}} + t} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon + 1} + t\sqrt{\varepsilon - 1}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon + 1} - t\sqrt{\varepsilon - 1}} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon + 1 + 2t\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1} + (\varepsilon - 1)t^2}{(\varepsilon + 1) - (\varepsilon - 1)t^2} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon (1 + t^2) + (1 - t^2) + 2t\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}}{\varepsilon (1 - t^2) + (1 + t^2)} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}}{1 + \varepsilon \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon + \cos x + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1} \sin x}{1 + \varepsilon \cos x} \right| + C. \end{split}$$

$$\iint \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) dx$$

$$= x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} = x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + 2\tan^2 x}$$
$$= x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan x) + C.$$

$$[2030] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan x)}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right) + C. \qquad (ab \neq 0)$$

[2031]
$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2}.$$

利用 1921 题的结果可得 解

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(a \tan x)}{(a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{\tan x}{2b^2 (a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)} + \frac{1}{2ab^3} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right) + C.$$

[2032]
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int \frac{2 \mathrm{d}x}{2 - \sin^2 2x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan 2x)}{2 \sec^2 2x - \tan^2 2x} \\ &= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan 2x)}{2 + \tan^2 2x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C. \\ &\mathbf{[2036]} \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} \mathrm{d}x. \\ &\mathbf{[4]} \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{2 \sin^2 2x \mathrm{d}x}{\sin^4 2x - 8 \sin^2 2x + 8} \\ &= \int \frac{\tan^2 2x \mathrm{d}(\tan 2x)}{\tan^4 2x - 8 \tan^2 2x \sec^2 2x + 8 \sec^4 2x} \\ &= \int \frac{\tan^2 2x \mathrm{d}(\tan 2x)}{\tan^4 2x + 8 \tan^2 2x + 8} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2 + \sqrt{2}) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan 2x)}{\tan^2 2x + 4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}} \right] + C. \\ &\mathbf{[2037]} \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} \mathrm{d}x \\ \\ &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = -\int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \left(\frac{2\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x} + \frac{2\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x} + C.$$
[2038]
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\tan x \sec^2 x dx}{\sec^4 x + \tan^4 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\tan^2 x)}{2\tan^4 x + 2\tan^2 x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(1 + 2\tan^2 x) + C.$$
[2039]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x}$$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x)}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x}$$

$$= \int \frac{2d(\tan 2x)}{4\sec^2 2x - 3\tan^2 2x} = \int \frac{2d(\tan 2x)}{4 + \tan^4 2x}$$

$$= \arctan(\frac{\tan 2x}{2}) + C.$$
[2040]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2} = \int \frac{\sec^4 x dx}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x + 2} - \int \frac{1}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan x}{4(\tan^2 x + 2)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

$$= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan x}{4(\tan^2 x + 2)} + C.$$

【2041】 求解积分 $\int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}$ 先把分母化为对数形状.

解
$$a\sin x + b\cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(x + \varphi)$$
,

其中
$$\cos\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin\varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, a^2 + b^2 \neq 0.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a\sin x + b\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x + \varphi)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x + \varphi}{2}\right) \right| + C.$$

【2042】 证明

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= Ax + B\ln |a\sin x + b\cos x| + C.$$

其中 $A \setminus B \setminus C$ 为常数.

提示:设

$$a_1\sin x + b_1\cos x$$

$$= A(a\sin x + b\cos x) + B(a\cos x - b\sin x),$$

其中 $A \setminus B$ 为常数.

$$i\mathbb{E} \quad a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x$$

$$= A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x),$$

其中
$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}$$
, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}$, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$.

所以
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= A \int dx + B \int \frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= Ax + B\ln|a\sin x + b\cos x| + C.$$

求解下列积分 $(2043 \sim 2045)$.

解
$$\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

解

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$$= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{5}(\sin x + 2\cos x) - \frac{3}{5}(\cos x - 2\sin x)}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}\int dx - \frac{3}{5}\int \frac{d(\sin x + 2\cos x)}{\sin x + 2\cos x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{3}{5}\ln |\sin x + 2\cos x| + C.$$
[2043. 1]
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - 3\cos x} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{10}(\sin x - 3\cos x) + \frac{3}{10}(\cos x + 3\sin x) \\ \sin x - 3\cos x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{10}dx + \frac{3}{10}\int \frac{d(\sin x - 3\cos x)}{\sin x - 3\cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{3}{10}\ln |\sin x - 3\cos x| + C.$$
[2044]
$$\int \frac{dx}{3 + 5\tan x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{5\sin x + 3\cos x}$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{34}(5\sin x + 3\cos x) + \frac{5}{34}(5\cos x - 3\sin x) \\ - \frac{3}{34}x + \frac{5}{34}\ln |5\sin x + 3\cos x| + C.$$
[2045]
$$\int \frac{a_1\sin x + b_1\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2} dx.$$

$$= A(a\sin x + b\cos x) + B(a\cos x - b\sin x),$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2}, \text{Mid}$$

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{(a_1 \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x)}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \varphi)} - \frac{B}{a \sin x + b \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| - \frac{B}{a \sin x + b \cos x} + C.$$
其中
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2}.$$
【2046】 证明
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx$$

$$= Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x + c| + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c},$$
其中
$$A, B, C, 为常系数.$$
证 设
$$a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1$$

$$= A(a \sin x + b \cos x + c) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x) + C,$$
比较两边的系数得
$$aA - bB = a_1,$$

$$bA + aB = b_1,$$

$$cA + C = c_1,$$

解之得
$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}$$
, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}$,
$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx$$
$$= A \int dx + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x + c)}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c}$$

$$+C \int \frac{dx}{a\sin x + b\cos x + c}$$

$$= Ax + B\ln |a\sin x + b\cos x + c|$$

$$+C \int \frac{dx}{a\sin x + b\cos x + c}.$$

求解下列积分(2047 \sim 2049).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sin x + 2\cos x - 3 \\ \sin x - 2\cos x + 3 \end{bmatrix} dx.$$

解 利用 2046 题求解,这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = 2, c_1 = -3, a = 1, b = -2, c = 3,$$

从而
$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{6}{5}.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\sin x + 2\cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3} dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}\ln|\sin x - 2\cos x + 3|$$
$$-\frac{6}{5}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3}.$$

设
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,可求得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3} = \arctan \frac{1 + 5\tan \frac{x}{2}}{2} + C,$$

故
$$\int \frac{\sin x + 2\cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3} dx$$

$$=-\frac{3}{5}x+\frac{4}{5}\ln|\sin x-2\cos x+3|$$

$$-\frac{6}{5}\arctan\frac{1+5\tan\frac{x}{2}}{2}+C.$$

解 利用 2046 题求解,这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 0,$$

$$a = 1, b = 1, c = \sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{2}\ln|\sqrt{2}+\sin x+\cos x|$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2}+\sin x+\cos x}$$
.

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)+C,$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x|$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)+C.$$

解 利用 2046 题求解,这里

$$a_1=2,b_1=1,c_1=0,$$

$$a = 3, b = 4, c = -2,$$

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{6+4}{9+16} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{1}{5},$$

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{4}{5},$$
所以
$$\int \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}\ln|3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2|$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5}\int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \tan\frac{x}{2}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}\right| + C.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}\ln|3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2|$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5\sqrt{21}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}\right| + C.$$

【2050】 证明

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x},$$

其中A、B、C 为常系数.

证 设
$$a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x$$

= $A \cos x (a \sin x + b \cos x)$
- $B \sin x (a \sin x + b \cos x) + C$,

比较两边的系数得

$$aA - bB = 2b_1$$
,
 $C - aB = a_1$,
 $C + bA_1 = c_1$,

解之得
$$A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2}$$
,

$$B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2},$$

$$C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$
$$= A \int \cos x dx - B \int \sin x dx + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}$$
$$= A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}.$$

求解下列积分(2051 \sim 2052).

解 利用 2050 题求解,这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = -2, c_1 = 3, a = 1, b = 1,$$

$$A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 - 4}{1 + 1} = -1,$$

$$B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 + 4}{1 + 1} = 3,$$

$$C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1 + 3 + 4}{1 + 1} = 4.$$

所以 $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 3\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

$$= -\sin x + 3\cos x + 4\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$= -\sin x + 3\cos x + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$= -\sin x + 3\cos x + 2\sqrt{2}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right| + C.$$
[2052]
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$$
解 利用 2050 题求解,这里
$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, c_1 = 2,$$

$$a = 1, b = 2,$$

$$A = \frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{3}{5}, C = \frac{8}{5},$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sin x + \frac{3}{5}\cos x + \frac{8}{5}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x}.$$

$$\diamondsuit t = \tan\frac{x}{2}, \boxed{M}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t-t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(t-\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{5}{4}-(t-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\frac{2}}+(t-\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}-(t-\frac{1}{2})}\right| + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{5}+2\tan\frac{x}{2}-1}{\sqrt{5}-2\tan\frac{x}{2}+1}\right| + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sin x + \frac{3}{5}\cos x + \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{5} + 2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 2\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1}\right| + C.$$

【2053】 证明:若 $(a-c)^2+b^2\neq 0$,则

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}$$

其中A,B为未定系数 $,\lambda_1,\lambda_2$ 为以下方程式的根.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2),$$

$$u_i = (a-\lambda_i)\sin x + b\cos x,$$

且
$$k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

证 设
$$a\sin^2 x + 2b\sin x \cos x + c\cos^2 x$$

$$= (a - \lambda_i)\sin^2 x + 2b\sin x \cos x + (c - \lambda_i)\cos^2 x + \lambda_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} [(a - \lambda_i)^2 \sin^2 x + 2b(a - \lambda_i)\sin x \cos x + (c - \lambda_i)(a - \lambda_i)\cos^2 x] + \lambda_i,$$

其中 λ_i (i=1,2)为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + ac - b^2 = 0$$

的根. 由假设

$$(a-c)^2+b^2\neq 0$$
,

从而
$$(a-c)^2+4b^2\neq 0$$
. 所以 $\lambda_1\neq\lambda_2$. 再设

$$k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} \qquad (i = 1, 2),$$

及
$$u_i = (a - \lambda_i)\sin x + b\cos x$$
.

由于
$$b^2 = (a - \lambda_i)(c - \lambda_i)$$
,

于是
$$a\sin^2 x + 2b\sin x \cos x + c\cos^2 x$$

 $= k_i [(a - \lambda_i)^2 \sin^2 x + 2b(a - \lambda_i) \sin x \cos x + b^2 \cos^2 x] + \lambda_i$
 $= k_i [(a - \lambda_i) \sin x + b \cos x]^2 + \lambda_i$
 $= k_i u_i^2 + \lambda_i$,

其次设 $a_1\sin x + b_1\cos x = A[(a - \lambda_i)\cos x - b\sin x] + B[(a - \lambda_2)\cos x - b\sin x],$ ②

比较等式两边的系数,可得

$$-b(A+B) = a_1$$
, $A(a-\lambda_1) + B(a-\lambda_2) = b_1$, 所以 $A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + bb_1 + a_1(a-\lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}$ $B = \frac{bb_1 + a_1(a-\lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}$.

由①及②有

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{(a - \lambda_1) \cos x - b \sin x}{k_1 [(a - \lambda_1) \sin x + b \cos x] + \lambda_1} dx$$

$$+ B \int \frac{(a - \lambda_2) \cos x - b \sin x}{k_2 [(a - \lambda_2) \sin x + b \cos x] + \lambda_2} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}.$$

注:题中要求 $b \neq 0$,因若 b = 0,则 $\lambda_1 = a$, $\lambda_2 = c$,从而 k_1 无 意义,但当 b = 0 时,积分仍能化为所要求的形式.事实上,若 b = 0,则 $a \neq c$.

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -a_1 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{(c-a)\cos^2 x + a} + b_1 \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a-c)\sin^2 x + c}$$

$$= A \int \frac{\mathrm{d}u_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{\mathrm{d}u_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}.$$

式中 $A = -a_1, B = b_1, k_1 = c - a, k_2 = a - c, \lambda_1 = a, \lambda_2 = c.$

求解下列积分($2054 \sim 2056$).

解
$$\int \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin x dx}{3\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{\cos x dx}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x}$$

$$= -2\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{3 + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{4 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{4}\ln\frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} + C.$$

解 应用 2053 题的结果求解,这里

$$a_{1} = 1 b_{1} = 1$$

$$a = 2 b = -2 c = 5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a - \lambda & b \\ b & c - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{2} - 7\lambda + 6 = 0,$$

从而 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 6$,所以

$$A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + b_1b + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$B = \frac{bb_1 + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = -\frac{1}{10},$$

$$u_1 = (a - \lambda_1)\sin x + b\cos x = \sin x - 2\cos x,$$

$$u_2 = (a - \lambda_2)\sin x + b\cos x = -4\sin x - 2\cos x$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_1} = 1, k_2 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_2} = -\frac{1}{4},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{A\sin x + B\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-2}}$$

其中A,B,C为未定系数.

if
$$a\sin x + b\cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(x + \varphi)$$
,

其中
$$\cos\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin\varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

设
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n}$$

$$I_{n} = (a^{2} + b^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{n}(x + \varphi)}$$

$$= -(a^{2} + b^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sin^{n-2}(x + \varphi)} d[\cot(x + \varphi)]$$

$$= -(a^{2} + b^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\cot(x + \varphi)}{\sin^{n-2}(x + \varphi)}$$

$$-\frac{n-2}{(a^{2}+b^{2})^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int \frac{\cot(x+\varphi)\cos(x+\varphi)}{\sin^{n-1}(x+\varphi)} dx$$

$$= \frac{\frac{b}{a^{2}+b^{2}}\sin x - \frac{a}{a^{2}+b^{2}}\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}}$$

$$-\frac{n-2}{(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}\int \frac{1-\sin^2(x+\varphi)}{\sin^n(x+\varphi)} dx$$

$$= \frac{\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \sin x - \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + (2 - n) I_n$$

$$+\frac{n-2}{(a^2+b^2)}I_{n-2}.$$

所以 $I_n = \frac{\frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)} \sin x - \frac{a}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)} \cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)} I_{n-2}.$

即
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n}$$

【2058】 求积分 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\sin x + 2\cos x)^3}.$

解 应用 2057 题求解,这里

$$a = 1, b = 2, n = 3, A = \frac{2}{10}, B = -\frac{1}{10}, C = \frac{1}{10}.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\sin x + 2\cos x)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x + 2\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x + \varphi)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| + C,$$

其中 $\varphi = \arctan 2$.

【2059】 若
$$n$$
 为大于 1 的自然数. 证明 $\int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^n}$

$$= \frac{A\sin x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + B \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-2}}$$

并确定系数 $A \setminus B$ 和 C,其中 $|a| \neq |b|$.

证 设
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a+b\cos x)^n}$$
,
$$I_{n-1} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{(a+b\cos x) - b\cos x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a + b\cos x)^{\pi - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(a + b\cos x)^{\pi - 1}}$$

$$+ \frac{(n-1)b^2}{a} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{(a + b\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}}$$

$$+ \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{(b^2 - a^2) + (a + b\cos x)(a - b\cos x)}{(a + b\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a}I_n$$

$$- \frac{n-1}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}} + 2(n-1)I_{\pi^{-1}},$$

所以
$$\frac{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)}{a}I_n$$

$$= -\frac{b\sin x}{a(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + (2n-3)I_{\pi^{-1}} - \frac{n-2}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}}.$$

即
$$I_n = \frac{b}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}}$$

$$+ \frac{a(2n-3)}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)}I_{\pi^{-1}} + \frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}I_{\pi^{-2}}.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{dx}{(a + b\cos x)^n}$$

$$= \frac{A\sin x}{(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + B\int \frac{dx}{(a + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{-205}{a}I_{\pi^{-2}}.$$

其中
$$+ C \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-2}}.$$
其中
$$A = \frac{b}{(n-1)(b^2-a^2)},$$

$$B = \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)},$$

$$C = \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(b^2-a^2)}.$$

求解下列积分(2060 ~ 2064).
【2060】
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x}} = \int \frac{d(\sec x)}{\sqrt{2\sec^2 x - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\sqrt{2} \sec x + \sqrt{2\sec^2 - 1}| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{|\cos x|} + C.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x d(\tan x)}{\sqrt{\tan x}}$$
$$= 2 \int \sin^2 x d(\sqrt{\tan x}) = 2 \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\sqrt{\tan x})$$
$$= 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{\tan x}}{1 + \tan^2 x}.$$

由 1884 题有

所以
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan x + \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1}{\tan x - \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1} \right|$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\arctan(\sqrt{2\tan x} + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2\tan x} - 1) \right] + C.$$
[2062]
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}.$$
解 因为 $2 + \sin 2x = 1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2$

$$= 3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2,$$
所以
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x - (\cos x - \sin x)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \ln \left| \sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x} \right|$$

$$= -\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} + \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \ln \left| \sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x} \right|.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

 $-\frac{1}{2}\ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) + C.$

[2063]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\epsilon\cos x)^2} \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1).$$

解 利用 2059 题求解,这里

$$a=1,b=\varepsilon,n=2,$$

$$A = -\frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2}, B = \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon^2}, C = 0,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\epsilon\cos x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon \sin x}{(1-\varepsilon^2)(1+\varepsilon \cos x)} + \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon^2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\varepsilon \cos x}.$$

由 2028 题的结论知

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\varepsilon\cos x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon \sin x}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)(1 + \varepsilon \cos x)} + \frac{2}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$\left[2064 \right] \int \frac{\cos^{n-1} \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin^{n+1} \frac{x-a}{2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示:假定
$$t = \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}$$
.

解 设
$$t = \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}$$
,则

$$dt = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\cos a}{\sin^2 \frac{x-a}{2}} dx.$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\cos^{n-1} \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin^{n+1} \frac{x-a}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{\cos a} \int t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n\cos a}t^{n} + C = -\frac{2}{n\cos a}\left[\frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}\right]^{n} + C.$$

推导积分的递推公式: (2065)

$$I_n = \int \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}} \right]^n dx$$
, (n为自然数).

解 设
$$t = \frac{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x+a}{2}}$$
,

则
$$x = 2\arctan\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \cdot \tan\frac{a}{2}\right)$$
,

$$dx = \frac{4\tan\frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2\frac{a}{2} + 2t(\tan^2\frac{a}{2} - 1) + \sec^2\frac{a}{2}}dt,$$

所以
$$I_n = \int \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}} \right]^n dx$$

$$= \int \frac{4t^n \tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left(\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1\right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4\tan\frac{a}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-4\tan\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{2\left(\tan^2\frac{a}{2}-1\right)}{\sec^2\frac{a}{2}} t^{n-1} \\ &+ \int \frac{1}{t^2 \sec^2\frac{a}{2}+2t\left(\tan^2\frac{a}{2}-1\right)+\sec^2\frac{a}{2}} dt \\ &+ \int \frac{1}{t^2 \sec^2\frac{a}{2}+2t\left(\tan^2\frac{a}{2}-1\right)+\sec^2\frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} dt \\ &= \frac{2\sin a}{n-1} t^{n-1} + 2I_{n-1}\cos a - I_{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

§ 5. 各种超越函数的积分法

【2066】 证明:若P(x)为n次多项式,则

$$\int P(x)e^{ax} dx$$

$$= e^{ax} \left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{P^n(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C.$$
证 利用分部积分法并注意到
$$P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0,$$
有
$$\int P(x)e^{ax} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int P(x)d(e^{ax})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} P'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x)d(e^{ax})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)e^{ax} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int e^{ax} P'(x) dx$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= e^{ax} \left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C.$$

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【2067】 证明:若P(x)为n次多项式,则

$$\int P(x)\cos x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{a} \Big[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{\cos x}{a^2} \Big[P'(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big] + C,$$

及
$$\int P(x)\sin x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{a} \Big[P(x) - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{\sin x}{a^2} \Big[P'(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big] + C.$$
证
利用分部积分公式,并注意到
$$P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0,$$

$$\int P(x)\cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \int P(x) \, d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)\sin x - \frac{1}{a} \int P'(x)\sin x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x) \, d(\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x)\cos x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} P(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x)\sin x$$

$$- \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x)\cos x \, dx$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{a^2} \Big[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{\cos x}{a^2} \Big[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \Big] + C.$$

$$\int P(x)\sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \int P(x) \, d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a}\int P'(x)\cos ax \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}\int P'(x)\, d(\sin ax)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\sin ax - \frac{1}{a^2}\int P''(x)\sin ax \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\sin ax + \frac{1}{a^3}P''(x)\cos ax$$

$$-\frac{1}{a^3}\int P'''(x)\cos ax \, dx$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{\cos ax}{a}\Big[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots\Big] + \frac{\sin ax}{a^2}\Big[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots\Big] + C.$$

求解下列积分(2068 \sim 2080).

[2068]
$$\int x^3 e^{3x} dx$$
.

解 利用 2066 题的结果有

$$\int x^{3} e^{3x} dx = e^{3x} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{3x^{2}}{3^{2}} + \frac{6x}{3^{3}} - \frac{6}{3^{4}} \right] + C$$

$$= e^{3x} \left(\frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{2}}{3} + \frac{2x}{9} - \frac{2}{27} \right) + C.$$

[2069]
$$\int (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^{-x} dx.$$

解 利用 2066 题的结果有

$$\int (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^{-x} dx$$

$$= e^{-x} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{-1} - \frac{2x - 2}{(-1)^2} + \frac{2}{(-1)^3} \right) + C$$

$$= -e^{-x} (x^2 + 2) + C.$$

 $[2070] \int x^5 \sin 5x dx.$

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解 利用 2067 题的结果有

$$\int x^{5} \sin 5x dx = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \left[x^{5} - \frac{20x^{3}}{5^{2}} + \frac{120x}{5^{4}} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\sin 5x}{5^{2}} \left(5x^{4} - \frac{60x^{2}}{5^{2}} + \frac{120}{5^{4}} \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \left(x^{5} - \frac{4x^{3}}{5} + \frac{24x}{125} \right) + \frac{\sin 5x}{25} \left(5x^{4} - \frac{12x^{2}}{5} + \frac{24}{125} \right) + C.$$

[2071]
$$\int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx.$$

解 利用 2067 题结果有

$$\int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x \left[(1+2x^2+x^4) - (4+12x^2) + 24 \right] + \cos x \left[(4x+4x^3) - 24x \right] + C$$

$$= (x^4 - 10x^2 + 21) \sin x + (4x^3 - 20x) \cos x + C.$$

[2072]
$$\int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx$$
.

解 设
$$t=x^2$$
,

则有
$$\int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int t^3 e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \left[\frac{t^3}{-1} - \frac{3t^2}{(-1)^2} + \frac{6t}{(-1)^3} - \frac{6}{(-1)^4} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \left[x^6 + 3x^4 + 6x^2 + 6 \right] + C.$$

$$[2073] \int x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,

则
$$x = t^2$$
, $dx = 2tdt$.

所以
$$\int x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int t^5 e^t dt$$

$$= 2e^t \left[t^5 - 5t^4 + 20t^3 - 60t^2 + 120t - 120 \right] + C$$

$$= 2e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^2 + 20x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 60x + 120x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 120 \right) + C.$$

$$[2074] \int e^{ax} \cos^2 bx \, dx.$$

解
$$\int e^{ax} \cos^2 bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \left(1 + \cos 2bx\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2a} e^{ax} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \cos 2bx \, dx,$$

而由 1828 题的结果有

$$\int e^{ax} \cos 2bx \, dx = e^{ax} \frac{a \cos 2bx + 2b \sin 2bx}{a^2 + 4b^2},$$

因此 $\int e^{ar} \cos^2 bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2a} e^{ar} + \frac{1}{2} e^{ar} \frac{a \cos 2bx + 2b \sin 2bx}{a^2 + 4b^2} + C.$

$$[2075] \int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx.$$

解
$$\int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx = \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, \frac{1 - \cos 2bx}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \int e^{ax} \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin bx - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3bx \right),$$

$$由于 \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax} \left(a \sin bx - b \cos bx \right)}{a^2 + b^2} + C,$$

$$所以 \int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx = \frac{3}{4} e^{ax} \, \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} e^{ax} \, \frac{a \sin 3bx - 3b \cos 3bx}{a^2 + 9b^2} + C.$$

[2076] $\int x e^x \sin x dx.$

$$-\int xe^x \sin x dx$$
.

由于

$$\int e^{x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C_{1},$$

因此 $\int xe^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}e^x (x \sin x - x \cos x + \cos x) + C.$

 $[2077] \int x^2 e^x \cos x dx.$

而

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C_1.$$

由 2076 题的结果知

$$\int x e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x [x(\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] + C_2.$$

故

$$\int x^2 e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x} [x^{2} (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x \cos x]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$- 2 \cdot \frac{e^{x}}{2} [x (\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left[x^{2} (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x \sin x + (\sin x - \cos x) \right] + C.$$

 $[2078] \int xe^x \sin^2 x dx.$

解
$$\int xe^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int xe^x (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int xe^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int xe^x \cos 2x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \int xe^x \cos 2x dx.$$

 $= xe^x \cos 2x - \int e^x \cos 2x dx + 2 \int xe^x \sin 2x dx$

 $\int x e^x \sin 2x dx = x e^x \sin 2x - \int e^x \sin 2x dx - 2 \int x e^x \cos 2x dx$

又由 1828 题及 1829 题知

$$\int e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{e^x}{5} (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) + C_1$$

$$\int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{e^x}{5} (\sin 2x - 2\cos 2x) + C_2$$

代入得 $\int xe^x \sin^2 x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{x}(x-1) - \frac{1}{10}xe^{x}\cos 2x - \frac{2}{5}xe^{x}\sin 2x + C.$$

$$[2079] \int (x-\sin x)^3 dx.$$

解
$$\int (x - \sin x)^{3} dx$$

$$= \int (x^{3} - 3x^{2} \sin x + 3x \sin^{2} x - \sin^{3} x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^{3} - 3\int x^{2} \sin x dx + \frac{3}{2}\int x(1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$+ \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 3(x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x - 2\cos x) + \frac{3}{4}x^2$$

$$- \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2^2}\right) + \cos x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x^2\cos x - 6x\sin x - 5\cos x$$

$$- \frac{3}{4}x\sin 2x - \frac{3}{8}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C.$$

[2080] $\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,

则
$$x = t^2$$
, $dx = 2tdt$.

所以
$$\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} dx = \int 2t \cos^2 t dt = \int t (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t - \frac{1}{2}\int \sin 2t dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t\sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}\cos 2t + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} \cdot \sin 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

【2081】 证明: 若 R 为有理函数, a_1 , a_2 ,…, a_n 为可公约的数,则积分 $R(e^{a_1x},e^{a_2x},…,e^{a_nx})dx$ 是初等函数.

证 因为 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为可公约的数,所以存在一非零实数 α 及整数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n ,使得 $a_1 = k_1 \alpha, a_2 = k_2 \alpha, \dots, a_n = k_n \alpha$. 设 $e^{\alpha x} = t$,

則
$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln t$$
, $dx = \frac{1}{\alpha t} dt$.

故
$$\int R(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \dots, e^{a_n x}) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\alpha} R(t^{k_1}, t^{k_2}, \dots, t^{k_n}) \frac{dt}{t} = \int R_1(t) dt,$$

其中 $R_1(t)$ 为t的有理函数,从而 $\int R_1(t)dt$ 为t的初等函数. 因此积分 $\int R(e^{a_1x},e^{a_2x},\cdots,e^{a_nx})dx$ 为初等函数.

求解下列积分(2082 \sim 2090).

[2082]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^{x})^{2}}.$$
[2082]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^{x})^{2}}.$$
[2082]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} = \int \frac{1+e^{x}-e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}}dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1+e^{x}}dx - \int \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}}dx$$

$$= \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}}\right)dx - \int \frac{d(1+e^{x})}{(1+e^{x})^{2}}dx$$

$$= x - \ln(1+e^{x}) + \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} + C.$$
[2083]
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{x}}dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}-1+1}{1+e^{x}} dx$$
$$= \int (e^{x}-1) dx + \int \frac{1+e^{x}-e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx$$
$$= e^{x}-x+\int \left(1-\frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}}\right) dx$$
$$= e^{x}-\ln(1+e^{x})+C.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + e^{x} - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x} + 2)(e^{x} - 1)}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{e^{x} - 1} - \frac{1}{e^{x} + 2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} - 1} - 1 \right) dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} + 2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^{x} - 1| - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(e^{x} + 2) + C$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \ln[(e^x - 1)^2 (e^x + 2)] + C.$$

解 设
$$e^{\frac{t}{6}} = t$$
,则

$$x = 6 \ln t$$

$$dx = \frac{6}{t} dx$$
,所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}}$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1 + t + t^2 + t^3)} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)(t^2+1)}$$

$$=6 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{t+1}{t^2+1} \right] dt$$

$$= 6\ln t - 3\ln(t+1) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1+t^2) - 3\arctan t + C$$

=
$$x - 3\ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3\arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C$$
.

(2086)
$$\int \frac{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(1+e^{\frac{x}{4}})^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$e^{\frac{t}{4}} = t$$
,则

$$x = 4\ln t, dx = \frac{4}{t}dt,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(1+e^{\frac{x}{4}})^2} dx = 4 \int \frac{1+t^2}{t(1+t)^2} dt$$
$$= 4 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} \right] dt = 4 \ln t + \frac{8}{1+t} + C$$
$$= x + \frac{8}{1+e^{\frac{x}{4}}} + C.$$

$$[2087] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^x - 1}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$$
,则
$$x = \ln(t^2 + 1), dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}, 所以$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} = 2\int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = 2\arctan t + C$$

$$= 2\arctan(\sqrt{e^x - 1}) + C$$
[2088]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$

$$\mathbf{W} \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} = t, \mathbf{M}$$

$$x = \ln \frac{1 + t^2}{1 - t^2}, dx = \frac{4t}{(1 + t^2)(1 - t^2)} dt,$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} dx = \int \frac{4t^2}{(1 + t^2)(1 - t^2)} dt$$

$$= 2\int \left(\frac{1}{1 - t^2} - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \ln \frac{1 + t}{1 - t} - 2\arctan t + C_1$$

$$= \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}}} - 2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} + C_1$$

$$= \ln(e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}) - 2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} + C.$$
[2089]
$$\int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$

$$\int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x} + 4e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}}$$

$$+ 2\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}}$$

所以
$$I_2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x}} = -2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - t^2} = \ln \frac{1 - t}{1 + t} + C_2$$

$$= \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x}} + C_2.$$
因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 + \mathrm{e}^x} + \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x}}$$

$$= -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-x}}{2} (\sqrt{1 + \mathrm{e}^x} - \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{1 + \mathrm{e}^x} - 1)(1 - \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x})}{(\sqrt{1 + \mathrm{e}^x} + 1)(1 + \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{e}^x})} + C.$$

【2091】 证明:积分

$$\int R(x) e^{ax} dx$$

(其中R 为有理函数,其分母仅有实根)可用初等函数和超越函数来表示,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{e}^{ax}}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \mathrm{li}(\mathrm{e}^{ax}) + C,$$

其中 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \frac{dx}{\ln x}$.

证 因为R的分母仅有实根,所以R(x)可分解为如下的部分分式.

$$R(x) = P(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} \frac{A_{ij}}{(x - a_i)^j},$$

其中 R(x) 为多项式, A_{ij} 是常数. 从而有

$$\int R(x) e^{ax} dx = \int P(x) e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} \int \frac{A_{ij}}{(x - a_i)^j} e^{ax} dx$$

 $\int P(x)e^{ax} dx$ 显然为初等函数. 而 $\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} dx$ 可表为初等函数与

超越函数 $l_i(e^{ax})$ 的和.

事实上,设
$$x-a_i=t$$
,则

$$\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_{i})^{j}} dt = \int \frac{e^{a(t+a_{i})}}{t^{j}} dt = \frac{e^{aa_{i}}}{1-j} \int e^{at} d\left(\frac{1}{t^{j-1}}\right) dt
= \frac{e^{aa_{i}}}{1-j} e^{at} \frac{1}{t^{j-1}} - \frac{ae^{aa_{i}}}{1-j} \int \frac{e^{at}}{t^{j-1}} dt = \cdots
= e^{at} \left(\frac{D_{j-1}}{t^{j-1}} + \frac{D_{j-2}}{t^{j-2}} + \cdots + \frac{D_{2}}{t^{2}}\right) + B_{ij} \int \frac{e^{at}}{t} dt
= g_{ij}(x) + B_{ij} \int \frac{e^{a(x-a_{i})}}{(x-a_{i})} dx
= g_{ij}(x) + B_{ij} li(e^{a(x-a_{i})}).$$

其中 $g_{ij}(x)$ 为 x 的初等函数, B_{ij} 为常数. 因此

$$\int R(x) e^{ax} dx = \int P(x) e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} A_{ij} g_{ij}(x)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} A_{ij} B_{ij} l_i (e^{a(x-a_i)}).$$

【2092】 在什么情况下,积分

$$\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$$

(其中 $P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{x^n}$ 及 a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n 为常数)是 初等函数?

解
$$\int \frac{a_k}{x^k} e^x dx = -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} + \frac{a_k}{k-1} \int \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-2}}$$

$$+ \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)} \int \frac{e^x}{x^{k-2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} - \dots - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$+ \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx,$$
所以
$$\int P(\frac{1}{x}) e^x dx$$

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$$= \int \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{a_{k}}{x^{k}}\right) e^{x} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \int \frac{a_{k}}{x^{k}} e^{x} dx$$

$$= -\sum_{k=2}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{a_{k}}{(k-1)\cdots(k-j)} \cdot \frac{e^{x}}{x^{k-j}}$$

$$+ a_{0} e^{x} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_{k}}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^{x}}{x} dx.$$

因此若
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} = 0, 即$$

$$a_1 + \frac{a_2}{1!} + \frac{a_3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{(n-1)!} = 0,$$

则积分 $\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$ 为初等函数.

求解下列积分(2093 \sim 2097).

[2093]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}\right) e^x dx$$
$$= e^x - 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - 4 \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
$$= e^x - 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - 4 \frac{e^x}{x} + 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx$$
$$= e^x \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right) + C.$$

[2094]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} - li(e^{-x}) + C.$$

[2095]
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x - 2} dx - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= e^{4} \int \frac{e^{2(x-2)}}{x-2} d(x-2) - e^{2} \int \frac{e^{2(x-1)}}{x-1} d(x-1)$$

$$= e^{4} li (e^{2x-4}) - e^{2} li (e^{2(x-1)}) + C.$$
[2096]
$$\int \frac{xe^{x}}{(x+1)^{2}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \int \frac{xe^{x}}{(x+1)^{2}} = -\int xe^{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

$$= -xe^{x} \frac{1}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot e^{x} (x+1) dx$$

$$= xe^{x} \frac{1}{x+1} + e^{x} + C = \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} + C.$$
[2097]
$$\int \frac{x^{4}e^{2x}}{(x-2)^{2}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \int \frac{x^{4}e^{2x}}{(x-2)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int (x^{2} + 4x + 12) e^{2x} dx + 32 \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x-2} dx + 16 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{(x-2)^{2}}$$

$$= e^{2x} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4}\right) + 32e^{4} \int \frac{e^{2(x-2)}}{x-2} d(x-2)$$

$$-16 \int e^{2x} d\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)$$

$$= e^{2x} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4}\right) + 32e^{4} li (e^{2x-4}) - \frac{16e^{2x}}{x-2}dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4} - \frac{16}{x-2}\right) + 64e^{4} li (e^{2x-4}) + C.$$

求解含有 $\ln f(x)$, $\arctan f(x)$, $\arcsin f(x)$, $\arccos f(x)$ 等函数的积分,其中 f(x) 为代数函数(2098 ~ 2115).

【2098】
$$\int \ln^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$$
 (n 为自然数).

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \ln^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = x \ln^n x - n \int \ln^{n-1} x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= x \ln^{n} x - nx \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \int \ln^{n-2} x dx$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= x \left[\ln^{n} x - x \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \ln^{n-2} x - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} n! \ln x + (-1)^{n} n! \right] + C.$$
[2099]
$$\int x^{3} \ln^{3} x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int x^{3} \ln^{3} x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \ln^{3} x d(x^{4})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^{4} \ln^{3} x - \frac{3}{4} \int \ln^{2} x d(x^{4})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^{4} \ln^{3} x - \frac{3}{16} \int \ln^{2} x d(x^{4})$$

 $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{16}x^4 \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{8} \left[x^3 \ln^2 dx \right]$

 $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{16}x^4 \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{32}x^4 \ln x - \frac{3}{32} \left[x^3 dx \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \left(\ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4}\ln^2 x + \frac{3}{8}\ln x - \frac{3}{32}\right) + C.$$
[2100]
$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln^3 x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln^2 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \int \ln^2 x d\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x + \frac{6}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x - \frac{3}{4} \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln x + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^{2}} \left(\ln^{3} x + \frac{3}{2} \ln^{2} x + \frac{3}{2} \ln x + \frac{3}{4} \right) + C.$$
[2101]
$$\int \ln[(x+a)^{x+a} (x+b)^{x+b}] \cdot \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}.$$
[42101]
$$\int \ln[(x+a)^{x+a} (x+b)^{x+b}] \cdot \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}.$$

$$\prod_{x \neq a} \left[\ln(x+a)^{x+a}(x+b)^{x+b} \right] \cdot \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}$$

$$= \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \int \frac{\ln(x+b)}{x+a} dx$$

$$= \int \ln(x+a) d\left[\ln(x+b)\right] + \int \ln(x+b) d\left[\ln(x+a)\right]$$

$$= \ln(x+a) \cdot \ln(x+b) - \int \ln(x+b) d\left[\ln(x+a)\right]$$

$$+ \int \ln(x+b) d\left[\ln(x+a)\right]$$

$$= \ln(x+a) \cdot \ln(x+b) + C.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f} & \int \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= x \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= x \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \, \mathrm{d}(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ &= x \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2 \int \mathrm{d}x \\ &= x \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C. \end{split}$$

[2103]
$$\int \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) dx$$
.

解
$$\int \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) dx$$

$$= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) - \frac{1}{2} \int x \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

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$$= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x(\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x})}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} dx$$

$$= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2}x + C.$$

[2104]
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \\
= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \ln x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
= \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[2105]
$$\int x \arctan(x+1) dx.$$

[2106]
$$\int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}\arctan\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3}\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right)dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x}\arctan\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}\ln|1 + x| + C.$$

[2107] $\int x \arcsin(1-x) dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textbf{#} \quad \int x \arcsin(1-x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin(1-x) \, \mathrm{d}(x^2) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-x)^2 - 2(1-x) + 1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \, \mathrm{d}(1-x) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} \left[(1-x)^2 - 1 \right]}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1-x)}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{4} (1-x) \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \arcsin(1-x) - \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \\ & - \arcsin(1-x) + C \\ & = \frac{2x^2 - 3}{4} \arcsin(1-x) - \frac{x+3}{4} \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

[2108] $\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} dx$.

解
$$\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,

则 $x = t^2$, dx = 2tdt.

所以
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$= 2\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= -2\int \sqrt{1-t^2} + 2\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$= -t\sqrt{1-t^2} - \arcsin t + 2\arcsin t + C_1$$

$$= \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-x^2} + C_1.$$

因此 $\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x - x^2} + C.$

[2109] $\int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx.$

解
$$\int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arccos \frac{1}{x} d(x^2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sgn} x) \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C.$$

[2110] $\int \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx.$

(2111)
$$\int \frac{\arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \arccos x d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$$
$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-x^2| + C.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{x \operatorname{arccos} x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \operatorname{arccos} x d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{arccos} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{arccos} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

[2113]
$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx.$$

解
$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left[\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - \int x \arctan x dx + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$- \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x\ln(1+x^{2}) \\ + x - \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^{2}) \\ - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^{2}+1)\arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x\ln(1+x^{2}) \\ - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x + \frac{3}{2}(x-\arctan x) + C.$$
[2114]
$$\int x\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int x\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}d(x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^{2}}{1-x^{2}}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x} + x - \int \frac{1}{1-x^{2}}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^{2}-1)\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C.$$
[2115]
$$\int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}})}{(1+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}})}{(1+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx$$

$$= \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}})d(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}})$$

$$= \frac{x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}})}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}dx$$

$$= \frac{x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}})}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} - \ln(1+x^{2}) + C.$$

求解含有双曲函数的积分(2116 \sim 2125).

$$[2116] \int \mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{ch}^2 x \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int sh^{2}x ch^{2}x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int sh^{2}2x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{ch4x - 1}{2} d(2x) = -\frac{x}{8} + \frac{sh4x}{32} + C.$$

[2117] $\int \mathrm{ch}^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \cosh^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cosh 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx
= \int \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\cosh 2x + \frac{1}{4}\cosh^2 2x\right) dx
= \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}\sinh 2x + \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1 + \cosh 4x}{2} dx
= \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}\sinh 2x + \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{32}\sinh 4x + C
= \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\sinh 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sinh 4x + C.$$

[2118] $\int \mathrm{sh}^3 x \mathrm{d}x.$

解
$$\int \mathrm{sh}^3 x \mathrm{d}x = \int \mathrm{sh}^3 x \mathrm{sh}x \mathrm{d}x = \int (\mathrm{ch}^2 x - 1) \, \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{ch}x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{ch}^3 x - \mathrm{ch}x + C.$$

[2119] $\int shx sh2x sh3x dx.$

解
$$\int shxsh2xsh3xdx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} (ch4x - ch2x) sh2xdx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int ch4xsh2xdx - \frac{1}{2} \int ch2x \cdot sh2xdx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (sh6x - sh2x) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int sh4xdx$$

$$=\frac{1}{24}\text{ch}6x-\frac{1}{16}\text{ch}4x-\frac{1}{8}\text{ch}2x+C.$$

[2120]
$$\int thx dx$$
.

解
$$\int thx dx = \int \frac{shx}{chx} dx = \ln(chx) + C.$$

[2121]
$$\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int \operatorname{cth}^{2} x \, dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^{2} x}{\operatorname{sh}^{2} x} \, dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sh}^{2} x + 1}{\operatorname{sh}^{2} x} \, dx$$
$$= x - \operatorname{cth} x + C.$$

[2122]
$$\int \sqrt{\text{th}x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \sqrt{\text{th}x} dx$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int \sqrt{\frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{4x} - 1}} dx - \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-4x}}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{2x})}{\sqrt{(e^{2x})^{2} - 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{-2x})}{\sqrt{1 - (e^{-2x})^{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + \sqrt{e^{4x} - 1}) + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(e^{-2x}) + C. \end{split}$$

$$[2123] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}x + 2\mathrm{ch}x}.$$

M
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x + 2\cosh x} = 2\int \frac{dx}{3e^x + e^{-x}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{3}e^x)}{(\sqrt{3}e^x)^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\sqrt{3}e^x) + C.$$

[2123. 1]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x - 4 \sinh x \cosh x + 9 \cosh^2 x}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sinh^2 x - 4 \sinh x \cosh x + 9 \cosh^2 x}$$

$$= 2\int \frac{dx}{3e^{2x} + 8 + 7e^{-2x}} = 2\int \frac{e^{2x}dx}{3e^{4x} + 8e^{2x} + 7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{d\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)}{3\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{12}\int \frac{d\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)}{\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\arctan\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}}\arctan\left(\frac{3e^{2x} + 4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

[2123. 2]
$$\int \frac{dx}{0.1 + chx}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{0.1 + \mathrm{ch}x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{0.1 + \frac{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}}{2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{2\mathrm{e}^x \mathrm{d}x}{0.2\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{2x} + 1} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^x + 0.1)}{(\mathrm{e}^x + 0.1)^2 + 0.99}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{0.99}} \arctan \frac{\mathrm{e}^x + 0.1}{\sqrt{0.99}} + C.$$

[2123.3]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{ch}x\mathrm{d}x}{3\mathrm{sh}x - 4\mathrm{ch}x}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{\text{ch}x}{3\text{sh}x - 4\text{ch}x} dx = -\int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + 7e^{-x}} dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + 7} dx = -\frac{1}{7} \int dx - \frac{6}{7} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 7} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7}x - \frac{3}{7} \ln(e^{2x} + 7) + C.$$

[2124] $\sinh x \sin bx \, dx$.

解 由于
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax} \left(a \sin bx - b \cos bx\right)}{a^2 + b^2} + C$$

所以 shax sinbx dx

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx - \frac{1}{2} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{a \sin bx \cdot \cosh x - b \cos bx \cdot \sinh x}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$

[2125] $\int \operatorname{sh} ax \cos bx \, \mathrm{d}x.$

解 由 1828 题的结果有

$$\begin{split} &\int \operatorname{sh} ax \operatorname{cos} bx \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{e}^{ax} \operatorname{cos} bx \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{e}^{-ax} \operatorname{cos} bx \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{ax} \, \frac{a \operatorname{cos} bx + b \operatorname{sin} bx}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-ax} \, \frac{a \operatorname{cos} bx - b \operatorname{sin} bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C \\ &= \frac{a \operatorname{ch} ax \, \cdot \, \operatorname{cos} bx + b \operatorname{sh} ax \, \cdot \, \operatorname{sin} bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C. \end{split}$$

§ 6. 函数的积分法的各种例题

求解下列积分($2126 \sim 2170$).

【2126】
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} .$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} = \int \frac{x^{2}+1-x^{2}}{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^{6}} - \int \frac{dx}{x^{4}(1+x^{2})}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} - \int \frac{(x^{2}+1)-x^{2}}{x^{4}(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} - \int \frac{1}{x^{4}} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^{2}(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} + \frac{1}{3x^{2}} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{5x^5}+\frac{1}{3x^3}-\frac{1}{x}-\arctan x+C.$$

[2127]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^3}.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{(1-x^2)^3} dx$$
$$= -\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^3}.$$

由 1291 题的递推公式可得

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^3} dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} - \left[\frac{2x}{2(-4)(x^2-1)^2} - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -\frac{x}{2(x^2-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x+x^3}{8(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C.$$

(2128)
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4+x^8}.$$

$$\mathbf{fit} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4+x^8} \\
= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^4+x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-x^2+1} \mathrm{d}x \\
= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \mathrm{d}x \\
- \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1)(x^3-\sqrt{3}x+1)} \mathrm{d}x \\
= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x + \sqrt{3}}{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x - \sqrt{3}}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} + C. \end{split}$$
 [2129]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[6]{x} = t$$
,

则
$$\sqrt{x} = t^3$$
, $\sqrt[3]{x} = t^2$, $x = t^6$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$.

所以
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$= \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t + 1} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t + 1} \right) dt$$

$$= 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6\ln(1 + t) + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C$$

$$[2130] \int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = t$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, dx = -\frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2}dt.$$

利用 1921 题的递推公式

所以
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^4}$$

$$= -2 \left[\frac{t}{6(t^2+1)^3} + \frac{5t}{24(t^2+1)^2} + \frac{5t}{16(t^2+1)} + \frac{5}{16} \arctan t \right] + C$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{24}(8x^2 + 10x + 15) \sqrt{x(1-x)} - \frac{5}{8}\arctan\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} + C.$$

[2131]
$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

解 设
$$x = \sin t$$
 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

则
$$dx = \cos t dt$$
,所以

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin t + 2}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt + 2 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| - 2\cot t + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \csc t - \cot t \right| - 2\cot t + C$$

$$= -\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{|x|} - 2\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C.$$

[2132]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}}=t$$
,

则
$$x = (1-t^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}, dx = -\frac{4}{3}t(1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}dt.$$

所以
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx = -\frac{4}{3} \int dt = -\frac{4}{3}t + C$$
$$= -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} + C \qquad (0 < x < 1).$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2133 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1+x^2}=t$$
,

则
$$x^2 = t^2 - 1, x dx = t dt,$$

所以
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int (t^2 - 1)^2 dt$$

$$= \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^2 + t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{15}(8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C.$$
【2134】
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1 - x)}}.$$
解 设 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1 - x}{x}} = t,$
则 $x = \frac{1}{t^3 + 1}, dx = -\frac{3t^2}{(t^3 + 1)^2},$

所以 $x = \frac{1}{t^3 + 1}$, $dx = -\frac{1}{(t^3 + 1)^2}$,

所以 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1 - x)}} = -3\int \frac{t}{t^3 + 1} dt$ $= \int \frac{dt}{t + 1} - \int \frac{t + 1}{t^2 - t + 1} dt$ $= \ln|t + 1| - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2t - 1}{t^2 - t + 1} - \frac{3}{2}\int \frac{dt}{t^2 - t + 1}$ $= \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(1 + t)^2}{t^2 - t + 1} - \sqrt{3}\arctan\frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}}\right)^2}{\left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x}}}\right]^2 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} + 1}$$
$$-\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

解 只讨论x > 0的情形,(对于x < 0的情形可类似地讨论)

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4\sqrt{x^{-6}+x^{-3}+1}}$$

解
$$\int \frac{(1+x)\,\mathrm{d}x}{x+\sqrt{x+x^2}}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

[2138] $\int \frac{(1+x) dx}{x + \sqrt{x + x^2}}.$

$$= \int \frac{(1+x)(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})}{(x+\sqrt{x+x^2})(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x+x^2-\sqrt{x+x^2}-x\sqrt{x+x^2}}{-x} dx$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \sqrt{x+x^2} dx$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2\int \sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d(\sqrt{x})$$

$$+ \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1+x} + \ln(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x})$$

$$+ \frac{2x+1}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2} - \frac{1}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2x+5}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x+1+2\sqrt{x+x^2})$$

$$- \frac{1}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 + \frac{2x+5}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{3}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C.$$
[2139]
$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$= -\int \ln(1+x+x^2) d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \frac{2x+1}{(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \left(\frac{x+2}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{1+x+x^2} dx$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^2)$$

$$+ \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x+x^2}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$+ \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$0 \int (2x+3) \arccos(2x-3) dx.$$

[2140]
$$\int (2x+3)\arccos(2x-3)dx$$
.

解
$$\int (2x+3)\arccos(2x-3)\,dx$$

$$= \int \arccos(2x-3)\,d(x^2+3x)$$

$$= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3) + \int \frac{x^2+3x}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}\,dx$$

$$= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3) - \int \sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}\,dx$$

$$-3\int \frac{-2x+3}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}\,dx + 7\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}$$

$$= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3)$$

$$-\int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}\,d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$-3\int \frac{d(-x^2+3x-2)}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} + 7\int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= (x^{2} + 3x)\arccos(2x - 3) - \frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{2} \sqrt{-x^{2} + 3x - 2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{8}\arcsin(2x - 3) - 6\sqrt{-x^{2} + 3x - 2}$$

$$+ 7\arcsin(2x - 3) + C$$

$$= \left(x^{2} + 3x - \frac{55}{8}\right)\arccos(2x - 3)$$

$$- \frac{2x + 21}{4}\sqrt{-x^{2} + 3x - 2} + C.$$
[2141]
$$\int x\ln(4 + x^{4}) dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} x \ln(4 + x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \ln(4 + x^{4}) d(x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\ln(4 + x^{4}) - 2\int \frac{x^{5}}{4 + x^{4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\ln(4 + x^{4}) - 2\int \left(x - \frac{4x}{4 + x^{4}}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\ln(4 + x^{4}) - x^{2} + 2\arctan\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) + C.$$
[2142]
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1 + x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1 + x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^{2}} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^{3}} \sqrt{x^{-2} - 1} dx + \int \arcsin x d(\arcsin x)$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} x \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{x^{-2} - 1}) + \frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^{2}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} x \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}{|x|} \cdot \arcsin x - \int \frac{dx}{|x|} \right) + \frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^{2}$$

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$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 + C.$$

$$\text{[2143]} \int \frac{x \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{[47]} \int \frac{x \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= (1+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

$$\text{[2144]} \int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} dx.$$

$$\text{[47]} \int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} d \left[(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx.$$

$$\text{(1+}x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = t, \text{[1]}$$

$$x^2+1=t^2, x dx=t dt, \text{[If]} \text{[1]}$$

$$\text{(1+}x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = t, \text{[1]}$$

$$x^2+1=t^2, x dx=t dt, \text{[If]} \text{[1]}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^4}{t^2-2} dt = \int \left(t^2+2+\frac{4}{t^2-2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t^3+2t+\sqrt{2} \ln \left|\frac{t-\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}}\right| + C.$$

$$= \frac{x^2+7}{3} \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2} \ln \left|\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{2}}\right| + C.$$

因此
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2 + 7}{9} \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$
[2145]
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} dx.$$

$$= - \int \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} d(\sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

$$= - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} (2 - x)}{x(1 - x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} (2 - x)}{x(1 - x)} dx = \int \frac{(1 - x^2) (2 - x)}{x(1 - x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2 + x - x^2}{x \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 1}} + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

$$= -2 \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \right| + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C.$$

新以
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} - \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$
 (0 < x < 1)

[2146]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\sin x)^2}.$$

解 设 tan
$$\frac{x}{2} = t$$
,不妨限制 $-\pi < x < \pi$,则

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2},$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+t^2}{(1+t+t^2)^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t+t^2) - \frac{1}{2}(2t+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{(1+t+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1+t+t^2)}{(1+t+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t+t^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t+t^2)^2}.$$

而由 1921 题递推公式有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t+t^2)^2} = \frac{2t+1}{3(1+t+t^2)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C_1.$$

因此
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{t+2}{6(t^2+t+1)} + C_2$$

$$= \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{1+2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}+2\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}}{6\frac{1+\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}} + C_2$$

$$= \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1 + 2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\cos x}{3(2 + \sin x)} + C.$$
[2147]
$$\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx.$$
解 由于
$$\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x$$

$$= (\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)^2 - 2\sin^4 x \cos^4 x$$

$$= \left[(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \right]^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x \right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\sin^4 2x - 8\sin^2 2x + 8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\sin^2 2x - 4 - 2\sqrt{2}) (\sin^2 2x - 4 + 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} (\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}) (\cos 4x + 7 - 2\sqrt{2}),$$

$$\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx$$

$$= 32 \cdot \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \left[\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} dx$$

$$- \int \frac{\sin 4x dx}{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} + C.$$
[2148]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}.$$

$$\text{## } \partial \sqrt[3]{1 + \cos x} = t$$

$$\sin x = t \sqrt{2 - t^2}, dx = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2 - t^2}} dt,$$

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所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = -\int \frac{2}{t^2(2 - t^2)} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2 - t^2}\right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + t}{\sqrt{2} - t} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} + C.$$
[2149]
$$\int \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^2 + 1} \arctan x \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^2 + 1} \arctan x \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(a - \frac{a - b}{x^2 + 1}\right) \arctan x \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= a \int \arctan x \mathrm{d}x - (a - b) \int \arctan x \mathrm{d}(\arctan x)$$

$$= ax \arctan x - a \int \frac{x}{1 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{a - b}{2} (\arctan x)^2$$

$$= ax \arctan x - \frac{a}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) - \frac{a - b}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$$
[2150]
$$\int \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^2 - 1} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^2 - 1} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int \left(a + \frac{a + b}{x^2 - 1}\right) \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= a \int \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \mathrm{d}x + \left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right) \int \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \mathrm{d}\left(\ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right|\right)$$

$$= ax \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| - a \ln |x^2 - 1| + \frac{a + b}{4} \ln^2 \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| + C.$$
[2151]
$$\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1 + x^2)^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\int \arccos x d\left[(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$

$$= -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\arccos x$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\int (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos x - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}(1-x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos x - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{9}x^3 + C$$

$$= -\frac{2+x^2}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos x - \frac{6x+x^3}{9} + C.$$
[2155]
$$\int \frac{x^4\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F} \int \frac{x^4\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)\arctan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\int \arctan x d(x^3) - \int \arctan x dx + \int \arctan x d(\arctan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3\arctan x - \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx - x\arctan x$$

$$+ \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3\cot x + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\arctan x - \frac{1}{3}\int \left(x - \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}\right)dx - x\arctan x$$

$$+ \int \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}dx + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x\right)\arctan x - \frac{1}{6}x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}\ln(1+x^{2})$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2 + C.$$
[2156]
$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arccot} x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$

[2158] $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx.$

因此

解
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \int x \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x\right) dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx$$

$$+ \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$
因此
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin x)^2 + C.$$
[2159]
$$\int x (1+x^2) \operatorname{arccot} x dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{arccot} x d \left[(1+x^2)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{1}{4} \int (1+x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^3}{12} + C.$$
[2160]
$$\int x^x (1+\ln x) dx.$$

$$\Re \int x^x (1+\ln x) dx = \int e^{x \ln x} (1+\ln x) dx$$

$$= \int e^{x \ln x} d(x \ln x) = e^{x \ln x} + C = x^x + C.$$

[2161] $\frac{\arcsin^x}{e^x} dx$.

解
$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = -\int \arcsin e^x d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}$$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} - \int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{(e^{-x})^{2} - 1}}$$

$$= -e^{x} \arcsin e^{x} - \ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{e^{-2x} - 1}) + C$$

$$= x - e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) + C.$$

$$[2162] \int \frac{\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1 + e^{x})} dx.$$

$$[2162] \int \frac{\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1 + e^{x})} dx = \int \frac{(e^{x} + 1 - e^{x})\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1 + e^{x})} dx$$

$$= \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx - \int \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1 + e^{x}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx - \int \frac{e^{x}\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1 + e^{x}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} d(e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) - 2 \int \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} d(\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2}$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{x}} - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2}$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2} + \int (1 - \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}}) dx$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2} + x - \ln(1 + e^{x}) + C.$$

$$[2163] \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} + 1)^{2} - (e^{x-1} + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} + 1)^{2} - (e^{x-1} + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} - e^{x-1})(e^{x+1} + e^{x-1} + 2)}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x} - e^{-1})[e^{x}(e + e^{-1}) + 2]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(e - e^{-1})} \int \left[\frac{1}{e^{x}} - \frac{e + e^{-1}}{e^{x}(e + e^{-1}) + 2} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4 \sinh } e^{-x} - \frac{\cosh }{4 \sinh } \int \frac{1}{1 + e^{x} \cosh } dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\sinh^2} e^{-x} - \frac{\cosh^2}{4\sinh^2} \left[1 - \frac{e^x \cosh^2}{1 + e^x \cosh^2} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x}}{4\sinh^2} - \frac{\coth^2}{4} \left[x - \ln(1 + e^x \cosh^2) \right] + C.$$
[2164]
$$\int \sqrt{th^2 x + 1} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{th^2 x + 1}{\sqrt{th^2 x + 1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x}}{\sqrt{th^2 x + 1}} dx = \int \frac{\left(2 - \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}\right)}{\sqrt{th^2 x + 1}} dx$$

$$= 2\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{th^2 x + 1}} - \int \frac{d(thx)}{\sqrt{th^2 x + 1}}$$

$$= 2\int \frac{\operatorname{ch} x dx}{\sqrt{\sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x}} - \ln(\operatorname{th} x + \sqrt{\operatorname{th}^2 x + 1})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh} x)}{\sqrt{1 + 2\operatorname{sh}^2 x}} - \ln(\operatorname{th} x + \sqrt{\operatorname{th}^2 x + 1})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh} x + \sqrt{1 + 2\operatorname{sh}^2 x})$$

$$- \ln(\operatorname{th} x + \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 x}) + C.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx = \int \frac{1+2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} e^x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{e^x}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= \int e^x d\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= e^x \cdot \tan\frac{x}{2} - \int \tan\frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx$$

解
$$\int |x| dx = \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \int x dx$$
$$= (\operatorname{sgn} x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C = \frac{x |x|}{2} + C.$$

[2167]
$$\int x | x | dx$$
.

解
$$\int x \mid x \mid dx = (sgn x) \int x^2 dx$$
$$= (sgn x) \frac{x^3}{3} + C = \frac{x^2 \mid x \mid}{3} + C.$$

[2168]
$$\int (x+|x|)^2 dx$$
.

解
$$\int (x+|x|)^2 dx = \int (x^2 + 2x |x| + |x|^2) dx$$
$$= 2 \int x^2 dx + 2 \operatorname{sgn} x \int x^2 dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{3} (\operatorname{sgn} x) x^3 + C$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^2 (x+|x|) + C.$$

[2169]
$$\int \{ |1+x|-|1-x| \} dx.$$

解
$$\int \{ |1+x| - |1-x| \} dx$$

$$= \int |1+x| d(1+x) + \int |1-x| d(1-x)$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn}(1+x) \int (1+x) d(1+x)$$

$$+ \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) \int (1-x) d(1-x)$$

$$= \frac{(1+x)|1+x|}{2} + \frac{(1-x)|1-x|}{2} + C.$$

[2170]
$$\int e^{-|x|} dx$$
.

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^{-x} dx = e^{-x} + C_1$$

当x<0时

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^x dx = e^x + C_2.$$

由于 $e^{-|x|}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,故其原函数必在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续可微,且任意两个原函数之间差一常数,设 F(x) 为满足 F(0)=0 的原函数.由前面的讨论知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \ge 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 是常数,由于

$$0 = F(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} F(x),$$

所以
$$0 = -1 + C_1 = 1 + C_2$$
,

因此
$$C_1 = 1$$
, $C_2 = -1$,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \ge 0, \\ e^{x} - 1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

因此
$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = F(x) + C$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} + C, & x \ge 0, \\ e^{x} - 1 + C, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

[2171]
$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx$$
.

解 当
$$|x| \le 1$$
 时
$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int dx = x + C_1,$$

当x > 1时

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C_2,$$

当 x <-1 时

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3.$$

设 F(x) 为满足 F(1) = 1 的原函数,则上面的讨论知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3, & x < -1, \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 , C_3 是常数,由于

$$1 = F(1) = \lim_{x \to 1+0} F(x),$$

有
$$1=1+C_1=\frac{1}{3}+C_2$$
,

故
$$C_1 = 0$$
, $C_2 = \frac{2}{3}$,

$$F(-1) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} F(x),$$

有
$$-1 = -\frac{1}{3} + C_3$$
,

故
$$C_3 = -\frac{2}{3}$$
.

从而

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -1 \le x \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

因此
$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = F(x) + C$$

$$= \begin{cases} x + C, & \exists |x| \leq 1 \text{ bt,} \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sgn} x + C, & \exists |x| > 1 \text{ bt.} \end{cases}$$

【2172】 $\int \varphi(x) dx$,其中 $\varphi(x)$ 为 x 数至其最接近的整数的距离.

解
$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x-n, & \exists n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时,} \\ -x+n+1, & \exists n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n+1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

由于 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,故其原函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续可微,设 F(x) 是满足 F(0)=0 的原函数,则

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & \exists n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ if,} \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n-1)x + C'_n, & \exists n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \text{ iff.} \end{cases}$$

其中 C_n , C'_n 为常数,由

$$\lim_{x \to \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \to 0} F(x) = F\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$C'_n = C_n - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$(x^2)$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & \text{if } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ if } \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C_n, & \text{if } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \end{cases}$$

又
$$\lim_{x \to (n+1)=0} F(x) = F(n+1), 可得$$

$$C_{n+1} = (n+1)^2 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C_n$$

$$= C_n + n + \frac{3}{4}.$$

显然
$$C_0 = F(0) = 0$$
,

因此
$$C_n = \frac{1}{4}n(2n+1)$$
. 故

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + \frac{1}{4}n(2n+1), & \exists n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ iff,} \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \frac{1}{4}(2n+1)(n+1), & \exists n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n+1 \text{ iff,} \end{cases}$$

解 在区间[0,1),[1,2),[2,3),…[x],x)上确定满足条件 F(0) = 0 的原函数.

$$F(x) = \int 0 \cdot \sin \pi x dx = C_1,$$

而
$$C_1 = F(0) = 0$$
,所以 $F(x) = 0$, $F(1) - F(0) = 0$.

在[1,2)上

$$F(x) = -\int \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + C_2,$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\pi}, F(2) - F(1) = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

在[2,3)上

$$F(x) = 2\sin\pi x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi}\cos\pi x + C_3,$$

$$C_3 = F(2) + \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi},$$

$$F(3) - F(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi},$$

在[[x],x) 上
$$F(x) = (-1)^{[x]}[x]\int \sin \pi x dx$$

$$= (-1)^{[x]}[x]\left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right)\cos \pi x + C_{[x]+1},$$
从而
$$F(x) - F([x]) = \frac{(-1)^{[x]}[x]}{\pi}(\cos \pi[x] - \cos \pi x),$$
即
$$F(x) = (F(1) - F(0)) + (F(2) - F(1)) + \cdots$$

$$+ (F([x]) - F([x] - 1))$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{[x]}[x]}{\pi}(\cos \pi[x] - \cos \pi x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi} + \cdots + \frac{2([x] - 1)}{\pi}$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{[x]}[x]}{\pi}(\cos \pi[x] - \cos \pi x)$$

$$= \frac{[x] \cdot ([x] - 1)}{\pi} + \frac{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot [x] \cdot (-1)^{[x]}}{\pi}$$

$$- \frac{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot [x] \cos \pi x}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{[x]}{\pi}([x] - (-1)^{[x]} \cos \pi x).$$
因此
$$\int [x] \mid \sin \pi x \mid dx$$

$$= \frac{[x]}{\pi}([x] - (-1)^{[x]} \cos \pi x) + C.$$
[2174]
$$\int f(x) dx,$$
其中
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & \exists \mid x \mid \leq 1 \text{ B} \text{f}, \\ 1 - \mid x \mid \exists \mid x \mid > 1 \text{ B} \text{f}. \end{cases}$$
解 $\exists \mid x \mid \leq 1 \text{ B} \text{f}.$

 $\int f(x) dx = \int (1-x^2) dx = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1,$

当
$$x > 1$$
时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1-x) dx = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2,$$

x < -1时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1+x) dx = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3,$$

设 F(x) 为 F(0) = 0 的原函数.则

$$C_1 = 0$$
, $F(1+0) = \frac{1}{2} + C_2 = F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$,

$$F(-1-0) = -\frac{1}{2} + C_3 = F(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

所以 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = \frac{1}{6}, C_3 = -\frac{1}{6}$.

从而

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3}, & \exists \mid x \mid \leq 1 \text{ bt,} \\ x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{6}, & \exists x > 1 \text{ bt,} \\ x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}, & \exists x < -1 \text{ bt.} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3}, & \exists \mid x \mid \leq 1 \text{ bt,} \\ x - \frac{x \mid x \mid}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \text{sgn} x, & \exists \mid x \mid > 1 \text{ bt.} \end{cases}$$

因此 $\int f(x) dx$

$$= \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & |x| \leq 1, \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sgn} x + C & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

【2175】
$$\int f(x) dx$$
;式中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } -\infty < x < 0; \\ x+1, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 1; \\ 2x, & \text{if } 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

・解 当
$$-\infty < x < 0$$
 时
$$\int f(x) dx = \int dx = x + C_1,$$

当 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$ 时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (x+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2,$$

当 $1 < x < + \infty$ 时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C_3,$$

设 F(x) 为满足 F(0) = 0 的原函数,则由 $C_2 = F(0) = 0$ 及 $C_1 = F(0-0) = F(0) = 0$, $F(1+0) = 1 + C_3 = F(1) = \frac{1}{2} + 1$,

所以
$$C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0, C_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$
. 即

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \exists -\infty < x < 0 \text{ 时}, \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x, & \exists 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ H}, \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & \exists 1 < x < +\infty \text{ H}. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C, & \exists -\infty < x < 0 \text{ bt,} \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C, & \exists 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ bt,} \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + C, & \exists 1 < x < +\infty \text{ bt.} \end{cases}$$

【2176】 求解 $\int x f''(x) dx$.

解
$$\int xf''(x)dx = \int xd(f'(x)) = xf'(x) - \int f'(x)dx$$

$$= xf'(x) - f(x) + C.$$

【2177】 求解 $\int f'(2x) dx$.

解
$$\int f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f'(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} f(2x) + C.$$

【2178】 若 $f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}(x > 0)$,求解 f(x).

解 由
$$f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}$$
,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

于是
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

【2179】 若 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$,求解 f(x).

解 由
$$f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$
,

得
$$f'(x) = 1-x$$
.

所以
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (1-x) dx$$

= $x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$. $(|x| \le 1)$

【2180】 若

$$f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x, & \text{if } 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

且 f(0) = 0,求解 f(x).

解 设
$$t = \ln x$$
,

则
$$f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists -\infty < t \leq 0, \\ e^t, & \exists 0 < t < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

于是
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -\infty < x \leq 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & 0 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 为常数,由假设有 f(0) = 0,从而

$$C_1 = f(0) = 0$$
,

及
$$C_2 + 1 = f(1+0) = f(0) = 0$$
, $C_2 = -1$.

因此
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \exists -\infty < x \leq 0 \text{ 时,} \\ e^x - 1, & \exists 0 < x < +\infty \text{ H.} \end{cases}$$

【2180. 1】 设 f(x) 为连续单调函数且 $f^{-1}(x)$ 为它的反函数. 证明:若 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$,

则
$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

研究例题:

(1)
$$f(x) = x^n (n > 0);$$
 (2) $f(x) = e^x;$

(3)
$$f(x) = \arcsin x$$
; (4) $f(x) = \operatorname{arth} x$.

if
$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - \int x d(f^{-1}(x))$$
,

$$\diamondsuit \quad t = f^{-1}(x),$$

则
$$x = f(t)$$
.

所以
$$\int x d(f^{-1}(x)) = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C$$
$$= F(f^{-1}(x)) + C,$$

因此
$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

$$(1) f(x) = x^n,$$

则
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1},$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

所以
$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{n}} dx$$
$$= x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1} (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^{n+1} + C$$
$$= \frac{n}{n+1} x^{\frac{n+1}{n}} + C.$$

(2)
$$f(x) = e^x$$
,

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則
$$F(x) = e^{x}, f^{-1}(x) = \ln x,$$

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = \int \ln x dx$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - e^{\ln x} + C$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C.$$

$$(3) \ f(x) = \arcsin x, g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \sin x.$$
从而
$$\int g(x) dx = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$
所以
$$\int f(x) dx = \int g^{-1}(x) dx$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \cos(\arcsin x) + C$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} + C.$$

$$(4) \ f(x) = \operatorname{arth} x, g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{th} x,$$
而
$$\int g(x) dx = \int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln(\operatorname{ch} x) + C,$$
所以
$$\int f(x) dx = \int g^{-1}(x) dx = x \operatorname{arth} x - \ln(\operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arth} x)) + C.$$

第四章 定积分

§ 1. 定积分作为和的极限

1. 黎曼积分 若函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间有定义,而且

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$$

则数
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i,$$
①

(其中 $x_i \leq \xi_i \leq x_{i+1}$ 及 $\Delta x_i = x_{x+1} - x_i$),称为函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间的积分.

极限① 存在的必要且充分条件为: 积分下和 $\underline{S} = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} m_i \Delta x_i$ 与积分上和 $\overline{S} = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} M_i \Delta x_i$,在 $\max \mid \Delta x_i \mid \to 0$ 时有共同的极限.

式中

$$m_i = \inf_{x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}} f(x)$$
 \mathcal{B} $M_i = \sup_{x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}} f(x)$.

若等式① 右边的极限存在,则函数 f(x) 称为在相应区间内可积分(常义的). 特别是:(1) 连续函数;(2) 具有有穷个不连续点的有界函数;(3) 单调有界函数等,均在任意有穷区间内可积分. 若函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间无界,则它在[a,b] 区间常义上不可积分.

2. **可积分条件** 函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a,b] 可积分的充要条件是以下等式成立:

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|\to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0,$$

其中 $\omega_i = M_i - m_i$,为函数f(x)在 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 的振幅.

【2181】 把区间[-1,4]分为n个相等子区间,并取这些子

区间的中点作自变量值 ξ_i ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$),求函数 f(x) = 1 + x 在该区间的积分和 S_n .

解 每个子区间的长度
$$\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$$
,

第
$$i$$
 个子区间为 $\left(-1+\frac{5i}{n},-1+\frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right)$,其中 $\xi_i = -1+\frac{5}{n}\left(i+\frac{1}{2}\right)$,

于是,所求积分和为

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[1 + \left(-1 + \frac{5}{n} \left(i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right] \frac{5}{n}$$
$$= \frac{25}{n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(i + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{25}{2}.$$

【2182】 若

(1)
$$f(x) = x^3 \quad [-2 \le x \le 3];$$

(2)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad [0 \le x \le 1];$$

(3)
$$f(x) = 2^x [0 \le x \le 10].$$

把相应区间分成n个等份,求出给定函数f(x)在相应区间的积分上和 \overline{S}_n 与积分下和 S_n .

解 (1) 将区间[-2,3]n 等分,则每一个子区间的长为 Δx = $\frac{5}{n}$,且第 i 个子区间为

$$\left[-2 + \frac{5i}{n}, -2 + \frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right]$$
 $(i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$

设 m_i , M_i 分别表示函数 f(x) 在第 i 个子区间上的上确界及下确界. 而 $f(x) = x^3$ 为增函数, 所以

$$m_i = \left(-2 + \frac{5i}{n}\right)^3, M_i = \left[-2 + \frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right]^3$$

$$(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

$$\underline{S_n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(-2 + \frac{5i}{n}\right)^3 \frac{5}{n}$$

$$= -8n \cdot \frac{5}{n} + 12\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i - 6\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^{3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^{2}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^{3}$$

$$= -40 + \frac{12 \cdot 25(n-1)}{2n^{2}} - \frac{125(2n^{3} - 3n^{2} + n)}{n^{3}}$$

$$+ \frac{625(n^{4} - 2n^{3} + n^{2})}{4n^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{65}{4} - \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^{2}},$$

$$\overline{S}_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_{i} \Delta x_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(-2 + \frac{5}{n}(i+1)\right)^{3} \frac{5}{n}$$

$$= \underline{S}_{n} + 3^{3} \cdot \frac{5}{n} - (-2)^{3} \frac{5}{n} = \frac{65}{4} + \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^{2}}.$$

$$(2) \ \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}, m_{i} = \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}, M_{i} = \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}}$$

$$(i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1),$$

$$\overline{FE} \qquad \underline{S}_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sqrt{i},$$

$$\overline{S}_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sqrt{i} = \underline{S}_{n} + \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$(3) \ \Delta x = \frac{10}{n}, m_{i} = 2^{i\Delta x}, M_{i} = 2^{(i+1)\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{10}{n} \cdot \frac{2^{n\Delta x} - 1}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} = \frac{10230}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}} - 1)},$$

$$\overline{S}_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta x M_{i} = \frac{10}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^{(i+1)\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{10}{n} \frac{2^{\Delta x} (2^{n\Delta x} - 1)}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} = \frac{10230 \cdot 2^{\frac{10}{n}}}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}} - 1)}.$$

【2183】 把区间 [1,2] 分成 n 份,使这些分点的横坐标构成等比级数,求函数 $f(x) = x^4$ 在区间 [1,2] 的下积分和. 当 $n \to \infty$ 时,这个和的极限等于什么?

解 设
$$2 = q^n$$
,即 $q = \sqrt[n]{2}$. 分点为 $1 = q^0 < q^1 < q^2 < \dots < q^n = 2$.

由于 $f(x) = x^4$ 在[1,2]上为增函数,故积分下和为

$$\begin{split} \underline{S_n} &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[(q^i)^4 (q^{i+1} - q^i) \right] \\ &= (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (q^i)^5 = \frac{(q-1)(q^{5n}-1)}{q^5-1} \\ &= \frac{31(\sqrt[n]{2}-1)}{\sqrt[n]{32}-1}, \end{split}$$

故
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \underline{S_n} = 31 \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{32} - 1}$$
$$= 31 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{16} + \sqrt[n]{8} + \sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{2} + 1} = \frac{31}{5}.$$

【2184】 根据积分的定义,求出 $\int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt$,其中 v_0 与g为常数.

解
$$f(t) = v_0 + gt$$
, 容易验证 $\int_0^T f(t) dt$ 存在. 将 $[0,T]n$ 等分,则 $\Delta x = \frac{T}{n}$,取 $\xi_i = i\Delta x$ $(i = 0,1,2,\cdots,n-1)$,于是 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (v_0 + ig\Delta x)\Delta x$ $= v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$,因此 $\int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right)$ -270 —

$$= v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2}.$$

以适当的方式划分积分的区间,把积分看作对应积分和的极限,并计算定积分:

[2185]
$$\int_{-1}^{2} x^2 dx.$$

解 将区间[-1,2]n等分,则

$$\Delta x_i = \Delta x = \frac{3}{n},$$

取 $\xi_i = -1 + i\Delta x$ $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$

作和
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1 + i\Delta x)^2 \Delta x$$
$$= n\Delta x - 2\Delta x^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i + \Delta x^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = 3 + \frac{9 - 9n}{2n^2}.$$

因为 f(x) 在[-1,2]上连续,故 $\int_{-1}^{2} x^2 dx$ 存在,因此

$$\int_{-1}^{2} x^{2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(3 + \frac{9 - 9n}{n^{2}} \right) = 3.$$

[2186]
$$\int_{0}^{1} a^{x} dx$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 当 $a \neq 1$ 时,将区间[0,1]n 等分, $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$,取

$$\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$$
 (i = 0,1,2,...,n-1),

作和式 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} a^{\frac{i}{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} (a^{n \cdot \Delta x} - 1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} (a - 1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}$,

于是
$$\int_{0}^{1} a^{x} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}(a-1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1} = \frac{a-1}{\ln a}.$$

当 a=1 时,显然积分为 1.

$$[2187] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx.$$

解 将区间
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
n等分,得 $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{2n}$,取 $\xi_i = i\Delta x = \frac{i\pi}{2n}$ $(i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1)$,作和式 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta x \sin i \Delta x$,由于 $\sin i \Delta x = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \Big[\cos \frac{2i-1}{2} \Delta x - \cos \frac{2i+1}{2} \Delta x \Big]$,所以 $S_n = \frac{\Delta x}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Big(\cos \frac{2i-1}{2} \Delta x - \cos \frac{2i+1}{2} \Delta x \Big)$ $= \frac{\Delta x}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \Big(\cos \frac{\Delta x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{2} \Delta x \Big)$ $= \frac{\frac{\pi}{4n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4n}} \Big(\cos \frac{\pi}{4n} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{4n} \pi \Big)$, 因此 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4n}} \Big(\cos \frac{\pi}{4n} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{4n} \pi \Big)$ $= 1$. [2188] $\int_0^x \cos t dt$. 解 将区间 $[0,x]$ n等分,得 $\Delta t = \frac{x}{n}$,取 $\xi_i = i\Delta t = \frac{ix}{n}$ $(i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1)$,作和式 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta t \cos i \Delta t$,由于 $\cos i \Delta t = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{\Delta t}{2}} \Big(\sin \frac{2i+1}{2} \Delta t - \sin \frac{2i-1}{2} \Delta t \Big)$,

以而
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \Delta t \cos i \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2 \sin \frac{\Delta t}{2}} \left[\sin \frac{2n-1}{2} \Delta t + \sin \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x}{2n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2n}} \left[\sin \frac{2n-1}{2n} x + \sin \frac{x}{2n} \right],$$
因此
$$\int_0^x \cot t dt = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2n}} \left[\sin \frac{2n-1}{2n} x + \sin \frac{x}{2n} \right]$$

[2189]
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{r^{2}} \quad (0 < a < b).$$

 $= \sin x$.

提示:设
$$\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}} (t = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$
.

解 将区间
$$[a,b]$$
n 等分,设分点为 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_1 \dots < x_n = b$,

$$\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}}$$
 $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$

显然

$$\xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$
,作和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \xi_i^{-2} \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{x_i x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b},$$

因此

$$\int_a^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}.$$

[2190]
$$\int_{a}^{b} x^{m} dx \quad (0 < a < b; m \neq -1).$$

提示:选择分点,使得它们的横坐标 xi 形成几何级数.

解 选取诸分点,使得它们的横坐标 x_i 形成一几何级数,即 $0 < aq < aq^2 < \cdots < aq^i < \cdots < aq^{m-1} < aq^n = b$,

其中
$$q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}},$$
 取
$$\xi_i = aq^i \qquad (i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1),$$
 作和式
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \xi_i^m \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^i)^m (aq^{i+1} - aq^i)$$

$$= a^{m+1} (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q^{(m+1)i}$$

$$= a^{m+1} (q-1) \frac{q^{n(m+1)} - 1}{q^{m+1} - 1}$$

$$= (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1} - 1}.$$
 由于
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1,$$
 所以
$$\int_a^b x^m dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{q^m + q^{m-1} + \cdots + q + 1}$$

$$= \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{m+1}.$$
 [2191]
$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} \quad (0 < a < b).$$

解 取 n+1 个分点 x_0 , x_1 , … x_{n-1} , x_n , 使其成等比级数即分点为

其中
$$a < aq^2 < \dots < aq^i < \dots < aq^{n-1} < aq^n = b$$
其中 $q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$,取
$$\xi_i = aq^i \qquad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$
作和 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^i)^{-1} (aq^{i+1} - aq^i)$

$$= n(q-1) = n\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}} - 1\right).$$

所以
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

【2192】 计算泊松积分,当 $|\alpha| < 1$; $|\alpha| > 1$ 时

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln(1-2\alpha\cos x+\alpha^{2}) dx.$$

提示:利用多项式 $\alpha^{2n}-1$ 二次因子分解.

解 因为

$$(1-|\alpha|)^2 \leq 1-2\alpha\cos x + \alpha^2$$
,

所以当 $|\alpha| \neq 1$ 时, $\ln(1-2\alpha\cos x + \alpha^2)$ 是连续的,故积分存在. 将区间 $[0,\pi]n$ 等分,作和式

$$S_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 - 2\alpha \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} + \alpha^2\right)$$
$$= \frac{k}{\pi} \ln\left[(1+\alpha)^2 \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - 2\alpha \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} + \alpha^2\right)\right].$$

另一方面 $t^{2n}-1=0$ 有 2n 根,它们分别为

$$\varepsilon_k = \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} + i\sin\frac{k\pi}{n} \qquad (k = 1, 2, \dots n - 1),$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} - i\sin\frac{k\pi}{n} \qquad (k = 1, 2, \dots n - 1),$$

及 $\epsilon_0 = 1, \epsilon_n = -1,$ 其中 $i = \sqrt{-1},$ 所以

$$t^{2n} - 1 = (t+1)(t-1) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (t - \varepsilon_k)(t - \overline{\varepsilon_k})$$

$$= (t^2 - 1) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - 2t \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + t^2 \right),$$

故
$$S_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \frac{(1+\alpha)^2 (\alpha^{2n} - 1)}{\alpha^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} (\alpha^{2n} - 1) \right].$$

因此(1) 当 $|\alpha| < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = 0$. 故

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha\cos x+\alpha^2)\,\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

(2) 当 | α |>1时

$$S_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} \frac{\alpha^{2n} - 1}{\alpha^{2n}} \cdot \alpha^{2n} \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \ln \left[\alpha \right] + \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^{2n}} \right) \right].$$

于是 $\lim S_n = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$. 故

$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|.$$

【2193】 设函数 f(x) 与 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a,b] 上连续. 证明:

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx,$$
其中 $x_i \leqslant \xi_i \leqslant x_{i+1}, x_i \leqslant \theta_i \leqslant x_{i+1} (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$
及 $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i (x_0 = a, x_n = b).$

证 因为 f(x) 及 $\varphi(x)$ 均在 [a,b] 上连续,故 $f(x)\varphi(x)$ 也在 [a,b] 上连续. 所以,积分 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx$ 存在,且

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\varphi(x) dx = \lim_{\max|\Delta x_{i}| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_{i})\varphi(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}, \qquad (1)$$

由于 f(x) 在[a,b] 上连续,故有界. 所以存在常数 M > 0,使 $|f(x)| \le M(x \in [a,b])$,又 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b] 上连续,从而一致连续,因此, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$. 使得当 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$ 时

$$| \varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i) | < \frac{\varepsilon}{M(b-a)}.$$
从而
$$| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i |$$

$$= | \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) [\varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i)] \Delta x_i |$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} | f(\xi_i) | | \varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i) | | \Delta x_i |$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M(b-a)} \mid \Delta x_i \mid$$

$$= \varepsilon.$$

因此 $\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right]$ = 0.

由①及②式可得

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i)\varphi(\theta_i)\Delta x_i.$$

【2193. 1】 设 f(x) 在区间[0,1] 上有界且单调,证明:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

证 因为 f(x) 在[0,1]上的单调有界函数,所以 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 存在,并且

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{\max|\Delta x_k| \to 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k.$$

将[0,1]n等分,则 $\Delta x_k = \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$. 取

$$\xi_k = \frac{k+1}{n}$$
 (i = 0,1,2,...n-1),

则有 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n},$

亦即 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$

【2193. 2】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b]上有界且为凸函数(见 1312). 证明:

$$(b-a)\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
$$\leqslant (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

证 因为 f(x) 为有界的凸函数,所以 f(x) 为[a,b] 上的连

续函数,从而 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在. 由于 f(x) 为凸函数,所以 y = f(x) 的图形位于连结 (a, f(a)),(b, f(b)) 两的弦的上方,且位于点 $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right)$ 切线的下方,亦即

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) + f(a) \leqslant f(x)$$

$$\leqslant f'\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{b + a}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right),$$

从而有
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} x + f(a) \right] dx$$

$$\leqslant \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\leqslant \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{b + a}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right) \right] dx.$$

容易计算得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} x + f(a) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} (b - a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[f'\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{b + a}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right) \right] dx$$

$$= (b - a) f\left(\frac{b + a}{2}\right).$$

因此 $(b-a)\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \leqslant \int_a^b f(x) dx$ $\leqslant (b-a)f(\frac{b+a}{2}).$

【2193. 3】 设当 $x \in [1, +\infty)$ 时 $f(x) \in C^{(2)}[1, +\infty)$ 且 $f(x) \ge 0, f'(x) \ge 0, f''(x) \le 0$. 证明: 当 $n \to \infty$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) = \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx + O(1),$$
 ①

(1)

证 由于 $f'(x) \ge 0$, $f''(x) \le 0$, 故 f(x) 在[1, + ∞) 上是 单调增加且凸的函数,利用 2193. 2 的结果有

$$\int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} f(x) dx$$

$$\geqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f(k+1) + f(k)}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) - \frac{f(n)}{2},$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) \leqslant \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx.$$

另一方面

即

$$\frac{1}{2}f(n) + \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} f(x) dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(f(n) + f\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2}$$

$$+ f(1) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1)$$

$$\leq f\left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1),$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2}f(n) + \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) + O(1).$$
 ②

结合①及②式,我们有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) = \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx + O(1).$$

【2193.4】 设 $f(x) \in C^{(1)}[a,b]$,且

$$\Delta_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right),$$

求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n\Delta_n$.

解 记
$$x_k = a + k \frac{b-a}{n}$$
 $(k = 1, \dots, n)$,
$$\Delta_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(a+k \frac{b-a}{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx.$$

由于 $f(x) \in C^{(1)}[a,b]$,故当 n 充分大时,我们有

$$f(x) - f(x_k) = f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + o(x - x_k) \qquad (x_{k-1} \le x \le x_k)$$

所以
$$\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx$$

$$= \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + o(x - x_k)] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})^2 + o((x_k - x_{k-1})^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_k) \frac{(b - a)^2}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}).$$

故 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} n\Delta_n$

$$\begin{split} &= \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} [f(x) - f(x_{k})] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b - a) \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_{k}) \frac{b - a}{n} + \lim_{n \to +\infty} n \sum_{k=1}^{n} o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f'(x) dx + \lim_{n \to +\infty} n^{2} \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b - a) f(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} + 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (b - a) [f(a) - f(b)]. \end{split}$$

【2194】 证明不连续函数

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$$

在区间[0,1] 可积分.

证 显然 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$ 在[0,1]上有界,其不连续点是 $0,1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3},\cdots,\frac{1}{n},\cdots$ 并且,f(x)在[0,1]的任何部分区间上的振幅 $\omega \leq 2$. 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,f(x)在 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5},1\right]$ 上只有有限个第一类间断点,故 f(x)在 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5},1\right]$ 上可积. 因此,存在 $\eta > 0$,使对 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5},1\right]$ 的任何分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$,就有 $\sum \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$.

令 $\delta = \max\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, \eta\right\}$,设 $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = 1$ 是 [0, 1] 上满足 $\max\left|\Delta x_i\right| < \delta$ 的分法.

设
$$x_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{5} < x_{k+1}$$
,则有
$$\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}, \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i \Delta x_i \leqslant 2 \sum_{i=0}^k \Delta x_i < \frac{4\varepsilon}{5}$$
 故
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon,$$
 即

 $\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|\to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0. 因此, f(x) 在[0,1] 上可积.$

【2195】 证明黎曼函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{若 } x = \frac{m}{n}, \end{cases}$$

(其中 m 与 n(n ≥ 1) 为互质整数) 在任何有穷区间可积分.

证 设有限区间为[a,b],对于任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$,取定一自 然数 $N > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$,则在[a,b] 上分母 $n \leq N$ 的有理数 $\frac{m}{n}$ 只有限个,设 为 k_N 个. 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{4k_N}$,则对于[a,b] 的任意满足 $\max \Delta_i < \delta$ 的分法,

将所有的子区间分为两类,第一类为包含分母 $n \leq N$ 的有理数 $\frac{m}{n}$ 的所有子区间. 而把不包含上述数的那些区间列为第二类,对于第一类区间,振幅 $\omega_i \leq 1$,区间的个数不超过 $2k_N$,而它们长度的总和不超过 $2k_N\delta$. 对于第二数,由于这些区间除无理数外,仅含分母 n > N 的有理数 $\frac{m}{n}$,而在这些有理点 $\frac{m}{n}$ 上,

$$\varphi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N}$$

所以振幅 $\omega_i < \frac{1}{N}$.

因此
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < 2k_N \delta + \frac{1}{N} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0.$$

所以, $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b] 上可积.

【2196】 证明函数:

若
$$x \neq 0$$
, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]$ 及 $f(0) = 0$

在区间[0,1] 可积分.

证 函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上有界,其不连续点为 $0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4},\cdots,\frac{1}{n},\cdots$,并且,f(x) 在[0,1]上的任何子区间的振幅 $\omega \leq 1$.

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,由于 f(x) 在 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, 1\right]$ 上只有限个第一类间断点,故 f(x) 在 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, 1\right]$ 上可积. 因此存在 $\eta > 0$,使得对 $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, 1\right]$ 上的任何分法当 max $|\Delta x_i| < \eta$ 时,就有 $\sum \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$,令 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \eta\right\}$,设 $0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = 1$ 是 $\left[0, 1\right]$ 上一个 -282 —

分法且满足 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$. 设 $x_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < x_{k+1}$,从而有 $\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i$

$$<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
.又

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^k \Delta x_i < \frac{2\varepsilon}{3},$$

故

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|\to 0}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i\Delta x_i=0.$$

因此,f(x) 在[0,1]上可积.

【2197】 证明狄利克雷函数

$$\chi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \exists x \text{ 为无理数}, \\ 1, & \exists x \text{ 为有理数}, \end{cases}$$

在任何区间不可积分.

证 $\alpha[a,b]$ 上的任何子区间上 $\alpha(x)$ 的振幅 $\alpha(x)$ 一 1,所以,对任何分划有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = b - a,$$

它不趋于零. 因此函数 $\chi(x)$ 在[a,b] 上不可积分.

【2198】 设函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间可积分,且

当
$$x_i \leq x < x_{i+1}$$
 时, $f_n(x) = \sup f(x)$,

其中
$$x_i = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)(i=0,1,\dots,n-1;n=1,2,\dots).$$

证明:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

证 $f_n(x)$ 是阶梯函数,其间断点不超过 n-1,且为第一类间断点,因此 $\int_a^b f_n(x) dx$ 存在.又

$$\left| \int_a^b f_n(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right|$$

$$\leqslant \int_{a}^{b} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} \omega_{i} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i} \Delta x_{i},$$

而 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,所以

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i\Delta x_i=0,\qquad \left(\Delta x_i=\frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b f_n(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

【2199】 证明:若函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上可积分,则存在连续函数 $\varphi_n(x)$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$) 的序列,使得当 $a \leqslant c \leqslant b$ 时,

$$\int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{c} \varphi_{n}(x) dx.$$

证 将区间[a,b]n 等分,设分点为

$$a = x_0^{(n)} < x_1^{(n)} < \cdots < x_{n-1}^{(n)} < x_n^{(n)} = b$$

其中
$$x_i^{(n)} = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)$$
 $(i = 0,1,2,\dots,n).$

在作 $\varphi_n(x)$ 使其在 $[x_i^{(n)}, x_{i+1}^{(n)}]$ 上为过点 $(x_i^{(n)}, f(x_i^{(n)}))$ 及 $(x_{i+1}^{(n)}, f(x_{i+1}^{(n)}))$ 的直线段. 即

$$\varphi_n(x) = f(x_i^{(n)}) + \frac{x - x_i^{(n)}}{x_{i+1}^{(n)} - x_i^{(n)}} [f(x_{i+1}^{(n)} - f(x_i^{(n)})],$$

$$x_i^{(n)} \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}^{(n)},$$

则 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b] 上的连续函数,因此, $\varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b] 上可积.

令 $m_i^{(n)}$, $M_i^{(n)}$ 及 $\omega_i^{(n)}$ 分别表示 f(x) 在 $[x_i^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 上的下确界, 上确界及振幅,则当 $x \in [x_i^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 时,

$$m_i^{(n)} \leqslant \varphi_n(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)}, m_i^{(n)} \leqslant f(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)}$$
 从而
$$|\varphi_n(x) - f(x)| \leqslant \omega_i^{(n)}, \text{于是, 当} \, a \leqslant c \leqslant b \text{ 时,}$$

$$\left| \int_0^c f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^c \varphi_n(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right|$$

$$\leqslant \int_{a}^{c} |f(x) - \varphi_{n}(x)| dx$$

$$\leqslant \int_{a}^{b} |\varphi_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}^{(n)}}^{x_{i+1}^{(n)}} |f(x) - \varphi_{n}(x)| dx$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i}^{(n)} \Delta x_{i}^{(n)}.$$

又 f(x) 在[a,b]上可积,且 $\Delta x_i^{(n)} = \frac{b-a}{n} \rightarrow 0$,故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i^{(n)}\,\Delta x_i^{(n)}\,=\,0.$$

因此
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^c \varphi_n(x) \,\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^c f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x.$$

【2200】 证明:若有界函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上可积分,则 它的绝对值 | f(x) | 在[a,b] 区间也可积分,而且

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

证 因为 $||f(x')|-|f(x'')|| \leq |f(x')-f(x'')|$, 所以函数 |f(x)| 在 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅 ω'_i 不超过 f(x) 在 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅 ω_i . 因而

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega'_i \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i.$$

而 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,故

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|\to 0}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i\Delta x_i=0,$$

从而
$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega'_i \Delta x_i = 0,$$

即 |f(x)| 在 [a,b] 上可积,又

$$-|f(x)| \leqslant f(x) \leqslant |f(x)|,$$

所以
$$-\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leqslant \int_a^b f(x) dx \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| dx,$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

【2201】 令函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间绝对可积分,亦即积分 $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ 存在,这个函数在[a,b] 是可积函数吗?

研究例题

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x \text{ 为有理数}, \\ -1, & \exists x \text{ 为无理数}, \end{cases}$$

解 f(x) 在[a,b]上不一定可积,例如

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x \text{ 为有理数时,} \\ -1, & \exists x \text{ 为无理数时.} \end{cases}$$

f(x) 在[a,b] 上的任何子区间上的振幅 $\omega_i = 2$,所以

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i\Delta x_i=2(b-a),$$

它不趋向于零,于是 f(x) 在[a,b] 上不可积,显然, |f(x)|=1 在[a,b] 上可积.

【2202】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b]上可积分,且当 $a \le x \le b$ 时 $A \le f(x) \le B$,而函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[A,B] 有定义且是连续的,证明函数 $\varphi(f(x))$ 在区间[a,b]上可积分.

证 因为 $\varphi(x)$ 在 [A,B] 上连续,从而一致连续,故任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,使得对于 [A,B] 上的任一子区间,只要其长度小于 η ,函数 φ 在其上的振幅小于 $\frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}$. 又设 Ω 为 $\varphi(x)$ 在 [A,B] 上的振幅,则 $\Omega > 0$,否则 $\varphi(f(x))$ 为常数函数,当然可积. 又 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,故必有 $\delta > 0$,使得对 [a,b] 的任一分法,只要

$$\max | \Delta x_i | < \delta$$
,就有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i < \frac{\eta \, \varepsilon}{2\Omega},$$

其中 $ω_i(f)$ 为f(x)在 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅.

下面证明对[a,b]的任何分法,只要

$$\max | \Delta x_i | < \delta$$
,

就有
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$
,

其中 $ω_i(\varphi(f))$ 表示 $\varphi((f))$ 在[x_i, x_{i+1}]上的振幅. 事实上,将于区间[x_i, x_{i+1}]分为两组,第一组是满足 $ω_i(f)$ < η 的,其下标集记为 I,其余的为第二组,其下标集记为 II,于是

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i}(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \omega_{i}(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_{i} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \omega_{i}(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_{i}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \Delta x_{i} + \Omega \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \Delta x_{i},$$

$$\mathbb{I}$$

$$\frac{\eta \varepsilon}{2\Omega} > \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i}(f) \Delta x_{i} \geqslant \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \omega_{i}(f) \Delta x_{i}$$

$$\geqslant \eta \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \Delta x_{i},$$

$$\mathbb{I}$$
从而
$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \Delta x_{i} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Omega},$$

$$\mathbb{I}$$

故 $\varphi(f(x))$ 在 [a,b] 上可积.

【2203】 若函数 f(x) 与 $\varphi(x)$ 可积分,那么,函数 $f(\varphi(x))$ 也一定可以积分吗?

研究例题

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \exists x = 0, \\ 1, & \exists x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

和 $\varphi(x)$ 为黎曼函数(见题 2195).

解 $f(\varphi(x))$ 不一定可积,例如

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x = 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

及黎曼函数(见 2195 题)

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{若 } x = \frac{m}{n}. \end{cases}$$

在任何有限区间内均可积,但

$$f(\varphi(x)) = \chi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ 1 & \text{当 } x \text{ 为有理数.} \end{cases}$$

在任何有限的区间上不可积分.

【2204】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[A,B] 上可积分,证明: f(x) 具有积分连续性质,亦即

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0,$$

其中[a,b] \subset [A,B].

证 利用 2199 题的结果可得,对于任意给定的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 [A,B] 上的连续函数 $\varphi(x)$,使得

$$\int_A^B |f(x) - \varphi(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

由于 $\varphi(x)$ 在 [A,B] 上一致连续, 故存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $x',x'' \in [A,B]$ 且 $|x'-x''| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|\varphi(x')-\varphi(x'')|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)},$$

于是,当 $|h| < \delta$ 时

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| \right| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |\varphi(x+h)|$$

$$-\varphi(x) |dx + \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx$$

$$\leq 2 \int_{A}^{B} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| dx$$

$$< 2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} (b-a) = \varepsilon.$$

因此 $\lim_{R\to 0} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0.$

【2205】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上可积分,证明等式

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

只有在区间[a,b]上函数 f(x) 的所有连续点处 f(x) = 0 才能成立.

证 采用反证法,设 f(x) 在点 x_0 连续,但 $f(x_0) \neq 0$,则存 在 $\delta > 0$,使得当 $|x - x_0| \leq \delta$ 时,

即
$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2}$$
,

即 $|f(x)| > \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2}$,

从而 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx > \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f^2(x) dx > \frac{f^2(x_0)}{4} 2\delta$

$$= \frac{\delta f^2(x_0)}{2} > 0,$$

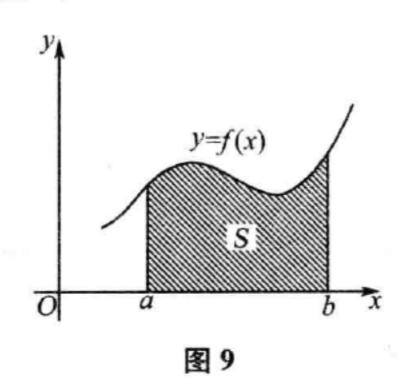
这与假设 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$ 相矛盾.

§ 2. 用不定积分计算定积分的方法

1. **牛顿一莱布尼茨公式** 若函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间有定义而且是连续的,F(x) 是它的原函数,即 F'(x) = f(x),则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^b.$$

当 $f(x) \ge 0$ 时,定积分 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 的几何意义是表示由曲线 y = f(x),Ox 轴及与轴线 Ox 垂直的直线 x = a 和 x = b 所围的曲边梯形的面积 S. (图 9)



2. 分部积分公式 若
$$f(x),g(x) \in C^{(1)}[a,b],则$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} g(x)f'(x)dx.$$

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3. 变量代换 若

- (1) 函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 是连续的;
- (2) 函数 $\varphi(t)$ 与其导数 $\varphi'(t)$ 在[α,β] 是连续的,这里 $\alpha = \varphi(\alpha), b = \varphi(\beta)$;
 - (3) 复合函数 $f(\varphi(t))$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 有定义且是连续的,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^\beta f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$

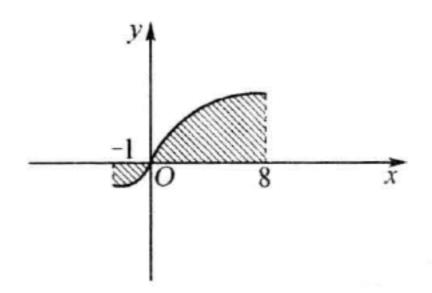
运用牛顿 一 莱布尼茨公式, 求下列定积分并画出相应的曲边 梯形面积(2206 \sim 2215).

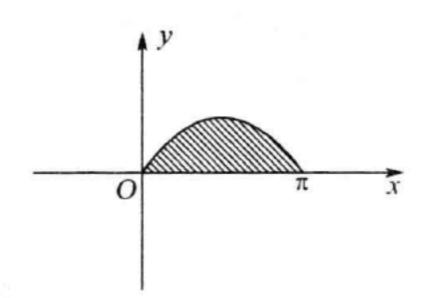
[2206]
$$\int_{-1}^{8} \sqrt[3]{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{-1}^{8} \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_{-1}^{8} = 11 \frac{1}{4}.$$

[2207]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2.$$





2206 题图

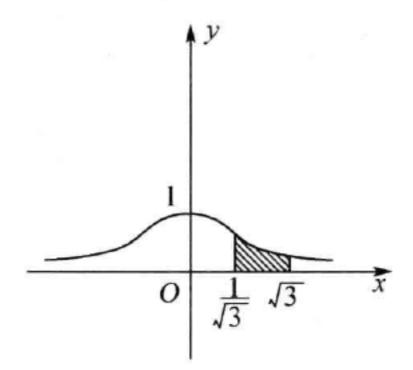
2207 题图

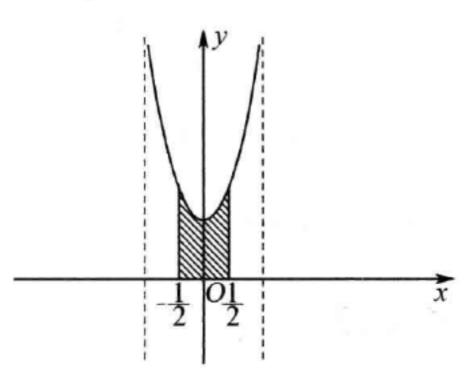
[2208]
$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}.$$

解
$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

[2209]
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

M
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$





2208 题图

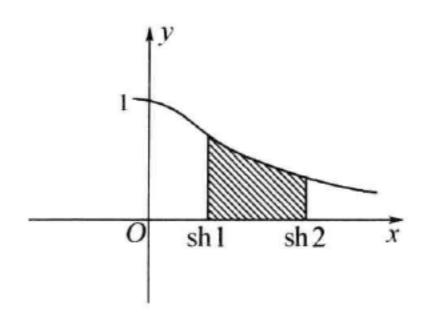
2209 题图

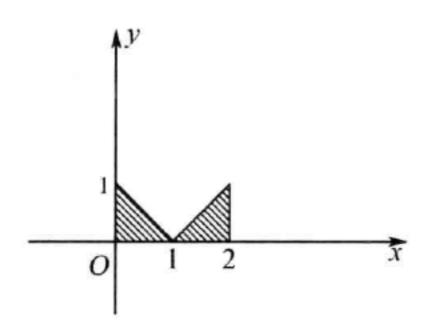
[2210]
$$\int_{\sinh}^{\sinh} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int_{\sinh 2}^{\sinh 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_{\sinh 2}^{\sinh 2}$$
$$= \operatorname{arcsh} x \Big|_{\sinh 2}^{\sinh 2} = 1.$$

[2211]
$$\int_{0}^{2} |1-x| dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^2 |1-x| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = 1.$$





2210 题图

2211 题图

[2212]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - 2x\cos\alpha + 1} \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi).$$

解
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2} - 2x\cos\alpha + 1}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sin^{2}\alpha + (x - \cos\alpha)^{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \arctan \frac{x - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \left[\arctan\left(\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\cot\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\alpha}.$$

其中利用了 $\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

[2213]
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} \quad (0 \le \epsilon < 1).$$

$$\mathbf{P} \qquad \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + \int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{d(2\pi - t)}{1+\epsilon \cos(2\pi - t)}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos(\pi - t)}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d(\pi - t)}{1+\epsilon \cos(\pi - t)}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1-\epsilon \cos x}$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1-\epsilon^{2} \cos^{2}x}$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1-\epsilon^{2} \cos^{2}x + \sin^{2}x}$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d(\tan x)}{(1-\epsilon^{2}) + \tan^{2}x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^{2}}} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^{2}}}.$$

[2214]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}}$$
 (| a | < 1, | b | < 1, ab > 0).

解 由 1850 题的结果,我们有公式

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \ln \left| Ax + \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{A} \sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C} \right| + D,$$

这里A > 0,设

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = (1 - 2ax + a^2)(1 - 2bx + b^2),$$

这里 A = 4ab > 0,

两端求导数得

$$Ax + \frac{B}{2} = -a(1-2bx+b^2) - b(1-2ax+a^2).$$

因此
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4ab}} \ln \left| -a(1-2bx+b^2) - b(1-2ax+a^2) + \sqrt{4ab} \sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)} \right|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{ab}}{1-\sqrt{ab}}.$$

[2215]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

$$\iint_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{a^{2} \sin^{2} x + b^{2} \cos^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan x)}{a^{2} \tan^{2} x + b^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|ab|} \arctan\left(\frac{|a| \tan x}{|b|}\right)_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2|ab|}.$$

【2216】 若

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}$$
; (2) $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x}{2 + \tan^2 x}$; (3) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right) \mathrm{d}x$.

说明为什么形式上运用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式会得出不正确的结果.

解 (1) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = -2 < 0,$$

这显然不正确. 事实上 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ > 0,若 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 存在,则必有 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ > 0. 产生错误的原因是被积函数在 [-1,1] 上有第二 类间断点 x = 0,故不能应用公式.

(2) 若应用公式得

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

但 $\frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \tan^2 x} > 0$,若积分存在,必为正. 原因在于原函数在 $[0, 2\pi]$

上有第一类间断点 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 及 $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$,故不能直接应用公式.

(3) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0.$$

但 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\arctan\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} < 0$,

所以,积分若存在,必为负.产生错误的原因是原函数 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 x = 0 为第一类间断点,故不能直接运用公式.

【2217】 求解:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx$$
.

解 显然被积函数 $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}}\right)$ 在x=0间断,但容易验证 $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}}\right)=0,$

故在x=0是可去间断点. 若补充定义被积函数在x=0的值为0,— 294 —

则被积函数在[-1,1] 连续,从而 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx$ 存在. 原函数 $\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ 在x=0 有间断点,故不能直接运用牛顿 — 莱布尼兹公式.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx
= \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx
= \lim_{\epsilon \to -0} \int_{-1}^{\epsilon} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx + \lim_{\eta \to +0} \int_{\eta}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx
= \lim_{\epsilon \to -0} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{-1}^{\epsilon} + \lim_{\eta \to +0} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{\eta}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

【2218】 求
$$\int_{0}^{100\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} dx$$
.

解
$$\int_{0}^{100\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{\sin^{2}x} dx$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^{2}x} dx = 100 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx$$
$$= 200 \sqrt{2}.$$

用定积分求解下列和的极限(2219~2224).

[2219]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right).$$

解 根据积分的定义有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

[2220]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right).$$

解
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + x} dx = \ln 2.$$

[2221]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right).$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[2222]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Big(\sin\frac{\pi}{n}+\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}+\cdots+\sin\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}\Big).$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

[2223]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} \quad (p>0).$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^{p} + 2^{p} + \dots + n^{p}}{n^{p+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{p} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

[2224]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right).$$

解
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right)$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1).$$

求出下列极限(2225~2226).

[2225]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}.$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 \ln x dx$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} x (\ln - 1) \Big|_{\epsilon}^1 = -1,$$

所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{-1}$.

[2226]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{b=1}^{n} f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right].$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + k \frac{b - a}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{b - a} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{b - a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + k \frac{b - a}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{b - a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$

抛开均匀的高阶无穷小,求出下列和的极限(2227~2230).

[2227]
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \sin \frac{\pi}{n^2} + \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \sin \frac{2\pi}{n^2} + \cdots + \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n^2} \right].$$

解 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$
,所以
 $x - \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^4)$,

从而当n充分大,且k < n时

所以
$$0 \leqslant \frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)$$
,

所以 $0 \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left[\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)\right]$
 $\leqslant \frac{\pi^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$,

故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) = 0$,

因此 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}$
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{k\pi}{n^2}$
 $= \pi \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{k}{n} + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2\right]$
 $= \pi \int_0^1 (x + x^2) dx = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

【2228】 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}$.

解 由于 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}$
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \alpha_n) \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 + \cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}$
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \alpha_n) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}$
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \alpha_n) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} \bigg|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

[2229]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} \quad (x>0).$$

解 因为

$$0 \leqslant \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(k + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right) - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)^{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} + \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{1}{2x}\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n},$$

所以
$$0 \le \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\leqslant \frac{1}{2xn^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \to 0 \qquad (n \to \infty).$$

因此
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_{0}^{1} (x+t) \, \mathrm{d}t = x + \frac{1}{2}.$$

[2230]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right].$$

解 因为

$$0 < \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{n\left(n + \frac{1}{k}\right)} < \frac{1}{n^2},$$

所以
$$0 < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{k}{n}} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{2^{\frac{k}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$<\frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}}<\frac{2}{n}\to 0 \qquad (n\to\infty),$$

因此
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{k}} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{k}{n}}$$

$$=\int_0^1 2^x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

【2231】 求出:

$$(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \,\mathrm{d}x$$
;

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}b} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$
.

解 (1)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = 0;$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \int_b^a \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = -\sin a^2;$$

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}b} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \sin b^2.$$

【2232】 求出:

$$(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t;$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1+t^4}};$$

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) \,\mathrm{d}t$$
.

解 (1) 设
$$u = x^2$$
,则由复合函数的求导法则有
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}u} \left(\int_0^u \sqrt{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$=2x\sqrt{1+x^{4}};$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^{2}}^{x^{3}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+x^{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^{2}}^{0} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^{4}}} + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{x^{3}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^{4}}}$$

$$= -\frac{d}{d(x^{2})} \left(\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^{4}}} \right) \frac{d(x^{2})}{dx}$$

$$+ \frac{d}{d(x^{3})} \left(\int_{0}^{x^{3}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^{4}}} \right) \frac{d}{dx} (x^{3})$$

$$= \frac{3x^{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^{8}}};$$

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{0}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^{2}) \, \mathrm{d}t + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\sin x}^{0} \cos(\pi t^{2}) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)} \left(\int_{0}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^{2}) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} (\cos x)$$

$$- \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}(\sin x)} \left(\int_{0}^{\sin x} \cos(\pi t^{2}) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} (\sin x)$$

$$=-\sin x \cdot \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) - \cos x \cdot \cos(\pi \sin^2 x)$$

$$= (\sin x - \cos x)\cos(\pi \sin^2 x).$$

【2233】 求出:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x}$$
;

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}};$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx\right)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2x^2} dx}.$$

解 应用洛必达法则有

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \cos x^2 = 1;$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4};$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx\right)^{2}}{\int_{0}^{x} e^{2x^{2}} dx} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2e^{x^{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx}{e^{2x^{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 e^{x^2}}{2 x e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

【2233. 1】 设 $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty]$ 且当 $x \to +\infty$ 时 $f(x) \to x$

A,求出: $\lim_{n\to+\infty}\int_0^1 f(nx) dx$.

解 $\Leftrightarrow t = nx$,

则有 $x = \frac{t}{n}, dx = \frac{1}{n}dt,$

从而
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_0^1 f(nx) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^n f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t}{n} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A.$$

【2234】 证明: 当 $x \to \infty$ 时,

$$\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x} e^{x^{2}}.$$

证 因为
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{\frac{1}{2x}e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)e^{x^2}} = 1,$$

所以当
$$x \to \infty$$
 时 $\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x} e^{x^2}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\int_{0}^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} \, dx}{\int_{0}^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \sec^{2} x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin x}} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \cos^{3} x \right) = 1.$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}$$
逐渐递增.

$$\lim_{x\to +0}\varphi(x)=\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{xf(x)}{f(x)}=0,$$

故规定 $\varphi(0) = 0$,则 $\varphi(x)$ 是 $x \ge 0$ 上的连续函数. 又当 x > 0 时,

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \left\{ x f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{f(x)}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \int_0^x (x - t) f(t) dt > 0,$$

所以当 $x \ge 0$ 时, $\varphi(x)$ 是增加的.

【2237】 求解:(1)
$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx$$
,设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \exists \ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ id}, \\ 2-x, & \exists \ 1 < x \leq 2 \text{ id}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 f(x) dx, 设$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq t \text{ if }, \\ t \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-t}, & \text{if } t \leq x \leq 1 \text{ if }. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)
$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} (2 - x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{t} x dx + \int_{t}^{1} t \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-t} dx = \frac{t}{2}.$$

【2238】 计算下列积分并把它们看作参数 α 的函数,绘制积 $\beta I = I(\alpha)$ 的图形.若

(1)
$$I = \int_0^1 x |x - \alpha| dx$$
;

(2)
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx;$$

(3)
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}}.$$

解 (1) 分三种情况讨论

①
$$\dot{\underline{}}$$
 $\underline{\alpha}$ < 0 $\dot{\underline{}}$ $I = \int_{0}^{1} x(x-\alpha) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2};$

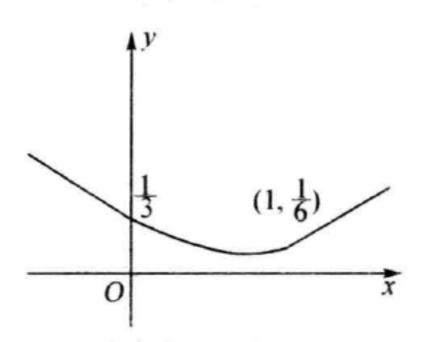
② 当
$$\alpha > 1$$
 时 $I = \int_0^1 x(\alpha - x) dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$;

③ 当0≤α≤1时

$$I = \int_0^\alpha x(\alpha - x) dx + \int_\alpha^1 x(x - \alpha) dx$$
$$= \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{3}.$$

因此
$$\int_0^1 x \mid x - \alpha \mid dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2}, & \exists \alpha < 0 \text{ 时}, \\ \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, & \exists 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant 1 \text{ 时}, \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, & \exists \alpha > 1 \text{ H}. \end{cases}$$

I(α) 的图形如 2238 题图 1



2238 题图 1

(2) 分两种情况讨论

①若 | α | ≤ 1,则

$$I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2}x}{1 + 2\alpha\cos x + \alpha^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{4\alpha^{2} (1 - \cos^{2}x) dx}{(1 + \alpha^{2}) + 2\alpha\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\left[(1 + \alpha)^{2} - 4\alpha^{2}\cos^{2}x \right] + \left[4\alpha^{2} - (1 + \alpha^{2})^{2} \right]}{(1 + \alpha^{2}) + 2\alpha\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(1 + \alpha^{2}) - 2\alpha\cos x \right] dx$$

$$- \frac{(1 - \alpha^{2})^{2}}{4\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^{2}) + 2\alpha\cos x}.$$

由 2028 题的结果有

$$\frac{(1-\alpha^{2})^{2}}{4\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1+\alpha^{2}) + 2\alpha \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\alpha^{2})^{2}}{4\alpha^{2}(1+\alpha^{2})} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}}\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\alpha^{2})^{2}}{4\alpha^{2}(1+\alpha^{2})} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}}\right)^{2}}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha^{2}-2\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}+2\alpha}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\alpha^{2})^{2}}{4\alpha^{2}(1+\alpha^{2})} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}}\right)^{2}}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha^{2}-2\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}+2\alpha}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\alpha^{2})\pi}{4\alpha^{2}}.$$

$$\frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} \left[(1+\alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos x \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \left[(1+\alpha^2) x - 2\alpha \sin x \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2},$$

因此 $I = \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(1-\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

② 若」α |> 1 和前面同样的讨论并利用 2028 题的结果有

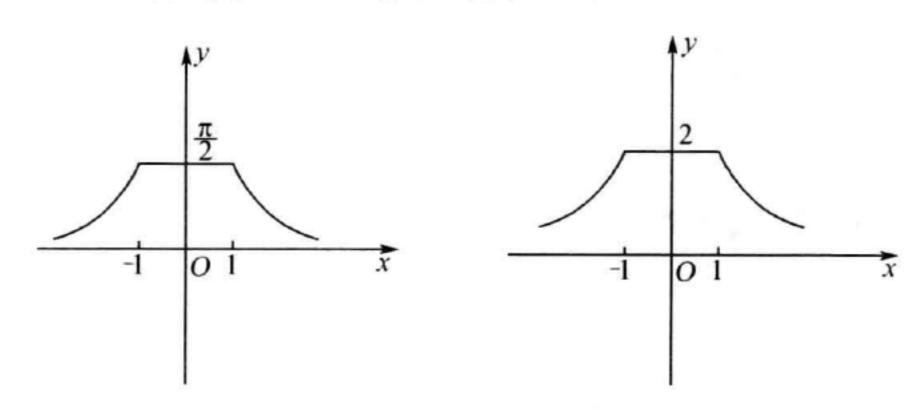
$$I = \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(\alpha^2-1)^2}{4\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha^2-1} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha^2-2\alpha}{1+\alpha^2+2\alpha}} \tan\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(\alpha^2-1)\pi}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha^2},$$

因此

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^{2}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \stackrel{\text{ظ}}{=} \mid \alpha \mid \leqslant 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{\pi}{2\alpha^{2}}, & \stackrel{\text{ਖ}}{=} \mid \alpha \mid > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

I(α) 的图形如 2238 题图 2 所示.



2238 题图 2

2238 题图 3

(3)
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos x} \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2, & \text{if } |\alpha| \leq 1 \text{ if }, \\ \frac{2}{|\alpha|}, & \text{if } |\alpha| > 2 \text{ if }. \end{cases}$$

I(α) 的图形如 2238 题图 3 所示.

运用分部积分公式,求出下列定积分(2239~2244).

[2239]
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{\ln 2} x d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -xe^{-x} \left| \frac{\ln^{2}}{0} + \int_{0}^{\ln^{2}} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - e^{-x} \right|_{0}^{\ln^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e}{2}.$$

[2240]
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x d(\cos x)$$
$$= -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi.$$

[2241]
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x^{2} \cos x dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x^{2} \cos x dx = x^{2} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$
$$= 2x \cos x \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$$
$$= 4\pi - 2 \sin x \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 4\pi.$$

[2242]
$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} | \ln x | dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{frac{e}{\int_{-\frac{1}{e}}^{e} |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} \ln x dx + \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx}$$

$$= -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{e} + 1 - \frac{1}{e} + e - (e - 1) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right).$$

[2243] $\int_{0}^{1} \arccos x dx.$

$$\mathbf{f} \int_{0}^{1} \arccos x dx$$

$$= x \arccos x \Big|_{0}^{1} + \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= -\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1-\epsilon} = 1.$$

[2244] $\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx.$

解
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

运用适当的变量代换,求出下列定积分(2245~2249).

[2245]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}.$$

则
$$x = \frac{5 - t^2}{4},$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{t}{2}\mathrm{d}t$$

当
$$x = -1$$
时, $t = 3$

当
$$x = 1$$
 时, $t = 1$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5 - 4x}} = -\int_{3}^{1} \frac{5 - t^{2}}{8} dt = \frac{1}{6}$$

[2246]
$$\int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx \quad (a>0).$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 设 $x = a \sin t$,则

$$\int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = a^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} 2t dt = \frac{a^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}}{8} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^{4} \pi}{16}.$$

[2247]
$$\int_0^{0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

解 设
$$t = \frac{1}{r+1}$$
,则

$$x = \frac{1}{t} - 1$$
, $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$, Π

当
$$x = 0$$
 时, $t = 1$; 当 $x = 0.75$ 时, $t = \frac{4}{7}$.

$$\int_{0}^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^{2}+1}} = \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^{2}-2t+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(2t-1+\sqrt{2t^{2}-2t+1}) \Big|_{\frac{4}{7}}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{7} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{49}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\frac{7}{3}.$$

【2248】
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} \, dx.$$
解 设 $\sqrt{e^{x} - 1} = t$,
则 $x = \ln(t^{2} + 1)$,
$$dx = \frac{2t}{t^{2} + 1},$$
所以
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2} \, dt}{1 + t^{2}} = 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 2 \Big(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \Big) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
【2249】
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1 - x)}} \, dx.$$
解 令 $t = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$,
则 $x = \sin^{2} t$,
所以
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1 - x)}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t}{\sin t \cos t} \, dt$$

$$= t^{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}.$$
【2250】 假定 $x - \frac{1}{x} = t$, 计算积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1 + x^{2}}{1 + x^{4}} \, dx.$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \frac{1 + x^{2}}{1 + x^{4}} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \frac{1 + x^{2}}{1 + x^{4}} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{0} \frac{dt}{t^{2} + 2}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{0} \frac{dt}{t^{2} + 2}$$

 $= \lim_{R \to \infty} \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{R}^{0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$

【2251】 设

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx$$
, $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$;

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}$$
, $x = \frac{1}{t}$;

$$(3) \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \sin^2 x}, \quad \tan x = t.$$

说明为什么形式上的代换 $x = \varphi(t)$ 会导致不正确的结果.

解 (1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx = 2$$
,但如果作代换 $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$,则有 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx = \pm \frac{3}{2} \int_{1}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 0$,

其错误在于代换 $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的反函数 $x = \pm t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 不是单值的.

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

但若作代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = -\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2},$$

于是得出错误的结果

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = 0,$$

其错误在于代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 在 $t = 0 \in [-1,1]$ 处不连续.

(3) 显然
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin^{2}x} > 0$$
,但若作代换 $t = \tan x$,则得
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin^{2}x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan x) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 0$$
,

其错误在于代换 $t = \tan x$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处不连续.

【2252】 在积分 $\int_{0}^{3} x \sqrt[3]{1-x^{2}} dx$ 中能否假定 $x = \sin t$?

解 不可以,因为 sint 不可能大于 1.

【2253】 在积分 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ 中, 当变量代换 $x = \sin t$ 时, 能

否取数 π 和 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 作为新的极限?

解 可以,因为代换满足换元的条件.事实上

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2}t} \cot t dt$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cot t| \cot t = -\int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}t dt$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\sin 2t}{4} + \frac{t}{2}\right)\Big|_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【2254】 证明:若 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 是连续的,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_{0}^{1} f(a+(b-a)x) dx.$$

证 设
$$x = a + (b-a)t$$
,

则
$$dx = (b-a)dt$$
.

代入得
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(a + (b-a)t)(b-a) dt$$
$$= (b-a) \int_{0}^{1} f(a + (b-a)t) dt,$$

【2255】 证明等式:

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx \quad (a > 0).$$

证 设
$$x = \sqrt{t}$$
,

则
$$\int_{0}^{a} x^{3} f(x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a^{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a^{2}} t f(t) dt,$$

即
$$\int_{0}^{a} x^{3} f(x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a^{2}} x f(x) dx.$$

【2256】 设 f(x) 在区间[A,B] $\supset [a,b]$ 上连续,当[a+x,b]

$$b+x$$
] $\subset [A,B]$ 时,求出 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^b f(x+y)\mathrm{d}y$.

解 e
$$t=x+y$$
,

则
$$\int_a^b f(x+y) dy = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(t) dt,$$

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a}^{b} f(x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$
$$= f(b+x) - f(a+x).$$

【2257】 证明:若 f(x) 在区间[0,1] 上是连续的,则

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$
;

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

证 (1) 设
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
,

则
$$\mathrm{d}x = -\,\mathrm{d}t$$
.

所以
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 f\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right) dt$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt,$$

即
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx.$$

(2) 设
$$x = \pi - t$$
,

则
$$\mathrm{d}x = -\,\mathrm{d}t$$
.

所以
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt.$$

因此
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

【2258】 证明:若函数 f(x) 在区间[-l,l] 连续,则:

(1) 若函数 f(x) 为偶函数时,

$$\int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx,$$

(2) 若函数 f(x) 为奇函数时,

$$\int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

给出这些事实的几何解释.

证 (1) 因为 f(x) 为偶函数,即 f(-x) = f(x).

$$\int_{-t}^{0} f(x) dx = -\int_{t}^{0} f(-t) dt = \int_{0}^{t} f(t) dt$$

所以
$$\int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx + \int_{-l}^{0} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx.$$

其几何解释为:由于 f(x) 为偶函数,故图形关于 Oy 轴对称.于是由曲线 y = f(x),直线 x = -l 及 x = l 所围图形的面积为曲线 y = f(x),直线 x = 0 及 x = l 所围图形的面积的两倍.如 2258 题图 1 所示.

(2) 由于
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$
,设
$$x = -t.则$$

$$\int_{-l}^{0} f(x) dx = -\int_{l}^{0} f(-t) dt = -\int_{0}^{l} f(t) dt,$$

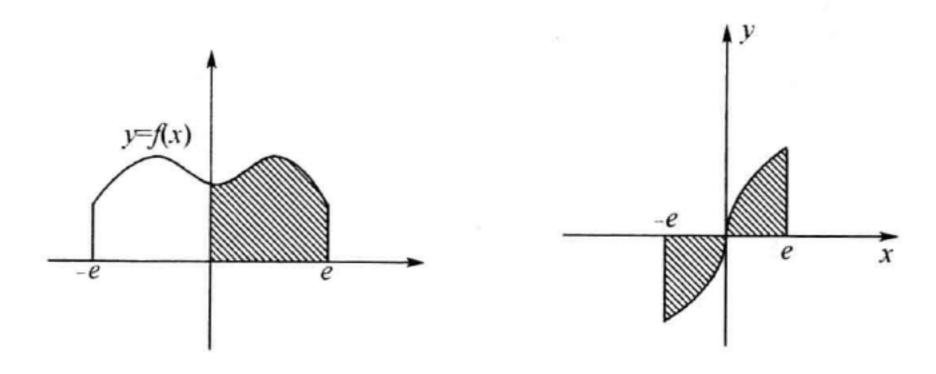
所以

$$\int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx + \int_{-l}^{0} f(x) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx = 0.$$

其几何解释为:由于 f(x) 为奇函数,故图形关于原点对称.于是由 y = f(x),y = 0 及 x = -l 所围成之面积,与由 y = f(x),y = 0 及 x = l 所围成之面积绝对值相等,符号相反,故其面积的代数

和为零.

如 2258 题图 2 所示.



2258 题图 1

2258 题图 2

【2259】 证明:偶函数的原函数中有一个是奇函数,而奇函数的一切原函数都是偶函数.

证 因为 f(x) 的全体原函数为

$$F_{\epsilon}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt + C,$$

其中 C 为任意常数. 若 f(x) 为偶函数,则 f(-x) = f(x),所以

$$F_0(-x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{\Rightarrow u = -t}{-1} - \int_0^x f(-u) du$$

$$= -\int_0^x f(u) du = -F_0(x),$$

即 $F_0(x)$ 是奇数. 但当 $C \neq 0$ 时 $F_C(x) = F_0(x) + C$ 不是奇函数. 事实上

$$F_{C}(-x) = F_{0}(-x) + C = -F_{0}(x) + C$$

= $-(F_{0}(x) + C) + 2C = -F_{c}(x) + 2C$
\(\neq -F_{C}(x)\),

若 f(x) 为奇函数,则 f(-x) = -f(x),所以

$$F_C(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C$$

$$= -\int_0^x f(-t) dt + C = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C = F_C(x),$$

即一切原函数都是偶函数.

【2260】 引入新变量 $t = x + \frac{1}{x}$ 来计算积分:

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx.$$

段
$$t=x+\frac{1}{x}$$
,则

$$t^2 - 4 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2.$$

于是,当x > 1时, $x = \frac{1}{2}(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})$;

当 0 <
$$x$$
 < 1 时, $x = \frac{1}{2}(t - \sqrt{t^2 - 4})$.

所以
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{t^{2} - 4}) e^{t} d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t + \sqrt{t^{2} - 4})\right]$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{2} (1 - \sqrt{t^{2} - 4}) e^{t} d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t - \sqrt{t^{2} - 4})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{t^{2} - 4}) e^{t} \left(1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2} - 4}}\right) dt$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 - \sqrt{t^{2} - 4}) e^{t} \left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2} - 4}}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{t} \left[\sqrt{t^{2} - 4} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2} - 4}}\right] dt$$

$$= \int_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{t} \sqrt{t^{2} - 4} dt + \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{t} d(\sqrt{t^{2} - 4})$$

$$= \sqrt{t^{2} - 4} e^{t} \Big|_{2}^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

【2261】 在积分 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$ 中进行变量代换 $\sin x = t$.

解
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$
$$+ \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx,$$

在
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx + \mathcal{C}(x) = \pi - u,$$

则
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} f(\pi - u) \cos u du$$
$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\pi - x) \cos x dx.$$

在
$$\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx \, \, \mathbf{p} \diamondsuit \, x = \pi - u,$$

则
$$\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\pi - u) \cos u du$$
$$= -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} f(\pi - x) \cos x dx.$$

同样
$$\int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} f(2\pi + x) \cos x dx,$$

所以
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (f(x) - f(\pi - x)) \cos x dx$$
$$+ \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} (f(2\pi + x) - f(\pi - x)) \cos x dx.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sin x,$$

则
$$x = \arcsin t$$
, $\cos x dx = dt$,

因此
$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [f(\operatorname{arcsin} t) - f(\pi - \operatorname{arcsin} t)] dt$$
$$+ \int_{-1}^0 [f(2\pi + \operatorname{arcsin} t) - f(\pi - \operatorname{arcsin} t)] dt.$$

【2262】 计算积分: $\int_{e^{-2n\pi}}^{1} \left[\cos \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]' dx$, 其中 n 为自

然数.

证
$$\left[\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]' = \frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x}.$$
设
$$x = e^{-t}, \text{则}$$

$$dx = -e^{-t}dt, \frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x} = \frac{\sin t}{e^{-t}},$$
所以
$$\int_{e^{-2n\pi}}^{1} \left|\left[\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]'\right| dx = \int_{0}^{2n\pi} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t dt = 4n.$$
【2263】 求出
$$\frac{x\sin x}{1+\cos^{2} x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 设 $x = \pi - t$,

则
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 \frac{(\pi - t) \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt,$$

所以
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (-\arctan\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

【2264】 若
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)}{x^3(x-2)}$$
,

求积分
$$\int_{-1}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx$$
.

解
$$\int_{-1}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^{2}(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{2}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^{2}(x)} dx$$

$$= \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_{-1}^{0} + \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_{0}^{2} + \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_{2}^{3}$$

$$= \Big(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\Big) + \Big(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\Big) + \arctan\frac{4^{2} \cdot 2}{3^{3} \cdot 1} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \arctan\frac{32}{27} - 2\pi.$$

【2265】 证明:若 f(x) 为定义在 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 的连续周期函数,且具有周期 T,则

$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx, 其中 a 为任意数.$$
证
$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx + \int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx.$$
设
$$x - T = u,$$
则
$$\int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(u+T) du = \int_{0}^{a} f(u) du,$$
从而
$$\int_{a}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx = 0.$$
因此
$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx.$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x \, \not \Sigma \, G(x) = \int_0^x \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,而当 n 为偶数时,这些函数中的每一个函数都是线性函数与周期函数的和.

证 当n为奇数时, $\sin^n x$ 是奇函数,而且是以 2π 为周期的函数,所以

$$F(x+2\pi) = \int_0^{x+2\pi} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{2\pi}^{x+2\pi} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n x \, dx + \int_{0}^{x} \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{x} \sin^n x \, dx = F(x),$$

$$G(x+2\pi) = \int_{0}^{x+2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_{x}^{x+2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$= G(x) + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$= G(x) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$= G(x) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$= G(x).$$

即 F(x), G(x) 都是以 2π 为周期的周期函数.

当 n 为偶数时,有

$$F(x+2\pi) = F(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx,$$

$$G(x+2\pi) = G(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx,$$

$$G(x+2\pi) = G(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx,$$

$$\overline{\text{III}} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = a > 0,$$

所以 F(x), G(x) 都不是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,设

$$F_1(x) = F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x,$$

則
$$F_{1}(x+2\pi) = F(x+2\pi) - \frac{a}{2\pi}(x+2\pi)$$

$$= F(x) + a - \frac{a}{2\pi}x - a$$

$$= F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x = F_{1}(x),$$

即 $F_1(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数.

同样
$$G_1(x) = G(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x$$
 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,因此
$$F(x) = F_1(x) + \frac{a}{2\pi}x,$$

$$G(x) = G_1(x) + \frac{a}{2\pi}x.$$

【2267】 证明:函数

$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) dx,$$

(其中 f(x) 为以 T 为周期的连续周期函数) 在一般情况下,是线性函数与 T 周期的周期函数之和.

证
$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) dx$$
,
$$F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_{0}^{x+T} f(x) dx$$
,

则 $F(x+T)-F(x) = \int_x f(x) dx$ 而 f(x) 是一周期为 T 的连续周期函数. 故

$$\int_{x}^{x+T} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) dx = a(常数).$$

若 a=0,则 F(x) 为一周期函数.

若
$$a \neq 0$$
,设 $F_1(x) = F(x) - \frac{a}{T}x$,则

$$F_{1}(x+T) = F(x+T) - \frac{a}{T}(x+T)$$

$$= F(x) + a - \frac{a}{T}x - a$$

$$= F(x) - \frac{a}{T}x = F_{1}(x),$$

即 $F_1(x)$ 为周期函数,所以 $F(x) = F_1(x) + \frac{a}{T}x$.

计算下列积分(2268~2280).

[22,68]
$$\int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx = -\frac{1}{26}(2-x^2)^{13} \Big|_0^1 = 315 \frac{1}{26}$$

【2269】
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{x^{2} + x + 1}.$$
解
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{x^{2} + x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x + 1}{x^{2} + x + 1} dx$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\frac{3}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2} + x + 1) \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$
【2270】
$$\int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx.$$
解
$$\int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx$$

$$= x^{3} \ln^{2} x \Big|_{1}^{e} - 2 \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x \cdot (\ln x + 1) dx$$

$$= e^{3} - 2 \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln^{2} x dx - 2 \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x dx,$$
所以
$$\int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx = \frac{e^{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} + \frac{2}{9} \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} e^{3} + \frac{2}{27} x^{3} \Big|_{1}^{e}$$

$$= \frac{5}{27} e^{3} - \frac{2}{27}.$$
【2271】
$$\int_{1}^{9} x \sqrt[3]{1 - x} dx.$$
解
$$\mathcal{B} \sqrt[3]{1 - x} = t,$$

$$x = 1 - t^{3}, dx = -3t^{2} dt,$$

所以
$$x = 1 - t^3$$
, $dx = -3t^2 dt$,

所以 $\int_1^9 x \sqrt[3]{1 - x} dx = -3 \int_0^{-2} (t^3 - t^6) dt$

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$$= \left(-\frac{3}{4}t^4 + \frac{3}{7}t^7 \right) \Big|_{0}^{-2} = -66 \frac{6}{7}.$$

[2272]
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2-1}=t$$
,

则
$$x^2 = t^2 + 1,$$
$$x dx = t dt,$$

所以
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2+1} = \arctan t \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{0} = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

[2273]
$$\int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$1+3x^8=t$$
,

则
$$24x^7 dx = dt$$
, $x^8 = \frac{1}{3}(t-1)$,

所以
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^{8}} dx = \frac{1}{72} \int_{1}^{4} (t-1)t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{72} \left(\frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{29}{270}.$$

[2274]
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx$$

$$= x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{2(1+x)}.$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad \sqrt{x} = t,$$

则
$$x = t^2$$
, $dx = 2tdt$,

所以
$$\int_{0}^{3} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{2(1+x)} = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{2}} dt$$
$$= (t-\arctan t) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \pi - \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}.$$

(2275)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2 + \cos x)(3 + \cos x)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)(3+\cos x)}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{2 + \cos x} - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2 + \cos x} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2 - \cos x} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{3 - \cos x}$$

$$=4\int_{0}^{\pi}\frac{dx}{4-\cos^{2}x}-6\int_{0}^{\pi}\frac{dx}{9-\cos^{2}x}$$

$$=8\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{4\sin^{2}x + 3\cos^{2}x} - 12\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{9\sin^{2}x + 8\cos^{2}x}$$

$$= 8 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{8}} \arctan \frac{3\tan x}{\sqrt{8}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}=\pi(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}).$$

$[2276] \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}.$

解 由 2035 题的结果有

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^{4} + \cos^{4} x} = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^{4} + \cos^{4} x}$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^{4} + \cos^{4} x} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

 $[2277] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx.$

解
$$\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \cos 4x)\sin 2x$$

= $\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x - \frac{1}{4}(\sin 6x - \sin 2x)$,

所以
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{24} \cos 6x \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$[2278] \int_0^\pi (x\sin x)^2 dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int_{0}^{\pi} (x\sin x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^{3} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{1}{4} x^{2} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$[2279] \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x} \cos^{2}x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x} \cos 2x dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x} + \frac{e^{x}}{10} (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x) \right]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{3}{5} (e^{\pi} - 1).$$

[2280]
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{4} x \, dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{4}x dx = \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{2}x (\cosh^{2}x - 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{2}2x dx - \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{2}x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\ln 2} (\cosh 4x - 1) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\ln 2} (\cosh 2x - 1) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{32} \sinh 4x - \frac{x}{8}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\ln 2} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \sinh 2x - \frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\ln 2}$$

$$=\frac{3}{8}\ln 2-\frac{225}{1024}$$
.

用递推公式计算依赖于参数 n(用正整数值) 的积分(2281 \sim 2287).

[2281]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$$
.

解
$$I_n = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1}x d(\cos x)$$

 $= -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2}x \cos^2x dx$
 $= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2}x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^nx dx$,

所以 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$.

利用上面的递推公式可得

$$I_{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{ if } n = 2k, \\ \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}, & \text{ if } n = 2k+1. \end{cases}$$

[2282]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \text{ if } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t,$$

则 $\mathrm{d}x = -\,\mathrm{d}t$,

$$\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \sin t,$$

所以
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

因此,结果与2281题的结果相同.

[2283]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n} x \, dx$$
.

解
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1}.$$
由于 $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

因此,可得

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{2n-3} - I_{n-2}\right)$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n-3} + \frac{1}{2n-5} - \cdots + (-1)^{n} I_{0}$$

$$= (-1)^{n} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}\right)\right].$$

[2284]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$$
.

解 设 $x = \sin t$,并利用 2282 题的结论有

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
$$= 2^{2n} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}.$$

[2285]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.

解 设 $x = \sin t$,并利用 2281 题的结论有

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} t \, dt = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{ if } n = 2k, \\ \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}, & \text{ if } n = 2k+1. \end{cases}$$

[2286]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx$$
.

解
$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx$$

= $\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \ln^n x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$

因此
$$I_n = (-1)^n \left[\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \right) \right].$$

若 $f(x) = f_1(x) + if_2(x)$ 是实变量 x 的复函数,这里

$$f_1(x) = \operatorname{Re} f(x), \qquad f_2(x) = \operatorname{Im} f(x)$$

及

 $i^2 = -1$. 则根据定义假定:

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + i \int f_2(x) dx$$

显然
$$\operatorname{Re} \int f(x) dx = \int \operatorname{Re} f(x) dx$$
,

$$\operatorname{Im} \int f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int \operatorname{Im} f(x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

利用欧拉公式 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$, 证明 (2288)

(n 及 m 为整数).

证 当
$$m=n$$
时

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{2} nx + \sin^{2} nx) dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx = 2\pi,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos nx + i\sin nx)(\cos mx - i\sin mx) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n-m)x dx + i \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(n-m)x dx = 0.$$

(2289)证明:

$$\int_{a}^{b} e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} dx = \frac{e^{b(\alpha+i\beta)} - e^{a(\alpha+i\beta)}}{\alpha+i\beta} \qquad (\alpha 及 \beta 为常数).$$

$$\mathbf{ii} \mathbf{E} \qquad \int_a^b \mathrm{e}^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b \mathrm{e}^{ax} \cos\beta x \, \mathrm{d}x + i \int_a^b \mathrm{e}^{ax} \sin\beta x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{e^{\alpha x} \left[\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x + i(\alpha \sin \beta x - \beta \cos \beta x)\right] \Big|_{a}^{b}}{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}} \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\alpha x} \left(\alpha - i\beta\right) \left(\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x\right)}{(\alpha + i\beta) (\alpha - i\beta)} \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \frac{e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x}}{\alpha + i\beta} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{e^{b(\alpha + i\beta)} - e^{a(\alpha + i\beta)}}{\alpha + i\beta}$$

利用欧拉公式:

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix}), \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$$

计算下列积分 $(n \ Dm)$ 为正整数 $)(2290 \sim 2294).$

[2290]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m}x \cdot \cos^{2n}x \, dx$$
,
$$I_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2m}x \cos^{2n}x \, dx$$
,
$$I = \frac{1}{4} I_0. 不妨设 m \leqslant n, 利用欧拉公式有$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}\right)^{2m} \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2i}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2m+2n}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k e^{2(m-k)ix}\right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^l e^{2(n-l)ix}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2(m+n-k-l)ix} dx.$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{2(m+n-k-l)ix} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & m+n-k-l=0, \\ 0 & m+n-k-l \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以
$$I_0 = \frac{(-1)^m \pi}{2^{2m+2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^{m+n-k}$$
,而

$$(-1)^m \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^{m+n-k} = \frac{(2m)!(2n)!}{m!n!(m+n)!},$$

所以
$$I = \frac{1}{4}I_0 = \frac{\pi(2m)!(2n)!}{2^{2m+2n+1}m!n!(m+n)!}.$$

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$$[2291] \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx.$$

解
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(e^{2ix})^n - 1}{e^{2ix} - 1} \cdot e^{-(n-1)ix} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{2kix} dx.$$

若 n 为偶数,则对称于任何 $k(0 \le k \le n-1)$ 有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = 0;$$

若 n 为奇数,设 n = 2l + 1,

则当k = l时,有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2kix} e^{2kix} dx = 2\pi;$$

而当 $k \neq l(0 \leq k \leq n-1)$ 时,有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = 0.$$

因此, 当n 为偶数时

$$I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

当 n 为奇数时

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \pi.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2292 \end{bmatrix} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx.$$

解
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{(2n+1)ix} + e^{-(2n+1)ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-2\pi i x} \frac{(e^{2ix})^{2n+1} + 1}{e^{2ix} + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[e^{-2\pi i x} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} (-1)^{k} (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} \right] dx.$$

当k = n时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2nix} \cdot (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} dx = 2\pi;$$

当 $k \neq n$ 时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2\pi i x} \cdot (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} dx = 0,$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n 2\pi = (-1)^n \pi.$$

$$[2293] \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\cos^n x \cos nx = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^n (e^{inx} + e^{-nix})$$

= $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} A_k e^{ikx}$.

其实 A_k 为常数, $A_0 = 2$,

$$\overline{\text{Iff}} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k = 0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

所以
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} A_k e^{ikx} \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2^n}.$$

 $[2294] \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx \, dx.$

解
$$\sin^n x \sin nx = \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \cdot (e^{inx} - e^{-inx})$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} B_k e^{ikx}$$

其中 B_k 为常数, $B_0 = -1 + (-1)^n$, 而

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k = 0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} [-1 + (-1)^n] 2\pi$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ \frac{\pi}{2^n} (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1} & \text{if } n \text{ 为奇数时,} \end{cases}$$

而
$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1} & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时.} \end{cases}$$

因此
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2^n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

求出下列积分(n 为自然数)(2295 \sim 2298).

[2295]
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1) x dx.$$

解
$$\sin^{n-1}x\cos(n+1)x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n(i)^{n-1}} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^{n-1} (e^{i(n+1)x} + e^{-i(n+1)x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n(i)^{n-1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} A_k e^{ikx}.$$

其中 $A_k(k=0,\pm,\cdots,\pm 2n)$ 为常数

$$A_0 = 0$$
,

$$\overline{\Pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k = 0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1) x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1) x dx = 0.$$

【2296】
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}x \sin(n+1)x dx.$$
解 $\cos^{n-1}x \sin(n+1)x$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}i} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^{n-1} (e^{i(n+1)x} - e^{-i(n+1)x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}i} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} B_{k} e^{ikx},$$
其中 $B_{k}(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots,\pm 2n)$ 为常数,
 $B_{0}=0,$
而 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k=0, \\ 0 & k\neq 0, \end{cases}$
所以 $\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}x \sin(n+1)x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{n-1}x \sin(n+1)x dx = 0.$$
【2297】 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2\pi}x dx.$
解 因为 $\cos^{2n}x = \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^{2n}$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left[C_{2n}^{n} + 2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \cos 2(n-k)x\right],$$
所以 $I = \int_{0}^{2t} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n}x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{C_{2n}^{n} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} dx + 2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos 2(n-k)x dx\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{-\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^{n} e^{-ax} \right\}_{0}^{2n}$$

$$+2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} (e^{-2nx} - 1) - a(e^{-2nx} - 1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2C_{2n}^{k}}{a^{2} + (2n-2k)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{-\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^{n} (e^{-2nx} - 1) - a(e^{-2nx} - 1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2C_{2n}^{k}}{a^{2} + (2n-2k)^{2}}\right\}$$

$$=\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-2\pi a}}{2^{2n}\cdot a}\Big\{C_{2n}^n+2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{a^2C_{2n}^k}{a^2+(2n-2k)^2}\Big\}.$$

[2298] $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, \mathrm{d}x.$

解 利用分部积分得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \cdot \ln \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx \cdot \sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \cdot \ln \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos (2n-1)x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$- \frac{1}{4n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos (2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx.$$

$$\overline{\text{III}} \qquad \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2n \ln \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x - \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{\ln \cos x}{1} - 0 = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin^2 2nx}{\cos x \cdot \cos 2nx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos 2nx} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 2nx}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} = 0} \frac{4\sin 2nx \cdot \cos 2nx}{-\sin x} = 0,$$

再利用 2292 题的结果有

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

因此
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, dx$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4n} \left[(-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)^{n} \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\vdots = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{4n}.$$

【2299】 运用多次分部积分法,计算欧拉积分:

$$B(m,n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{m-1} dx,$$

其中 m 及 n 为正整数.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 $B(m,n)$

$$= \frac{1}{m} x^m (1-x)^{m-1} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{m-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{m} B(m+1, n-1),$$

继续利用分部积分法,可得

$$B(m,n) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 2\cdot 1}{m(m+1)\cdots(m+n-2)} \int_{0}^{1} x^{m+n-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n-1} x^{m+n-2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}.$$

【2300】 勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 用下式定义

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n] \quad (n = 0, 1, 2\cdots).$$

证明:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m \neq n, \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, & \text{若 } m = n. \end{cases}$$

证 当 $m \neq n$ 时,不妨设n < m,由于 $P_n(x)$, $P_m(x)$ 分别为n,m次多项式,则 $P_n^{(m)}(x) \equiv 0$.记

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} (x^2 - 1)^m.$$

由于 $x = \pm 1$ 分别为R(x)的m重零点.所以 — 336 —

$$R^{(k)}(x)\Big|_{x=+1} = 0 (k = 0,1,\dots,m-1),$$

多次利用分部积分法可得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{m}(x) P_{n}(x) dx$$

$$= \left[P_{n}(x) R^{(m-1)}(x) - P'_{n}(x) R^{(m-2)}(x) + \cdots + (-1)^{m-1} P_{n}^{(m-1)}(x) R(x) \right]_{-1}^{1}$$

$$+ (-1)^{m} \int_{-1}^{1} R(x) P_{n}^{(m)}(x) dx$$

$$= 0.$$

$$P_n^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2n}}{\mathrm{d}x^{2n}} (x^2 - 1)^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!}.$$

同上面一样可得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (P_{n}(x))^{2} dx
= \left[P_{n}(x) R^{(n-1)}(x) - P'_{n}(x) R^{(n-2)}(x) + \cdots \right.
+ (-1)^{n-1} P_{n}^{(n-1)}(x) R(x) \right]_{-1}^{1}
+ (-1)^{n} \int_{-1}^{1} R(x) P_{n}^{(n)}(x) dx
= (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{n} dx
= \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1}(n!)^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^{2}) dx.$$

设 $x = \sin t$,并利用 2282 题的结果有

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1}t \mathrm{d}t = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

因此 $\int_{-1}^{1} (P_n(x))^2 dx = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1}(n!)^2} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \frac{2}{2n+1}.$

【2301】 设函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间可积分,而 F(x) 在[a,b]

区间内除了有限个点 $C_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$ 及 a, b 点外有 F'(x) = f(x), F(x) 在这有限个点处有第一类间断点(广义原函数).证明:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b-0) - F(a+0)$$
$$- \sum_{i=1}^{p} [F(c_{i}+0) - F(c_{i}-0)].$$

证 不妨设 $a < c_1 < c_2 < \cdots < c_p < b$, 并记 $c_0 = a$, $c_{p+1} = b$, 由于 f(x) 在[a,b] 上可积, 故

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \to +0} \sum_{i=0}^{p} \int_{c_{i}+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx,$$

根据假设,在 $[c_i + \eta, c_{i+1} - \eta]$ 上 F'(x) = f(x),从而可应用牛顿 — 莱布尼兹公式,可得

因此
$$\int_{c_{i}+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx = F(c_{i+1}-\eta) - F(c_{i}+\eta),$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \to +0} \sum_{i=0}^{p} \left[F(c_{i+1}-\eta) - F(c_{i}+\eta) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{p} \left[F(c_{i+1}-0) - F(c_{i}+0) \right]$$

$$= F(b-0) - F(a+0) - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left(F(c_{i}+0) - F(c_{i}-0) \right).$$

【2302】 设函数 f(x) 在[a,b] 区间可积,且

$$F(x) = C + \int_a^x f(\xi) d\xi,$$

为 f(x) 的不定积分. 证明: 函数 F(x) 是连续的,且在函数 f(x) 的所有连续点处都有等式:

$$F'(x) = f(x),$$

那么,在函数 f(x) 的不连续点处,函数 F(x) 的导数如何? 研究例题:

(1)
$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$
, 当 $x \neq \frac{1}{n}$ 时及 $f(x) = 0$;

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$$(2) f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x.$$

证 由于 f(x) 在[a,b]上可积,故必有界. 所以存在 M>0,使得

$$|f(x)| \leq M \quad (a \leq x \leq b),$$

因此,对任何 $x \in [a,b]$ 得

$$|F(x+\Delta x) - F(x)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt \right| \leq M |\Delta x| \to 0 \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Delta x \to 0 \text{ fb}),$$

即 F(x) 点 x 处连续,由 x 的任意性知 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,现设 f(t) 在 t=x 处连续,于是,任给 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,使得当 |t-x| $<\delta$ 时,恒有

$$|f(t)-f(x)|<\varepsilon$$
,

于是当 $0 < |\Delta x| < \delta$ 时,有

$$\left| \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} - f(x) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} (f(t) - f(x)) dt \right|$$

$$< \frac{1}{|\Delta x|^{\varepsilon}} |\Delta x| = \varepsilon.$$

故 F'(x) 存在,且

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x),$$

而在 f(x) 的不连续点,F'(x) 可能存在也可能不存在. 例如,设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } x = \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时} \\ 0 & \text{当 } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \text{ H} \end{cases}$$
 $(n = 1, 2, \dots),$

仿照 2194 题可证 f(x) 在[0,1] 上是可积,且显然

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^x f(t) dt = 0 \qquad (0 \le x \le 1),$$

然而在点
$$x = \frac{1}{n}$$
 处, $F(x) = C$ 的导函数
$$F'(x) = 0.$$

但对于函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$,它在[-1,1] 上是可积的,且

$$\int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = |x|,$$

然而在 f(x) 的不连续点 x = 0 处, F(x) = |x| + C 的导数 F'(x) 不存在.

求出下列有界非连续函数的不定积分(2303~2308).

[2303]
$$\int \operatorname{sgn} x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \operatorname{sgn} x dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn} x dx + C = |x| + C.$$

[2304]
$$\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) dx$$
.

解 由于 sgn(sin x) 在任何有限区间上可积,故其原函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x sgn(sin t) dt 是(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数. 对任何x,必存在唯一的整数 k. 使 $k\pi \le x < (k+1)\pi$,于是

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt + \int_{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos(\cos t) \Big|_{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos(\cos x) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \arccos(\cos x),$$

故 $\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \arccos(\cos x) + C$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$
.

[2305]
$$\int [x] dx$$
 ($x \ge 0$).

解
$$\int_{0}^{x} [t] dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} \int_{k}^{k+1} k dt + \int_{\lfloor x \rfloor}^{x} [x] dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor x \rfloor (x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$$

$$= \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor (\lfloor x \rfloor - 1)}{2} + \lfloor x \rfloor (x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$$

$$= x \cdot \lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor^{2} + \lfloor x \rfloor}{2},$$

因此
$$\int [x] dx = x[x] - \frac{[x]^2 + [x]}{2} + C.$$

[2306]
$$\int x[x] dx \quad (x \ge 0).$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{0}^{x} t[t] dt = \sum_{k=0}^{|x|-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} kt dt + \int_{|x|}^{x} [x] t dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{|x|-1} \left(\frac{kt^{2}}{2}\Big|_{k}^{k+1}\right) + \frac{[x]}{2} t^{2}\Big|_{x}^{x}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{|x|-1} \left(k^{2} + \frac{k}{2}\right) + \frac{[x](x^{2} - [x]^{2})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{([x] - 1)[x](2[x] - 1)}{6} + \frac{[x]([x] - 1)}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{x^{2}[x] - [x]^{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}[x]}{2} - \frac{[x]([x] + 1)(2[x] + 1)}{12},$$

$$\int_{x} [x] dx = \frac{x^{2}[x]}{2} - \frac{[x]([x] + 1)(2[x] + 1)}{12} + \frac{x^{2}[x] - [x]([x] + 1)(2[x] + 1)}{2}$$

所以
$$\int x[x]dx = \frac{x^2[x]}{2} - \frac{[x]([x]+1)(2[x]+1)}{12} + C.$$

[2307]
$$\int (-1)^{[x]} dx$$
.

利用 2304 题的结果可得 解

$$\int (-1)^{[x]} dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin \pi x) dx + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) \Big|_{0}^{x} + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) + C.$$

【2308】
$$\int_0^x f(x) dx$$
,其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } |x| < t, \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| > t. \end{cases}$$

解 当
$$x \ge t$$
时

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^t f(x) dx + \int_t^x f(x) dx$$
$$= \int_0^t dx + \int_t^x 0 \cdot dx = t,$$

当 $t \leq -t$ 时,则 $-x \geq t$,所以

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = -\int_0^x f(-t) du = -\int_0^x f(u) du = -t,$$

当 | x | < t 时

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x 1 dx = x,$$

因此
$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (|t+x|-|t-x|).$$

计算下列有界非连续函数的定积分(2309~2314).

[2309]
$$\int_{0}^{3} \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^{3}) dx$$
.

解
$$\operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当} \ 0 < x < 1 \ \text{时}, \\ -1 & \text{当} \ 1 < x < 3 \ \text{时}. \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\int_0^3 \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) dx = \int_0^1 dx - \int_1^3 dx = -1.$$

[2310]
$$\int_0^2 [e^x] dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} [e^{x}] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\ln 2} 1 dx + \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} 2 dx + \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 4} 3 dx + \dots + \int_{\ln 7}^{2} 7 dx$$

$$= \ln 2 + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) + 3(\ln 4 - \ln 3) + \dots + 7(2 - \ln 7)$$

$$= 14 - (\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \dots + \ln 7) = 14 - \ln(7!).$$

$$[2311] \int_0^6 [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int_{0}^{6} [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_{2}^{3} 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_{3}^{4} 3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx$$

$$+ \int_{4}^{5} 4 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_{5}^{6} 5 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} - 5 \cos \pi \right) = \frac{30}{\pi}.$$

[2312]
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-x) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

【2313】
$$\int_{1}^{n+1} \ln[x] dx$$
,其中 a 为自然数.

解
$$\int_{1}^{n+1} \ln[x] dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{3} \ln 2 dx + \int_{3}^{4} \ln 3 dx + \dots + \int_{n}^{n+1} \ln n dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{n} \ln k = \ln(n!).$$

[2314]
$$\int_0^1 \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{1} \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx$$

$$= \int_{e^{-\pi}}^{1} (-1) dx + \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{e^{-(k+1)\pi}}^{e^{-k\pi}} (-1)^{k+1} dx$$

$$= -1 + 2e^{-\pi} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1} e^{-(k-1)\pi}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 + e^{-\pi}} = \frac{e^{-\pi} - 1}{e^{-\pi} + 1} = -\operatorname{th} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【2315】 求
$$\int_{E} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$
,

其中E为在区间 $[0,4\pi]$ 中使被积分式有意义的数值的集合.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int_{E} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$+ \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{5\pi}{2}}^{3\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \frac{8}{3} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

§ 3. 中值定理

1. 函数的平均值 数

$$M[f] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

称为函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上的平均值.

若函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 是连续的,则存在一点 $c \in (a,b)$ 点满足:M[f] = f(c).

- 2. **第一中值定理** 若(1) 函数 f(x) 与 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上 有界并可积分;
 - (2) 当 a < x < b 时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 符号不变,则 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \mu \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx,$

其中 $m \leq \mu \leq M$ 及 $m = \inf_{a \leq r \leq b} f(x), M = \sup_{a \leq r \leq b} f(x);$

(3) 此外,函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 是连续的,则 $\mu = f(c)$,其 — 344 —

- 3. **第二中值定理** 若(1) 函数 f(x) 与 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上有界并可积分;
- (2) 当a < x < b 时函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调,则 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(a+0)\int_a^\xi f(x)dx + \varphi(b-0)\int_\xi^b f(x)dx,$ 其中 $a \le \xi \le b$;
 - (3) 若函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调递减(广义上) 且非负,则 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(a+0)\int_a^\xi f(x)dx \quad (a \leqslant \xi \leqslant b);$
 - (4) 若函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调递增(广义上) 且非负,则 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(b-0)\int_\xi^b f(x)dx \quad (a \leqslant \xi \leqslant b).$

【2316】 确定下列定积分的符号:

(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx;$$
 (2)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_{-2}^{2} x^3 2^x dx$$
; (4) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^2 \ln x dx$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad (1) \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_0^{\pi} (t + \pi) \sin t dt$$

$$= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx < 0;$$

(2) 由第一中值定理知

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t + \pi} dt$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} (t + \pi) dx = \frac{\pi^2 \sin C}{C(C + \pi)} > 0$$

其中 $0 < C < \pi$;

(3)
$$\int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx + \int_{-2}^{0} x^{3} e^{x} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx - \int_{0}^{2} t^{3} e^{-t} dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} (e^{x} - e^{-x}) dx > 0$$

(因为在(0,2)上, $x^3(e^x - e^{-x}) > 0$);

(4) 由第一中值定理有

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} C^2 \ln C < 0$$

其中 $\frac{1}{2} < C < 1$.

【2317】 下列各题那个积分较大:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx \ \vec{x} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x dx$$
?

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx \, \mathbf{g} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx$$
?

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-x^{2}} \cos^{2}x \, dx \, \mathbf{x} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x^{2}} \cos^{2}x \, dx$$
?

解 (1) 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $0 < \sin x < 1$,从而 $0 < \sin^{10} x < \sin^2 x$,于是

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x \mathrm{d}x < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x$$

(2) 当0 < x < 1时, $x > x^2$,从而 $e^{-x} < e^{-x^2}$,

于是

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx < \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx.$$

(3)
$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-(x+\pi)^2} \cos^2 x dx$$
$$< \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx.$$

【2318】 求下列已知函数在指定区间的平均值:

(2)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \, \text{Am}[0,100] \, \text{Mem};$$

(3)
$$f(x) = 10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x$$
 在[0,2 π] 区间;

(4)
$$f(x) = \sin x \sin(x + \varphi)$$
 在[0,2 π] 区间.

解 (1)
$$M(f) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$
;

(2)
$$M(f) = \frac{1}{100} \int_0^{100} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{100} = 6 \frac{2}{3};$$

(3)
$$M(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x) dx = 10;$$

(4)
$$M(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \sin(x + \varphi) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi - \cos(2x + \varphi) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi.$$

【2319】 求下列椭圆焦径长度的平均值:

$$r = \frac{p}{1 - \varepsilon \cos \varphi} \qquad (0 < \varepsilon < 1).$$

解 设 $\varphi = \pi + t$,并利用 $\cos \varphi$ 为以 2π 为周期的周期函数及 2213 题的结果有

$$M(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 - \varepsilon \cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \varepsilon \cos\varphi} d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \varepsilon \cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}$$
$$= \frac{p}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}.$$

【2320】 求出自由落体的速度平均值,设初速度等于 v_0 .

解 自由落体的速度为 $v = v_0 + gt$,

在时间段 $0 \le t \le T$ 内速度的平均值

$$M(v) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (v_0 + gt) dt = \frac{1}{2} gT + v_0$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(v_0+v_T),$$

即平均速度等于初速度与末速度之和的一半.

【2321】 交流电强度按照以下规律变化:

$$i = i_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right)$$
,

其中 i_0 为振幅,t为时间,T为周期及 φ 为初相. 求电流强度平方的平均值.

解
$$M(i^2) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_0^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{i_0^2}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) \right]_0^T = \frac{i_0^2}{2}.$$
【2321. 1】 令 $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$ 和 $\lim_{t \to \infty} f(x) = A,$ 求:

$$1 \int_{x}^{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

研究例题 $f(x) = \arctan x$.

解 分三种情况讨论

(1) A > 0,因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$,所以存在 R > 0,使得当 x > 0

$$R$$
时 $f(x) > \frac{A}{2}$,

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_R^x f(x) dx$$
$$> \int_0^R f(x) + \int_R^x \frac{A}{2} dx$$
$$= \int_0^R f(x) + \frac{A}{2} (x - R),$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_0^x f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = +\infty.$$

应用洛必达法则可得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A.$$

(2) 若A < 0,则同样的讨论可得

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_0^x f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = -\infty,$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A.$$

(3) 若A = 0,则选取B > 0,设

$$g(x) = f(x) + B,$$

则

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} g(x) = B > 0.$$

由情形(1)的讨论可知

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x g(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \lim_{x\to+\infty}g(x) = B,$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^x B \, \mathrm{d}x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g(x) dx}{x} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x B dx}{x}$$
$$= B - B = 0.$$

综上所述,有 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x} = A$.

设 $f(x) = \arctan x$,

则

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan x dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【2322】 设 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = x f(\theta x)$,求出 θ . 若:

(1)
$$f(t) = t^n (n > -1);$$

(2)
$$f(t) = \ln t$$
;

(3)
$$f(t) = e^t$$

 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \theta$ 和 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \theta$ 等于多少?

解
$$(1)$$
 $\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} t^{n} dt = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$, 从而 $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \theta^{n} x^{n+1}$, 所以 $\theta = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n+1}}$. (2) $\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \ln t dt = t(\ln t - 1) \Big|_{0}^{x} = x(\ln t - 1)$, 从而 $x(\ln x - 1) = x \ln(\theta x)$, 于是 $\theta = \frac{1}{e}$. (3) $\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} e^{t} dt = e^{x} - 1$, 从而 $e^{x} - 1 = x e^{\theta x}$, $\theta = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} - 1} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} \theta = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} - 1} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^{x} - 1} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x e^{x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} \theta = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x} - 1} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$. 利用第一中值定理,估算积分(2323 ~ 2325). [2323] $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + 0.5 \cos x}$. 解 因为 $\frac{1}{1 + 0.5} \leq \frac{1}{1 + 0.5 \cos x} \leq \frac{1}{1 - 0.5}$, 即

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所以
$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \leqslant \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + 0.5\cos x} dx \leqslant 4\pi.$$

[2324]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{9}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx.$$

由第一中值定理知存在 $C \in (0,1)$,使得 解

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{9}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C}} \int_{0}^{1} x^{9} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{10\sqrt{1+C}} x^{10} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{1+C}},$$

$$\overline{m}$$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C}} \leqslant 1$,

所以

$$\frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \leqslant \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{9}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leqslant \frac{1}{10}.$$

[2325]
$$\int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx.$$

解
$$\frac{e^{-x}}{200} \le \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} \le \frac{e^{-x}}{100}$$
 $(0 \le x \le 100)$,

$$(0 \leqslant x \leqslant 100)$$
,

从而

$$\int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{200} dx \leqslant \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx \leqslant \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{100} dx,$$

即

$$\frac{1 - e^{-100}}{200} \leqslant \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx \leqslant \frac{1 - e^{-100}}{100}.$$

【2326】 证明等式:

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0;$$

$$(2) \lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

(1) 因为当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, 证

$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^n}{1+x} \leqslant x^n,$$

所以

$$0 \leqslant \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^1 x^n \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

圃

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{1}{n+1}=0,$$

因此

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

(2) 对任意给定的 $\epsilon > 0$ 且设 $\epsilon < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则

$$0 \leqslant \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n}x \, dx \leqslant \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon} \sin^{n}x \, dx + \epsilon$$
$$\leqslant \epsilon + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon\right) \sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon\right),$$

൬

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \sin^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) = 0,$$

故存在 N > 0,使得当 n > N 时

$$\left|\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon\right)\sin^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon\right)\right|<\epsilon$$
,

故当n > N时

$$0 \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x < 2\varepsilon,$$

因此

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^n x\,\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

【2326. 1】 求出:

(1)
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\epsilon x^2 + 1};$$

(2)
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \int_{gu}^{g_{\theta}} f(x) \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}$$
.

其中a > 0, b > 0及 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$.

解 (1)
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\varepsilon x^{2} + 1} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d(\sqrt{\varepsilon}x)}{1 + (\sqrt{\varepsilon}x)^{2}}$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \arctan(\sqrt{\varepsilon}x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{\varepsilon}x)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = 1.$$

(2) 由于 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,故由积分中值定理,存在 $c(\epsilon a)$ $c(\epsilon b)$ 使得

$$\int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} f(x) \, \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = f(c) \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x},$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} f(x) \, \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} f(c) \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} f(c) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$
$$= f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

【2327】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上连续,而函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a,b] 上连续且在区间(a,b) 可微分,而且当 a < x < b 时, $\varphi'(x) \ge 0$.

运用分部积分法和利用第一中值定理,证明第二中值定理.

证 设
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$
,则
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) dF(x)$$

$$= F(x) \varphi(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x) \varphi'(x) dx$$

$$= F(b) \varphi(b) - F(a) \varphi(a) - F(\eta) \int_{a}^{b} \varphi'(x) dx$$

$$= F(b) \varphi(b) - F(\eta) [\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)]$$

$$= \varphi(b) [F(b) - F(\eta)] + \varphi(a) F(\eta)$$

$$= \varphi(b) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \varphi(a) \int_{a}^{\eta} f(x) dx,$$

其中 $a \leq \eta \leq b$.

利用第二中值定理估算积分(2328~2330).

[2328]
$$\int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

解 设
$$f(x) = \sin x, \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{r}$$
,

则 f(x) 及 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[100\pi, 200\pi]$ 上满足第二中值定理的条件,特别 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 单调下降且不为负,于是

$$\int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{100\pi} \int_{100\pi}^{\xi} \sin x dx$$
$$= \frac{1 - \cos \xi}{100\pi} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\xi}{2}}{50\pi} = \frac{\theta}{50\pi},$$

其中 $100 < \xi < 200\pi$, $0 \le \theta \le 1$.

[2329]
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx \quad (a \ge 0; 0 < a < b).$$

解 设
$$f(x) = \sin x, \varphi(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x}$$

则 f(x) 及 $\varphi(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上满足第二中值定理的条件, $\varphi(x)$ 单调下降且非负. 所以

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx = \frac{e^{-aa}}{a} \int_{a}^{\xi} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{ae^{aa}} (\cos a - \cos \xi)$$
$$= -\frac{2}{ae^{aa}} \sin \frac{a+\xi}{2} \sin \frac{a-\xi}{2} = \frac{2}{a}\theta,$$

其中 $a \leq \xi \leq b$, $|\theta| \leq 1$.

[2330]
$$\int_{a}^{b} \sin x^{2} dx \quad (0 < a < b).$$

解 设
$$x = \sqrt{t}$$
,

则

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2\sqrt{t}},$$

$$\int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt,$$

设
$$f(t) = \sin t, \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}},$$

应用第二中值定理有

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{a^2}^{\xi} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2a} (\cos a^2 - \cos \xi)$$
$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{\xi + a^2}{2} \sin \frac{\xi - a^2}{2} = \frac{1}{a} \theta.$$

其中 $a^2 \leqslant \xi \leqslant b^2$, $|\theta| \leqslant 1$

因此
$$\int_{a}^{b} \sin x^{2} dx = \frac{\theta}{a} \qquad (|\theta| \leq 1).$$

【2331】 设函数 f(x) 与 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a,b] 上可积且平方可积,证明柯西 - 布尼亚科夫斯基不等式:

$$\left\{\int_a^b \varphi(x)\psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^b \varphi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\int_a^b \psi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

法一: 因为对任何实数 λ 都有

$$\int_a^b [\varphi(x) - \lambda \psi(x)]^2 dx \geqslant 0,$$

 $\int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(x) dx - 2\lambda \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx + \lambda^{2} \int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(x) dx \geqslant 0,$ 即

所以左边的二次三项式的判别式必不大于零,即

$$\left\{\int_a^b \varphi(x)\psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 - \int_a^b \varphi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \leqslant 0,$$

因此

$$\left\{\int_a^b \varphi(x)\psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^b \varphi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

法二:
$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(x) dx \right) - \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(y) dy \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(y) dy \right)$$

$$- \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right) \cdot \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(y) \psi(y) dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} \left\{ \int_{a}^{b} \left[\varphi(x) \psi(y) - \psi(x) \varphi(y) \right]^{2} dx \right\} dy \geqslant 0,$$

$$\left\{ \left[\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right]^{2} \leqslant \left[\int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(x) dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(x) dx \right] \right\}$$

故

$$\left\{\int_a^b \varphi(x)\psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^b \varphi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

【2332】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b] 上连续可微分且 f(a) = 0. 证明不等式: $M^2 \leq (b-a)^{b} f^2(x) dx$

其中 $M = \sup_{a < x < b} |f(x)|$.

设 $x \in [a,b]$,利用柯西 — 布尼亚科夫斯基不等式有

$$\left\{\int_a^x f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^x 1 \cdot \mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^x f'^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

 $f^{2}(x) = [f(x) - f(a)]^{2} \le (x - a)^{x} f'^{2}(x) dx$ 即

$$\leq (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$$

由 x 的任意性有

$$M^2 \leqslant (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

【2333】 证明不等式:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{n}^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=0 \quad (p>0).$$

证 当
$$n \leq x \leq n+p$$
,有

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\left| \int_{x}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leqslant \frac{p}{n} \longrightarrow 0 (n \to \infty),$$

所以

因此

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{n}^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

§ 4. 广义积分

1. **函数的广义可积性** 若函数 f(x) 在每一个有穷区间[a, b] 上依平常意义是可积分的,则定义:

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$
 ①

若函数 f(x) 在 b 点的邻域内无界且在每一个区间[a,b - ϵ](ϵ > 0) 内依平常意义是可积分的,则定义

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx$$

若①或②极限存在,则相应的积分称为收敛的,否则称为发散积分(基本定义!).

2. **柯西准则** 积分① 收敛的充要条件是对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ 都存在数 $b = b(\varepsilon)$, 当 b' > b 和 b'' > b 时,下列不等式成立:

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$$

对于型同②式的积分有类以的柯西准则.

3. **绝对收敛的判别法** 若 |f(x)| 是广义可积分的,则函数 f(x) 的相应积分 ① 或 ② 称为绝对收敛,而且显然是收敛积分.

比较判别法 1 当 $x \ge a$ 时, $|f(x)| \le F(x)$.

若
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} F(x) dx$$
 收敛,则积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛.

比较判别法 2 当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, 若 $\varphi(x) > 0$ 和 $\varphi(x) = O^*(\varphi(x))$,则积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$ 及 $\int_a^{+\infty} \psi(x) dx$ 同时收敛或发散,特别是当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, 若 $\varphi(x) \sim \varphi(x)$,该结论也成立.

比较判别法 3 (1) 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$f(x) = O^* \left(\frac{1}{x^p}\right).$$

此时,若p>1,积分①则收敛;而若 $p\leq 1$,积分①则发散.

(2) 当 $x \to b - 0$ 时,

$$f(x) = O^* \left(\frac{1}{(b-x)^p} \right).$$

此时,若p < 1,积分②则收敛;而若p > 1,积分②则发散.

- 4. 收敛性的特别判别法 若:
- (1) 当 x → + ∞ 时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调地趋近于零;
- (2) 函数 f(x) 有有界原函数: $F(x) = \int_a^x f(\xi) d\xi$,

则积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x)dx$ 收敛,但一般来说,并非绝对收敛.

特别是若 p > 0,则积分: $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$ 及 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx (a > 0)$ 收敛.

5. **柯西主值** 若函数 f(x) 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$ 时存在正常积分:

$$\int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx \, \mathcal{B} \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx \quad (a < c < b),$$

则下数
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_a^{c-\epsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\epsilon}^b f(x) dx \right],$$

称为柯西主值(V.P.).

类似的,
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx$$
.

计算下列积分:

[2334]
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}} \quad (a > 0).$$

解
$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_a^R \frac{1}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{R}\right) = \frac{1}{a}.$$

[2335]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx$$
.

解
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{\epsilon}^{1}$$
$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (\epsilon - \epsilon \ln \epsilon - 1) = -1.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2336 \end{bmatrix} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}.$$

解 因为

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2}}$$
$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} \operatorname{arctan}R = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2}} = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{-R}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} (-\arctan(-R)) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

[2337]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \lim_{\eta \to +0} \int_{0}^{1-\eta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[-\arcsin(-1+\epsilon) \right] + \lim_{\eta \to +0} \arcsin(1-\eta)$$
$$= \pi.$$

[2338]
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} + x - 2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x - 1)(x + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \Big|_{2}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{b - 1}{b + 2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2.$$

[2339]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}.$$

解 由 1921 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,$$

所以

$$= \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left[\frac{2a+1}{3(a^2+a+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2a+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left\{ \left[\frac{2b+1}{3(b^2+b+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2b+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\}$$

$$- \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

[2340]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}}.$$

解 由 1881 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,$$

所以

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^{2}}{x^{2}-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(b+1)^{2}}{b^{2}-b+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2b-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

[2341]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

解 由 1712 题的结果有

所以
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C,$$
所以
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \lim_{\substack{b \to +\infty \\ \epsilon \to +0}} \int_{\epsilon}^b \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{b \to +\infty \\ \epsilon \to +0}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^b$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

[2342]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}.$$

解 先求出
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$$

设
$$\sqrt{1-x} = t,$$
$$x = 1 - t^2, dx = -2t dt$$

所以
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2}$$

则

$$=-2\arctan t + C = -2\arctan \sqrt{1-x} + C$$

故

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (-2\arctan\sqrt{1-x}|_{0}^{1-\epsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (-2\arctan\sqrt{1-(1-\epsilon)} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 设 $\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}+x^5=t$,

则当 $1 \leq x \leq \infty$ 时, $1 + \sqrt{3} \leq t < + \infty$,

所以

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \frac{2}{5} \int_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \Big|_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} = 0 - \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right).$$

[2344]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

解 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0$$
,

即被积函数在x = 0处连续,又当x > 1时

$$\frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} \le \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} < \frac{1}{x^2}$$

所以积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$
 收敛,又

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx$$

对右边的第一个积分作变量代换,令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则 d $x = -\frac{1}{t^2}$ dt,因而

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \int_{+\infty}^{1} \frac{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right)^{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right) dt$$

$$=-\int_{1}^{+\infty}\frac{t\ln t}{(1+t^2)^2}\mathrm{d}t,$$

因此

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x dx}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln dx}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = 0.$$

[2345]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解 设x = tant,

则

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sec^{2} t}{\sec^{3} t} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cot t dt$$
$$= (t \sin t + \cot t) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

[2346]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx$$
 (a > 0).

解 根据 1828 题的结果有

$$\int e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{-a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} + C,$$

所以

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx = \left(\frac{-a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

[2347]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 根据 1829 题的结果有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx = \left(\frac{-a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$=\frac{b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

利用递推公式计算下列广义积分(n 为自然数)(2248 ~ 2252).

2252).

【2348】
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$
.

解 $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d(-e^{-x})$
 $= -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$
 $= n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1}$,

又 $I_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$,

所以 $I_n = n I_{n-1} = n(n-1) I_{n-2} = \cdots$
 $= n(n-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1 I_0 = n!$.

【2349】 $I_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^n} \quad (ac - b^2 > 0)$.

解 根据 1921 的结果有
 $I_n = \frac{ax + b}{ax + b} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$

$$I_{n} = \frac{ax + b}{2(n-1)(ac - b^{2})(ax^{2} + 2bx + c)^{n-1}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{a}{2(ac - b^{2})} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{ac - b^{2}} I_{n-1} \qquad (n > 1),$$

$$I_{n} = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \frac{a}{ac - b^{2}} I_{n-1} \qquad (n > 1),$$

$$I_{1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{ax^{2} + bx + c}$$

$$= \frac{\text{sgn}a}{\sqrt{ac - b^{2}}} \arctan \frac{\left| a \mid \left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right) \right|}{\sqrt{ac - b^{2}}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \text{sgn}a}{\sqrt{ac - b^{2}}},$$

$$I_{n} = \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1} \operatorname{sgn} a}{(ac-b^{2})^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1} \operatorname{sgn} a}{(ac-b^{2})^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

[2350]
$$I_n = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}.$$

解 因
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} = 1$$
,且 $n+1 > 1$,所

以 I_n 收敛. 先考虑 n > 1

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x + n - x}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx,$$

对于右边第二个积分,令t=x+1,则

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n-1)}$$

$$=I_{n-1}-\int_{1}^{2}\frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)},$$

所以

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)}$$
, iffi

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!x} - \frac{1}{(n-2)!(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2!(n-3)!(x+2)}$$

$$+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n!(x+n-1)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{(n-1)!}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}C_{n-1}^{k}(-1)^{k}\cdot\frac{1}{x+k},$$

因此

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k (-1)^k \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^{k} (-1)^{k} \left[\ln(k+2) - \ln(k+1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k} (-1)^{k+1} \ln(k+1).$$

显然 $I_1 = ln2$.

[2351]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}}$$
.

解
$$\lim_{x\to 1-0} \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,

所以积分 I_n 收敛,设 $x = \sin t$,并利用 2281 题结果有

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{ if } n = 2k \text{ if }, \\ \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!} & \text{ if } n = 2k-1 \text{ if }. \end{cases}$$

$$[2352] I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^{n+1}x}.$$

解 显然积分收敛,设 $x = \ln(\tan\frac{t}{2})$,则当 $0 \le x < +\infty$

时,
$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant t < \pi$$
. ch $x = \frac{1}{\sin t}$, $dx = \frac{1}{\sin t} dt$. 所以
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\cosh^{n+1} x}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{n}t \, dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n}u \, du$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ if } n = 2k \text{ if }, \\ \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!}, \text{ if } n = 2k-1 \text{ if }. \end{cases}$$

[2353] (1)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$
; (2) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$.

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln \sin x = 0,$$

所以积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$ 收敛,而令

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t,$$

则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

所以积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} lncosxdx$ 也收敛,设

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \mathrm{d}x,$$

则

$$2A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2,$$

所以

$$A = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

即

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

【2354】 求
$$\int_{E} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$
,

其中 E 为在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 上使被积分式有意义的 x 的集.

其中a > 0, b > 0(假定等式左边的积分有意义).

证 设
$$ax - \frac{b}{x} = t$$
,

则当 $0 < x < + \infty$ 时 $-\infty < t < + \infty$,

$$ax + \frac{b}{x} = \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}$$
.

将此二式相加得

双面
$$x = \frac{1}{2a}(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab})$$
,

$$dx = \frac{1}{2a}\frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}dt.$$

因此
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a}\int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}dt$$

$$+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{-\infty}^{0} f(\sqrt{t^2+4ab}) \frac{t+\sqrt{t^2+4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2+4ab}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \, \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{0}^{+\infty}f(\sqrt{t^{2}+4ab})\frac{\sqrt{t^{2}+4ab}-t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+4ab}}dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{a}\int_0^{+\infty}f(\sqrt{t^2+4ab})\,\mathrm{d}t,$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + 4ab}) dx.$$

[2356]
$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} f(\xi) d\xi$$

称为函数 f(x) 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的平均值.

求出下列函数的平均值:

即

(1)
$$f(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2(x\sqrt{2});$$

(2)
$$f(x) = \arctan x$$
;

(3)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}\sin x$$
.

解 (1) 因为

$$\int_{0}^{x} \left[\sin^{2} t + \cos^{2} (t \sqrt{2}) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\sqrt{2}t)}{2} \right] dt$$

$$= x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \sin(2\sqrt{2}x),$$

所以

$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left[\sin^2 t + \cos^2 \left(t \sqrt{2} \right) \right] dt$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[1 - \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} + \frac{\sin \left(2\sqrt{2}x \right)}{4\sqrt{2}x} \right] = 1.$$

(2) 因为

$$\int_0^x \operatorname{arctan} t dt = t \operatorname{arctan} t \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$
$$= x \operatorname{arctan} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2),$$

所以

$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} \arctan t dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\arctan x - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^{2})}{x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(3) 利用第二中值定理,有

$$\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{t} \operatorname{sin}t dt = \sqrt{x} \int_{c}^{x} \operatorname{sin}t dt$$

$$= \sqrt{x} (\cos c - \cos x) \qquad (0 \le c \le x),$$

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于是
$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{t} \sin t dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\cos c - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0.$$

【2357】 求:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2}} dt$$
; (2) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{4}} dt}{x^{3}}$;

(3) $\lim_{x\to +0} \frac{\int_{x}^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}}$; (4) $\lim_{x\to 0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{a+1}} dt$.

其中 $a > 0$, $f(t)$ 为在区间[0,1] 的连续函数.

解 (1) 易证

 $1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2} \leqslant \cos t \leqslant 1$,

所以
$$\int_{t}^{1} \frac{1 - \frac{t^2}{2}}{t^2} dt \leqslant \int_{t}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt \leqslant \int_{t}^{1} \frac{dt}{t^2},$$

所
$$\int_{x}^{1} \frac{1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2}}{t^{2}} dt = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\int_{x}^{1} \frac{dt}{t^{2}} = -1 + \frac{1}{x},$$
 因而
$$-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \leqslant \int_{x}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2}} dt \leqslant -1 + \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} 2 + 2 + x - \int_{x}^{x} t^{2} dt = x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} x \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

由两边夹定理,得到

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \int_{x}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t = 1.$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{4}} dt > \int_{0}^{x} t^{2} dt = \frac{x^{3}}{3},$$

所以当 $x \rightarrow + \infty$ 时

$$\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} \, \mathrm{d}t \to +\infty,$$

利用洛必达法则可得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} \, dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(3) 因

$$\lim_{t \to +0} t(t^{-1}e^{-t}) = \lim_{t \to +0} e^{-t} = 1,$$

故 $\int_0^1 t^{-1} e^{-t} dt$ 发散,而显然 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛,所以所求极限为 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型未定型. 利用洛必达法则,有

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\int_{x}^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-x^{-1} e^{-x}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +0} (e^{-x}) = 1.$$

(4) 若 $f(0) \neq 0$,则积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt$ 发散,所求极限为 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 未定式. 应用洛必达法则,有

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\alpha} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt}{\frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-\frac{f(x)}{x^{\alpha+1}}}{-\alpha \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f(x)}{\alpha} = \frac{f(0)}{\alpha}.$$

若
$$f(0) = 0$$
,

则设
$$g(x) = f(x) + 1$$
,

从而
$$g(0) = 1 \neq 0$$
,

所以
$$\lim_{t \to +0} x^{\alpha} \int_{t}^{1} \frac{g(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

因此
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\alpha} \int_{-t}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \lim_{x \to +0} x^{\alpha} \left(\int_{-x}^{1} \frac{g(t)-1}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{g(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} - \lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0.$$

综上所述,我们有 $\lim_{x\to +0} x^{\alpha} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \frac{f(0)}{\alpha}$.

研究下列积分的收敛性(2358 \sim 2377).

[2358]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}.$$

解
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} = 1$$
,

所以积
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$$
 收敛.

(2359)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}.$$

解 因为
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} = 1$$
,

所以
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$$
 收敛.

[2360]
$$\int_0^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln x}.$$

解 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 1+0} (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$
,

所以积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\ln x}$ 发散,从而积分 $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{\ln x}$ 也发散.

[2361]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

M
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx,$$

对于积分
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^x dx$$
,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x^{p-1} e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^{1-p}}} = \lim_{x \to +0} (x^{1-p} \cdot x^{p-1} e^{-x}) = 1,$$

故当 1-p < 1,即 p > 0 时,积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{p+1}}{e^x} = 0.$$

所以对一切 $p\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,因此,当 p > 0 时积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

$$[2362] \int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

先讨论积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$. 因为

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} (1 - x)^{-q} \cdot x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} x^{p} \left[\frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1 - x} \right]^{q}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \left[\frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x} \right]^q = \left(\lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \frac{1}{x} \right)^q = 1,$$

故当-q < 1,即q > -1时积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 收敛.

当 $-q \ge 1$,即 $q \le -1$ 时发散,于是当 $q \le -1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 必发散.

下面讨论
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$
 $(q > -1).$

若 p>-1,可取 $\tau>0$ 充分小,使 $p-\tau>-1$,而

$$\lim_{x\to+0} x^{-p+\tau} \cdot x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x\to+0} \frac{\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^q}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^\tau} = 0,$$

由于
$$-p+\tau < 1$$
,故此时积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 收敛.

若
$$p \leqslant -1$$
 则
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx \geqslant \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} d\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{q+1}}{q+1} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = +\infty (q > -1),$$

故此时 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散.

综上所述,当p>-1,且q>-1时,积分 $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 收敛.

[2363]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} dx \quad (n \ge 0).$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} dx,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{-m} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = 1,$$

故当且仅当-m<1,即m>-1时 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^{n-m}\,\frac{x^m}{1+x^n}=1,$$

故当且仅当n-m > 1时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}}$ 收敛.因此,当m > -1且n-m > 1时积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}}$ 收敛.

[2364]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx \quad (a \neq 0).$$

解 不妨设
$$a > 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^{n}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^{n}} dx$$

由于
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\arctan ax}{x}$$

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 $-$

$$=\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{a}{1+a^2x^2}=a$$
,

故当且仅当n-1 < 1,即n < 2时,积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\operatorname{arctna}ax}{x^{n}} dx$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x^n \cdot \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故当且仅当n > 1时积分 $\int_{x''}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x''} dx$ 收敛,总之当且仅当1<

$$n < 2$$
 时 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x''} dx$ 收敛.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2365 \end{bmatrix} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{n}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{n}} dx,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1.$$

所以当且仅当n-1 < 1,即n < 2 时积分 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \ln(1+x) \\ 0 & x^n \end{bmatrix}$ dx 收敛.

 $\eta = 1$ 时,取 $\tau > 0$ 充分小使得 $\eta - \tau > 1$,由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^{n-\tau}\,\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\tau}}=0\,,$$

故此时积分 $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{r^n}$ dx 收敛. 而当 $n \leq 1$ 时,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^n \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln(1+x) = +\infty.$$

故此时 $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}$ dx 发散.

总之,当且仅当 1 < n < 2 时 $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{r^n} dx$ 收敛.

[2366]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx \quad (n \ge 0).$$

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2 + x^n} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2 + x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2 + x^n} dx,$$

由于
$$\lim_{x\to +0} x^{-m-1} \cdot \frac{x^m \cdot \arctan x}{2+x^n} = \lim_{x\to +0} \frac{1}{2+x^n} \lim_{x\to +0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故当且仅当-m-1 < 1,即m > -2时积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$ 收敛,

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} x^{n-m} \cdot \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故当且仅当n-m > 1时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \arctan x}{2+x^{n}} dx$ 收敛.

总之,当且仅当 m > -2,n-m > 1 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$ 收敛.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2367 \end{bmatrix} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \geqslant 0).$$

解 当 $a \neq 0$ 时,设

$$f(x) = \cos ax, g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n},$$

则对任何x > 0

$$\left| \int_0^x f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a},$$

且当n>0时, $g(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^n}$ 单调减少且趋于零(当 $x\to +\infty$ 时),

从而知积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^{n}} dx$ 收敛. 当 n=0 时积分显然发散.

当a=0时,由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^n\,\frac{1}{1+x^n}=1,$$

故此时,积分仅当n > 1时收敛.

总之,当 $a \neq 0, n > 0$ 及a = 0, n > 1时积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1 + x^{n}} dx$ 收敛.

解
$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1 - 2\cos 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x}$$
,

显然积分 $\frac{1}{2\pi} dx$ 发散,而对任何 x > 1 $\left|\int_{1}^{x}\cos 2t dt\right| \leqslant 1$,

且当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{2x}$ 单调减少也趋于零, 故积分 $\frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$ 收 敛,从而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散. 因此积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散.

$$[2369] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x},$$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^p \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^p \frac{1}{\cos^q x} = 1,$$

所以当且仅当p < 1时积分 $\int_{0}^{4} \frac{dx}{\sin^{p}x\cos^{q}x}$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right]^q \cdot \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin^p x}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to +0} \left(\frac{t}{\sin t} \right)^q = 1,$$

所以当且仅当q < 1时积分 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} dx$ 收敛.

综上所述, 当且仅当 p < 1, q < 1 时, 积分 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$ -377 -

收敛.

$$[2370] \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

由于
$$\lim_{x\to +0} x^{-n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1$$
,

故当且仅当-n<1即n>-1时积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$ 收敛,而

$$\lim_{x \to 1-0} \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

故积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$ 收敛,因此当 n > -1 时积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$ 收敛.

[2370. 1]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x}}.$$

解 因为
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x}} = 1$$
,

所以积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}$ 发散.

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} + x^{q}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} + x^{q}} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} + x^{q}}.$$

为了讨论方便,不妨设

$$\min(p,q) = p, \max(p,q) = q,$$

由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^p \, \frac{1}{x^p + x^q} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{1 + x^{q-p}} = 1,$$

故当且仅当 $p = \min(p,q) < 1$ 时积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{p} + x^{q}}$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{q} \frac{1}{x^{p} + x^{q}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p-q} + 1} = 1,$$

故当且仅当 $q = \max(p,q) > 1$ 时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$ 收敛.

总之,当且仅当 $\min(p,q) < 1$,且 $\max(p,q) > 1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q} \, \mathrm{收敛}.$

[2372]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^{2}} dx.$$

M
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx,$$

曲于
$$\lim_{x\to +0} \left(\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} \right) = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛. 又

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \left(\sqrt{1 - x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \left(\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1 - x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x} \right)$$

$$= 0,$$

故积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛. 因此 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛.

$$[2373] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \left(x^{\frac{5}{6}} \cdot \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +0} \left[\frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} \right]$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \left(-3\cos x \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sin x} \right) = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛.

$$[2374] \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}$$

解
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} + \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}.$$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to 1+0} \left[(x-1)^q \cdot \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{1}{x^p} \cdot \left(\lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right)^q = 1,$$

故当且仅当q < 1时积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{r^{\rho} \ln^{q} x}$ 收敛.

如果 p > 1,取 $\tau > 0$ 充分小,使 $p - \tau > 1$.由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^{p-\tau} \cdot \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^r \ln^q x} = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} dx$ 收敛.

如果 $p \leq 1, q < 1$. 由于

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} \geqslant \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^{q} x} = \frac{(\ln x)^{1-q}}{1-q} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

故此时积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} \mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

综上所述,当且仅当p>1且q<1时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}\ln^{q}x}$ 收敛.

解
$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} (\ln x)^{q} (\ln \ln x)^{r}}$$

$$=\int_{e}^{3}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}+\int_{3}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}.$$

因为
$$\lim_{x\to e^{+0}} \frac{(x-e)^r}{x^p(\ln x)^q(\ln \ln x)^r} = \frac{1}{e^p} \cdot \lim_{x\to e^{+0}} \left(\frac{x-e}{\ln \ln x}\right)^r$$

$$=\frac{1}{e^{p}}\left[\lim_{x\to e^{+0}}\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x\ln x}}\right]^{r}=e^{r-p}.$$

故当且仅当r < 1时积分 $\int_{e}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 收敛.

下面讨论积分
$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$$

(1) 如果 p > 1,则取 $\tau > 0$ 充分小,使 $p - \tau > 1$.由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{p-r}}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^r (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = 0,$$

故此时积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 收敛.

(2) 如果 p = 1,则有

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}} = \int_{\ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{q}(\ln x)^{r}},$$

则由 2374 题的讨论知.

当
$$p = 1, q > 1, r < 1$$
 时,积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 收敛.

(3) 如果 p < 1,则取 $\delta > 0$ 充分小,使 $p + \delta < 1$.由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{p+\delta}}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\delta}}{(\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$$
$$= +\infty,$$

故此时积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 发散.

综上所述,当p>1且r<1或当p=1,q>1,r<1时积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p(\ln x)^q(\ln \ln x)^r}$ 收敛.

[2376]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|x-a_1|^{p_1} |x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}} (a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} |x|^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{|x-a_{1}|^{p_{1}}|x-a_{2}|^{p_{2}} \cdots |x-a_{n}|^{p_{n}}} = 1,$$

$$\exists \exists \underbrace{\lim_{x \to a_i} \left[|x - a_i|^{p_i} \frac{1}{|x - a_1|^{p_1} |x - a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x - a_n|^{p_n}} \right] }$$

$$= c_i$$

$$0 < c_i < +\infty \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

因此,当且仅当

$$p_i < 1$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$

且 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i > 1$ 时,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|x-a_1|^{p_1}|x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}}$ 收敛.

[2376. 1]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha} | x - 1 |^{\beta} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0+} (x^{-\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha} \mid x - 1 \mid^{\beta}) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} (\mid x - 1 \mid^{-\beta} \cdot x^{\alpha} \mid x - 1 \mid^{\beta}) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} (x^{-(\alpha + \beta)} \cdot x^{\alpha} \mid x - 1 \mid^{\beta}) = 1,$$

$$[2377] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$$

其中 $P_m(x)$ 与 $P_n(x)$ 相应地为 m 和 n 次的互质的多项式.

解 若 $P_n(x) = 0$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内有根x. 并设其重数为 $p(\ge 1)$,由于 $P_m(x)$ 与 $P_n(x)$ 互质,故 x_0 不是 $P_m(x)$ 的根,从而有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \left[(x - x_0)^p \, \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right] = a \neq 0,$$

由于 $p \ge 1$,故积分发散,又

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^{n-m} \cdot \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right) = b \neq 0$$

故当仅n-m > 1时,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$ 收敛.

因此,当 $P_n(x)$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 内无根且 n>m+1 时积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

研究下列积分的绝对收敛性和条件收敛性 $(2378 \sim 2383)$.

$$[2378] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx,$$

提示: $|\sin x| \ge \sin^2 x$.

 \mathbf{M} 由于对于任意 x > 1

$$\left|\int_{1}^{x} \sin t dt\right| \leqslant 2$$
,

且当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调地趋于零, 故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛, 而 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, 即积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 是普通的定积分, 故积分 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ dx 收敛.

但当
$$x > 0$$
时, $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \geqslant \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$,

由 2368 题知
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$$
 发散.

故积分 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{r} \right| dx$ 发散. 即原积分不是绝对收敛的.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2379 \end{bmatrix} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x + 100} dx.$$

解 设
$$f(x) = \cos x, g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 100}$$
.

对于任意的 x

$$\left| \int_0^x f(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_0^x \cos t dt \right| \leqslant 2,$$

而

$$g'(x) = \frac{100 - x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+100)^2},$$

所以,当x > 100时,g(x)单调减少,且

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}g(x)=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100}=0,$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x\cos x}}{x+100} dx$ 收敛,但它不绝对收敛.事实上由于

$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x + 100} \right| \geqslant \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x}{x + 100} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 100} - \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos 2x}{x + 100} \right),$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 100} = 1,$$

故
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100}$$
 发散.

和前面一样也可证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}\cos 2x}{x+100} dx$ 收敛,从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}\cos^2 x}{x+100}$ 发散. 因此 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} |\cos x|}{x+100} dx$ 发散.

$$[2380] \int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx \quad (q \neq 0).$$

解 设
$$t = x^q$$
,则 $dx = \frac{1}{q} t^{\frac{1}{q}-1} dt$,于是
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx = \frac{1}{|q|} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt.$$

因为
$$\lim_{t\to +0} (t^{-\frac{q+1}{q}} \cdot t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \cdot \sin t) = \lim_{t\to +0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1,$$

故当且仅当一 $\frac{p+1}{q}$ < 1 即 $\frac{p+1}{q}$ >— 1 时, 积分 $\int_0^1 t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 收敛.

又被积函数在[0,1]上非负,故积分也绝对收敛.

下面考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$.

如果 $\frac{p+1}{q}$ < 1,则对任意的x > 1, $\left| \int_{1}^{x} \sin t dt \right| \le 2, t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}$ 单调

减少且 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} = 0$,故此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 收敛.

如果
$$\frac{p+1}{q} = 1$$
,则积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \sin t dt$$

显然发散.

如果 $\frac{p+1}{q}$ >1,则由于 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} = +\infty$,故存在A>0,使得当t>A时, $t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}$ > $\sqrt{2}$.又对于A>0,存在自然数N.使得当n>N时, $2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}$ >A.则

$$\left| \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \right| > \sqrt{2} \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \, dt = 1,$$

由柯西准则知积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 发散.

因此当且仅当 $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 1$ 时积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 收敛.

下面我们讨论积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 的绝对收敛性. 分三种情况讨论

(1) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q}$$
 < 0 时,因为
$$|t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}\sin t| \leq t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1},$$

且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} dt$ 收敛,所以此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 绝对收敛.

(2) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q} = 0$$
 时,由于
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} |t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| dt = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt = +\infty,$$

此时积分不绝对收敛.

(3) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q}$$
 > 0 时,由于
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} |t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| dt \geqslant \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt = +\infty,$$

故此时积分也不绝对收敛.

综上所述,可得当且仅当 $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 1$ 时积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx$ 收敛.而当 $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 0$ 时,积分绝对收敛.

[2380. 1]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\sec x) dx.$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 为积分的奇点,而

$$\lim_{x\to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mid \sin(\sec x) \mid = 0,$$

故存在M > 0,使得

$$|\sin(\sec x)| < M \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

所以积分绝对收敛.

[2380.2]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cos(e^{x}) dx.$$

解 设
$$e^x = t$$
,则 $x = \ln t$, $dx = \frac{dt}{t}$,所以
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cos(e^x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \operatorname{cost} dt,$$

对任意的A > 1,由于 $\left| \int_{1}^{A} \cos t dt \right| \leq 2$ 且当 $t \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{\ln^{2} t}{t}$ 单调地

趋于零,故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t dt$ 收敛. 但

$$\left|\frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t\right| \geqslant \frac{\cos^2 t}{t},$$

利用 2368 题类似地方法可知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^2 t}{t} dt$ 发散. 所以积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t \right| dt$ 发散.

因此积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cos(e^x) dx$ 收敛,但不绝对收敛.

[2381]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1 + x^{q}} dx \quad (q \ge 0).$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1 + x^{q}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1 + x^{q}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1 + x^{q}} dx,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \left(x^{-p-1} \cdot \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} \right) = \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^q} \right) = 1,$$

故当且仅当一p-1 < 1即 p>-2时积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$ 收敛,且是绝对收敛的.

下面讨论积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 的敛散性.

(1) 若 p ≥ q,则

因此存在A > 0,使得,当x > A时,恒有

$$\frac{x^p}{1+x^q} > \frac{1}{2}$$
,

对于A > 0,存在自然数N,使得当n > N时

$$2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$$
,

因而有
$$\left| \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^{p}}{1+x^{q}} \sin x dx \right| > \frac{1}{2} \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

由柯西准则,知积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散.

(2) 若p < q-1,取 $\tau > 0$,充分小使 $p+\tau < q-1$,即q-p $-\tau > 1$. 而

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^{q-p-r} \cdot \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \mid \sin x \mid \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^q} \cdot \frac{\mid \sin x \mid}{x^r} = 0$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 绝对收敛.

(3) 设
$$q-1 \leq p < q$$
,

此时 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} | \sin x |}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散,事实上,可取A > 1,使得当x > A 时 $\frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^{q}} > \frac{1}{2}$. 故

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \cdot |\sin x|}{1+x^{q}} dx = \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^{q}} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$$

$$\geqslant \frac{1}{2} \int_{A}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = +\infty,$$

从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} | \sin x |}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散. 再证 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 收敛. 事实上若 q

$$=0$$
,则 $-1 \leq p < 0$,此时积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin x dx,$$

显然收敛. 若q > 0,由于

$$\left(\frac{x^p}{1+x^q}\right)' = \frac{x^{p-1} [p-(q-p)x^q]}{(1+x^q)^2} < 0.$$

(当x 充分大时) 即 $\frac{x^p}{1+x^q}$ 单调减少. 又

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{x^p}{1+x^q}=0,$$

而

$$\left| \int_{1}^{x} \sin t dt \right| \leq 2, 故积分 \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p}}{1 + x^{q}} \sin x dx \ \psi \text{ \omega}.$$

综上所述:有当p>-2,q>p+1时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$ 绝对收敛,当p>-2, $p<q\leqslant p+1$ 时,积分条件收敛.

解 当 n ≤ 0 时,积分显然是发散的.

当
$$n > 0$$
时,首先考虑 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{n}} dx$ $(a > 1)$.由于
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{n}} dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{n}\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)} dx,$$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \sin \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \cos \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) - \cos \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right| \leqslant 2,$$

又当x充分大时

$$\left[x^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)\right]'=nx^{n-3}\left(x^{2}-\frac{n-2}{n}\right)>0,$$

即当x充分大时,函数 $x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ 是增加的.从而 $\frac{1}{x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$ 是

单调减少的,又

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{x^n\left(1-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}=0,$$

由此可知, 当 n > 0 时积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^n} dx$ 收敛.

再讨论积分

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} \mathrm{d}x \qquad (0 < a' < 1),$$

设
$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$
,则

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{t^{2-n}} \mathrm{d}t.$$

由前面的讨论知,当且仅当2-n>0即n<2时,此积分收敛,而

$$\int_{a'}^{a} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} dx$$
 是通常的定积分. 因此, 当 $0 < n < 2$ 时, 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx \, \psi \, dx.$$

但积分不绝对收敛. 事实上

$$\frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^{n}} \geqslant \frac{\sin^{2}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1-\cos\left(2x+\frac{2}{x}\right)}{2x^{n}},$$

而当 $0 < n \le 1$ 时,积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n}$ 发散和前面同样的证明知

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos\left(2x + \frac{2}{x}\right)}{x^{n}} dx$$
 收敛. 故此时
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^{n}} dx$$
 发散. 从

而当
$$0 < n \le 1$$
 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx$ 发散.

当 1 < n < 2 时,作变换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\left| \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right|}{x''} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{a'}}^{+\infty} \frac{\left| \sin\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right) \right|}{t^{2-n}} dt.$$

由前面的讨论知, 当 $0 < 2 - n \le 1$ 即 $1 \le n < 2$ 时积分

$$\int_{0}^{a'} \frac{\left| \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right|}{x^{n}} dx 发散, 从而 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left| \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right|}{x^{n}} dx 发散.$$

综上所述: 当 0 < n < 2 时, 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^n} dx$ 条件 收敛.

[2383]
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx,$$

其中 $P_m(x)$ 与 $P_n(x)$ 为整数多项式;且若 $x \ge a \ge 0$, $P_n(x) > 0$.

解设

$$P_m(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m,$$

 $P_n(x) = b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_n,$

其中m,n为非负整数, $a_0 \neq 0,b_0 \neq 0$

绝对收敛.

(2)
$$n = m + 1$$
 时 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$ 条件收敛,事实上,因为
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{a_0}{b_0},$$

故存在A > a,使得当 $x \ge A$ 时

$$\left|\frac{xP_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right| > \frac{|a_0|}{2|b_0|},$$

于是 $\int_{A}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx = \int_{A}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$ $\geqslant \frac{|a_0|}{2|b_0|} \int_{A}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$ $= +\infty,$

故
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx$$
 发散. 此外 $\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right)'$

$$=\frac{1}{P_n(x)^2}\{-a_0b_0x^{2m}-2a_1b_0x^{2m-1}+\cdots(a_{m-1}b_{m+1}-a_mb_m)\}.$$

故若 $a_0b_0 > 0$,则当 x 充分大时

$$\left(\frac{P_m(\dot{x})}{P_n(x)}\right)' < 0,$$

函数 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 减少,若 a_0b_0 <0,则当x充分大时

$$\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right)' > 0,$$

函数 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 增加. 总之,当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 单调趋于零. 又 $\left| \int_a^x \sin t \mathrm{d}t \right| \leqslant 2,$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$ 收敛.

(3) 若n < m+1. 由于n,m均为非负整数,故 $n \le m$,因此

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0} & \text{若 } m = n, \\ +\infty & \text{若 } n < m, a_0 b_0 > 0, \\ -\infty & \text{若 } n < m, a_0 b_0 < 0, \end{cases}$$

总之,存在A > a 及 $\tau > 0$,使得当x > A 时, $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} > \tau$ 或 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} < -\tau$.

对于A > a,存在自然数N,使得当n > N时, $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$,

$$\left| \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \mathrm{d}x \right| > \tau \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\tau,$$

由柯西准则知,积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$ 发散.

综上所述,我们有 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$,当n > m+1时,绝对收敛.

当n = m + 1时,条件收敛,当n < m + 1时发散.

【2384】 若 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,则当 $x \to +\infty$ 时是否一定有 $f(x) \to 0$?

研究例题:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$$
; (2) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$.

解 不一定,例如

(1) 积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$ 收敛. 事实上,它是 2380 题的特例: p = 0, q = 2.

但显然 $\lim \sin(x^2)$ 不存在.

(2) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$ 收敛,事实上,对任何 A > 0,存在唯一的非负整数 n,使 $\sqrt{n} \leqslant A < \sqrt{n+1}$,当 $\sqrt{k} \leqslant x < \sqrt{k+1}$ 时, $[x^2] = k$,于是

$$\int_{0}^{A} (-1)^{\left[x^{2}\right]} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\sqrt{k}}^{\sqrt{k+1}} (-1)^{k} dx + (-1)^{n} (A - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} + (-1)^{n} (A - \sqrt{n}).$$

根据变号级数的莱布尼兹判别法(参见级数部分)知

$$\lim_{m\to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (-1)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}}$$
存在且为有限,设为 S .

又显然
$$|(-1)^n(A-\sqrt{n})| < \sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}} \longrightarrow 0$$
 $(n \longrightarrow +\infty)$,

因此
$$\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_0^A (-1)^{[x^2]}\mathrm{d}x = 1+S,$$

即积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$ 收敛,但显然 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]}$ 不存在.

【2384.1】 设当
$$x_0 \le x < +\infty$$
 时,

$$f(x) \in C^{(1)}[x_0, +\infty), |f'(x)| < C,$$

而
$$\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$$
 收敛. 证明: 当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $f(x) \to 0$.

提示:研究积分:
$$\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x) f'(x) dx$$
.

证 因为
$$\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$$
 收敛,而 $|f(x)f'(x)| \leqslant C |f(x)|$,

所以 $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x) f'(x) dx$ 绝对收敛,从而收敛.而对任何 $x > x_0$ 有

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} f(t)f'(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}f^2(t)\Big|_{x_0}^{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}f^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}f^2(x_0),$$

从而
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f^2(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2 \int_{x_0}^x f(t) f'(t) dt + f^2(x_0)$$
$$= 2 \int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x) f'(x) dx + f^2(x_0),$$

记
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} f^2(x) = A$$
,

显然 $A \ge 0$

下面证明 A = 0. 若 A > 0,则存在 $R > x_0$,使得当 x > R 时 $f^2(x) > \frac{A}{2} > 0$,

从而
$$|f(x)| > \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{2}}$$
,

则
$$\int_{R}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx > \int_{R}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{2}} dx = +\infty,$$

这与
$$\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$$
 收敛相矛盾,因此
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f^2(x) = 0,$$
 故
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0.$$

【2385】 在[a,b] 内有定义的无界函数 f(x) 的收敛广义积分: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 能否看作是相应积分和 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi) \Delta x_i$ 的极限?其中 x_i $\leqslant \xi \leqslant x_{i+1}$ 和 $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$.

解 不能,因为若 $c(a \le c \le b)$ 是瑕点,则对于[a,b]的任何 — 394 —

分法,不论其 $\max | \Delta x_i |$ 多么小,当分法确定后,设 $c \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$,则总可以取 $\xi_j \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$,使 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 大于任何预先给定的值. 因此 $\lim_{\max | \Delta x_i |} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 不可能为有限的值.

【2386】 设
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
 ①

收敛且函数 $\varphi(x)$ 有界,则积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x) dx$$

一定收敛吗?列举相应的例题.

如果积分①绝对收敛,那么能说说积分②的收敛性吗?

解 不. 例如,由 2378 题知:积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛,且 $\varphi(x) = \sin x$ 有界,但由 2368 题知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 是发散.

若积分(1) 绝对收敛, $\varphi(x)$ 有界,则积分(2) 一定绝对收敛. 事实上,设 $|\varphi(x)| \leq L$,则由

$$| f(x)\varphi(x) | \leq L | f(x) |$$

及 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 的收敛性立得.

【2387】 证明,若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,且 f(x) 为单调函数,则 $f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$

证 不妨设 f(x) 单调减小,则当 $x \ge a$ 时 $f(x) \ge 0$,倘若不然,则存在点 $c \ge a$,使 f(c) < 0,由于 f(x) 单调减少,故当 $x \ge c$ 时, $f(x) \le f(c)$,从而

$$\int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leqslant \int_{c}^{+\infty} f(c) dx = -\infty,$$

因此,积分 $\int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散,这与积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛相矛盾.即

f(x) 是单调减少的非负函数,由于 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,

根据柯西准则,对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,总存在A > a,使得当 $\frac{x}{2} > A$ 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$$\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \right| = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \geqslant f(x) \frac{x}{2},$$

故当 x > 2A 时 $0 \le xf(x) < \varepsilon$,即

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f(x) = 0 \ \text{id} \ f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

【2388】 令函数 f(x) 在 $0 < x \le 1$ 区间为单调函数,且在 x = 0 点的邻域内无界.

证明:若
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$$
 存在,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

证 设函数 f(x) 在(0,1] 上是单调下降,这时 $\lim_{x\to +0} f(x) = +\infty$,

由于积分 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 存在,故将区间[0,1]n 等分,即得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx,$$

由于 f(x) 是单调下降的所以当 $\frac{k}{n} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{k+1}{n}$ 时

$$f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leqslant f(x) \leqslant f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$
,

从而 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leqslant \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$,

故
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}.$$

另一方面有

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n},$$

因此有
$$0 \le \int_0^1 f(x) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\le \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f(1).$$
由于 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f(1) \right] = 0,$
故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$

当 f(x) 在[0,1] 上单调增加时,只需对函数为 f(x) 应用上述结果即可得证.

【2389】 证明:若函数 f(x) 在 0 < x < a 区间单调,并且积 $\iint_{0}^{a} x^{p} f(x) dx$ 存在,则

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0.$$

证 不妨设 f(x) 在 0 < x < a 内是单调减少的. 若存在 0 < a ,使得当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时 $f(x) \ge 0$,这时,当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时,有

$$\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} t^{p} f(t) dt \geqslant f(x) \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} t^{p} dt$$
$$= c_{p} x^{p+1} f(x) \geqslant 0,$$

其中

$$c_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{p+1}}{p+1} & \text{ if } p \neq -1 \text{ if }, \\ \ln 2 & \text{ if } p = -1 \text{ if }, \end{cases}$$

由于 $\int_{0}^{a} x^{p} f(x) dx$ 存在,知

$$\lim_{x\to+0}\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x}t^{p}f(t)dt=0,$$

从而 $\lim_{x\to 0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0$,

若不存在上述 $\delta > 0$,于是由 f(x) 的递减性,有当 0 < x < a 时,恒有 f(x) < 0,于是,当 $0 < x < \frac{a}{2}$ 时,有

$$\int_{x}^{2x} t^{p} f(t) dt < f(x) \int_{x}^{2x} t^{p} dt = B_{p} x^{p+1} f(x) < 0$$

其中

$$B_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{p+1} - 1}{p+1} & \text{if } p \neq -1 \text{ if }, \\ \ln 2 & \text{if } p = -1 \text{ if }, \end{cases}$$

于是
$$|x^{p+1}f(x)| < \frac{1}{B_p} \left| \int_x^{2x} t^p f(t) dt \right|.$$

根据 $\int_{0}^{a} x^{p} f(x) dx$ 的存在性,知

$$\lim_{x\to+0}\int_{x}^{2x}t^{p}f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t=0,$$

因此 $\lim_{x\to +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0.$

【2390】 证明:

(1)
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = 0$$
;

(2)
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^2} = 0;$$

(3)
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0$$
.

证 (1) 由于

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_{-1}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} + \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \right] \\
= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (\ln\epsilon - \ln1 + \ln1 - \ln\epsilon) = 0,$$

所以 $V. P. \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = 0.$

(2) 由于

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{\stackrel{\epsilon \to +0}{b \to +\infty}} \left(\int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^{2}} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^{2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\stackrel{\epsilon \to +0}{b \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+b}{1-b} \right| \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| \right. \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{2+\epsilon} \right| = 0 \,, \end{split}$$

所以
$$V. P. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^2} = 0.$$

(3) 由于

$$\lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{-R}^{R}\sin x dx = \lim_{R\to+\infty}(-\cos R + \cos R) = 0,$$

所以 $V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0.$

【2391】 证明: 当 $x \ge 0$ 且 $x \ne 1$ 时

存在
$$\lim_{x \to V} \cdot P \cdot \int_{0}^{x} \frac{d\xi}{\ln \xi}$$
,

证 当
$$0 \le x < 1$$
 时,由于
$$\lim_{\xi \to +0} \frac{1}{\ln \xi} = 0.$$

故补充定义被积函数在 x = 0 处的函数值为 0 后,被积函数成为 [0,x]上的连续函数,于是积分 $\int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\ln \xi}$ 存在. 当 x > 1 时,利用具皮 亚诺型余项的泰勒公式,有

$$\ln x = (x-1) + [\alpha(x) - 1] \frac{(x-1)^2}{2},$$

其中 $\lim_{x\to 1} \alpha(x) = 0$. 由此即得

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} [\alpha(x) - 1]}{1 + \frac{[\alpha(x) - 1]}{2} (x - 1)}.$$

而上述等式右边第二项在x = 1附近有界,且连续,故可积.而

$$V. P. \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\xi - 1} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(\int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\xi - 1} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^x \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\xi - 1} \right)$$
$$= \ln(x - 1).$$

因此,当 $x \ge 0$ 且 $x \ne 1$ 时,lix存在.

求出下列积分(2392~2395).

[2392] V. P.
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$
.

解 由于

$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \left(\int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{2-\eta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} + \int_{2+\eta}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \left(\ln \frac{\epsilon + 1}{\epsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{\eta}{1 - \eta} - \ln \frac{1 - \epsilon}{\epsilon} + \ln \left| \frac{b - 2}{b - 1} \right| - \ln \frac{\eta}{1 + \eta} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \left(\ln \frac{\epsilon + 1}{1 - \epsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{1 + \eta}{1 - \eta} \right)$$

$$= -\ln 2,$$

斯以 $V. P. \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} = -\ln 2.$

[2393] $V. P. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x}.$

因为
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x} \right]$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\ln \left| \ln(1-\epsilon) \right| - \ln(\ln 2) + \ln(\ln 2) - \ln \left| \ln(1+\epsilon) \right| \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \ln \left| \frac{\ln(1-\epsilon)}{\ln(1+\epsilon)} \right| = \ln \left| \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\epsilon)}{\ln(1+\epsilon)} \right|$$

$$= \ln \left| \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{-1}{1-\epsilon} \right| = \ln 1 = 0,$$

所以 $V.P.\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = 0.$

(2394)
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 因为
$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\arctan b - \arctan(-b) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) \right]$$
$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) = 2 \lim_{b \to +\infty} \arctan b = \pi,$$

所以
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \pi.$$

[2395]
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \operatorname{arctan} x dx$$
.

解 因为

$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{-b}^{b} \arctan x dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) \right]_{-b}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[b \arctan b - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + b^2) - (-b) \arctan(-b) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + b^2) \right] = 0,$$

所以
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \operatorname{arctan} x dx = 0.$$

§ 5. 面积的计算方法

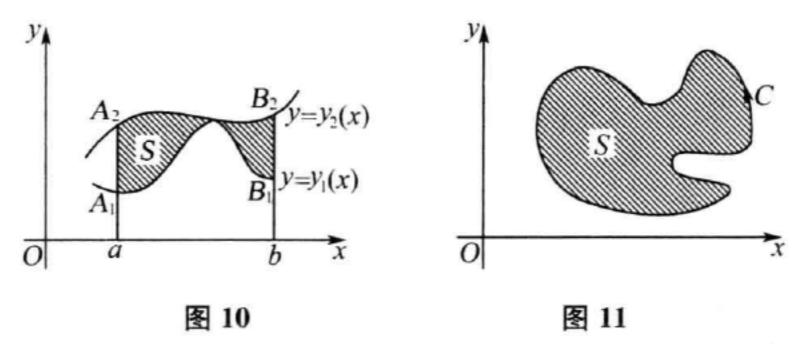
1. **直角坐标系中的面积** 由两条连续曲线 $y = y_1(x)$ 与 y $= y_2(x)[y_2(x) \ge y_1(x)]$ 及两条直线 x = a 与 x = b(a < b) 所 围的平面图形 $A_1A_2B_2B_1$ 的面积 $S(\mathbb{P} 10)$:

$$S = \int_a^b [y_2(x) - y_1(x)] dx.$$

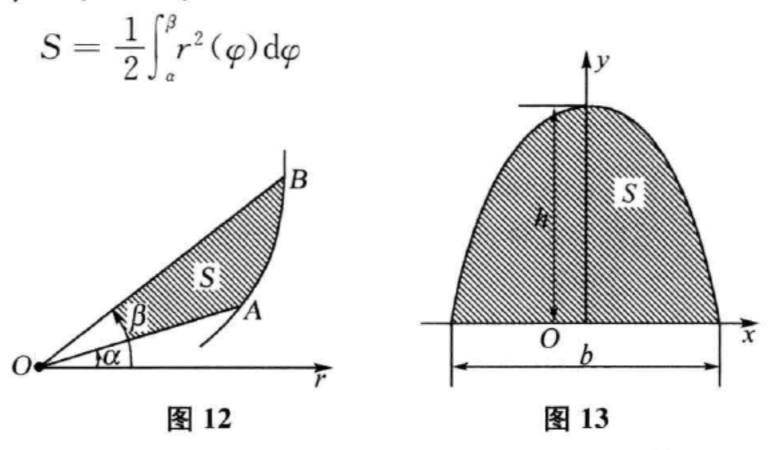
2. 参数方程表示的曲线所围成图形的面积 若x = x(t), y= y(t), [0 ≤ t ≤ T] 是逐段平滑的简单封闭曲线 C 的参数方程 式,该曲线逆时针方向运行并在它左侧所围面积为S的图形(图 11),那么

$$S = -\int_0^T y(t)x'(t)dt = \int_0^T x(t)y'(t)dt,$$

或
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T [x(t)y'(t) - x'(t)y(t)]dt.$$



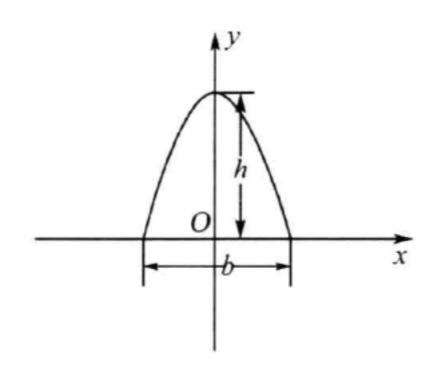
3. **极坐标系中的面积** 由连续曲线 $r = r(\varphi)$ 和两条射线 $\varphi = \alpha$ 和 $\varphi = \beta(\alpha < \beta)$ 所围的扇形 *OAB* 面积 *S* 等于(图 12)



【2396】 证明:正抛物线拱的面积等于 $S = \frac{2}{3}bh$,

其中,b表示底,h表示段高.

解 建立 2396 题如图所示的坐标系. 设抛物线的方程为 $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$,



2396 题图

则当
$$x = \pm \frac{b}{2}$$
时,得

$$y = \frac{Ab^2}{4} \pm \frac{B6}{2} + C = 0$$
,

当
$$x=0$$
时,得 $y=C=h$

解之得
$$A = -\frac{4h}{b^2}$$
, $B = 0$, $C = h$. 从而方程为

$$y = -\frac{4h}{b^2} + h.$$

于是所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} \left(h - \frac{4h}{b^{2}} x^{2} \right) dx$$
$$= 2 \left(hx - \frac{4h}{3b^{2}} x^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} bh.$$

求出由给定直角坐标曲线围成的图形的面积 $(2397 \sim 2410)$.

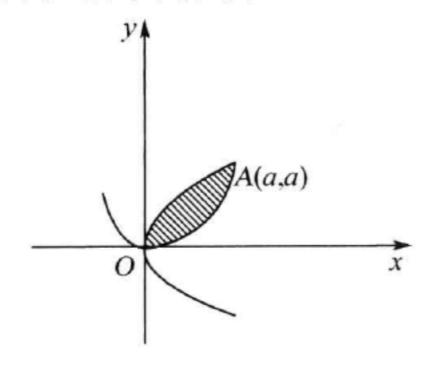
[2397]
$$ax = y^2, ay = x^2$$
.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax = y^2, \\ ay = x^2, \end{cases}$$

可得两曲线的交点为O(0,0),A(a,a).

如 2397 题图所示. 所求面积为



2397 题图

① 所有参数在这里和第4章各节中均为正数

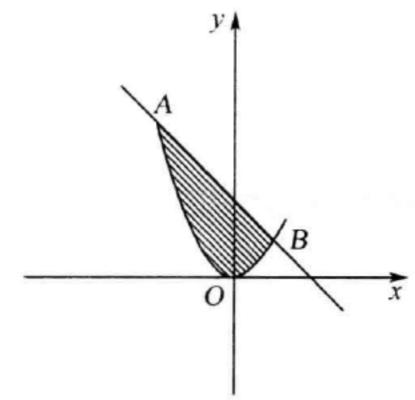
$$S = \int_{0}^{a} \left(\sqrt{ax} - \frac{x^{2}}{a} \right) dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3a} x^{3} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{a^{2}}{3}.$$

[2398]
$$y = x^2, x + y = 2.$$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2, \\ x + y = 2, \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为A(-2,4) 及B(1,1) 如 2398 题图所示. 所求面积为



2398 题图

$$S = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[(2 - x) - x^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left(2x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{1} = 4 \frac{1}{2}.$$

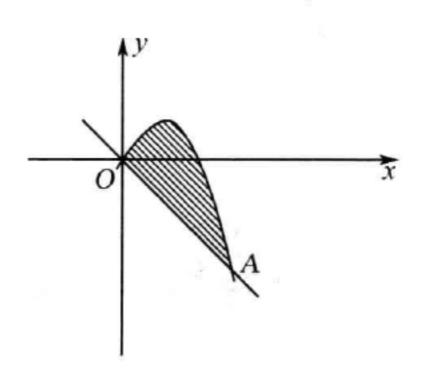
[2399]
$$y = 2x - x^2, x + y = 0.$$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - x^2, \\ x + y = 0, \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为 A(3,-3) 及 O(0,0),如 2399 题图所示. 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{0.1}^{3} \left[(2x - x^2) - (-x) \right] dx$$

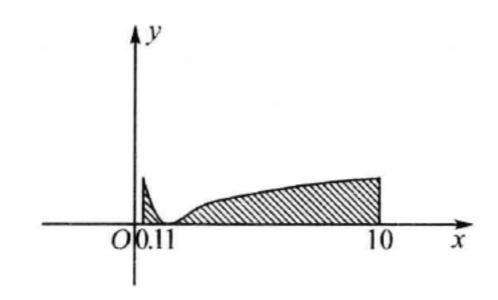


2399 题图

$$= \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_0^3 = 4\frac{1}{2}.$$

[2400] $y = | \lg x |, y = 0, x = 0.1, x = 10.$

解 如 2400 题图所示



2400 题图

$$S = -\int_{0.1}^{1} \lg x dx + \int_{1}^{10} \lg x dx$$

$$= (-x \lg x + x \lg e) \Big|_{0.1}^{1} + (x \lg x - x \lg e) \Big|_{1}^{10}$$

$$= 9.9 - 8.1 \lg e.$$

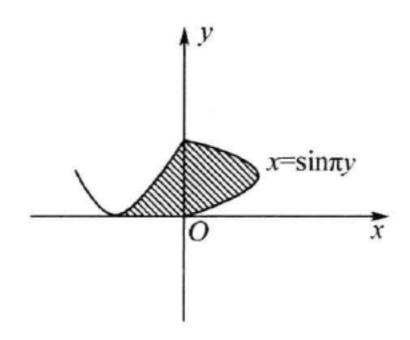
[2400. 1]
$$y = 2^x, y = 2, x = 0.$$

解
$$S = \int_{1}^{2} \log_{2} y dy = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_{1}^{2} \ln y dy$$

= $\frac{1}{\ln 2} [y \ln y - y] \Big|_{1}^{2} = 2 - \frac{1}{\ln 2}$,

[2400.2]
$$y = (x+1)^2, x = \sin \pi y, y = 0 \quad (0 \le y \le 1).$$

解 如 2400.2 题图所示



2400.2题图

所求面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\sin \pi y - (-1 + \sqrt{y}) \right] dy$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi y + y - \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

[2401]
$$y = x; y = x + \sin^2 x \quad (0 \le x \le \pi).$$

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin^2 x - x) dx = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

[2402]
$$y = \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2}, y = 0.$$

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2} dx = a^3 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \pi a^2.$$

[2403]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

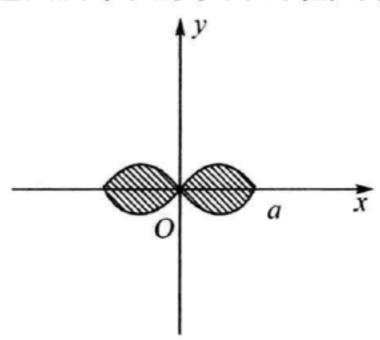
解 所求面积为

$$S = 4 \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 4 \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a = \pi ab.$$

[2404]
$$y^2 = x^2(a^2 - x^2)$$
.

解 如 2404 题图所求图形关于原点对称. 所求面积为



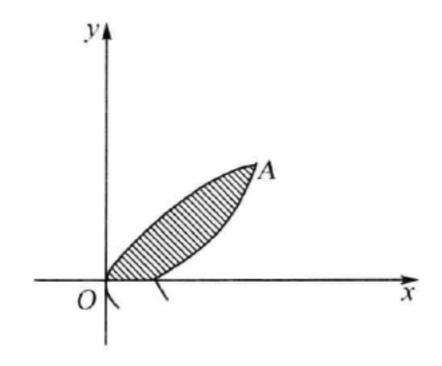
2404 题图

$$S = 4 \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
$$= -\frac{4}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{4}{3} a^3.$$

[2405] $y^2 = 2px$, $27py^2 = 8(x-p)^3$.

解 曲线 $l_1: y^2 = 2px$ 与曲线 $l_2: 27py^2 = 8(x-p)^3$ 在第一象限内的交点为 $A(4p, 2\sqrt{2}p)$ 且图形关于 Ox 轴对称.

如 2405 题图所示.



2405 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}p} \left[\left(p + \frac{3}{2} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{2p} y^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= 2 \left(py + \frac{9}{10} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6p} y^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}p} = \frac{88}{15} \sqrt{2} p^{2}.$$
[2406]
$$Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2} = 1 \quad (A > 1, AC - B^{2} > 0).$$

— 407 —

解 解此方程得

$$y_{1} = \frac{-Bx - \sqrt{B^{2}x^{2} - C(Ax^{2} - 1)}}{C},$$

$$y_{2} = \frac{-Bx + \sqrt{B^{2}x^{2} - C(Ax^{2} - 1)}}{C},$$

函数的定义域为

即
$$|x| \leqslant \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC-B^2}}.$$
 即
$$a = \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC-B^2}},$$

则所求面积为

$$S = \int_{-a}^{a} (y_2 - y_1) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{C} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{C - (AC - B^2) x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}.$$

【2407】
$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x}$$
(蔓叶线), $x = 2a$.

解 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{2a} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a - x}} dx.$$
设
$$t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a - x}},$$

则当 $0 \le x < 2a$ 时 $0 \le t < +\infty$,

$$x = \frac{2at^2}{t^2 + 1}$$
, $dx = \frac{4at}{(t^2 + 1)^2}$,

代入并利用 1921 题的结果,可得

$$S = 2 \int_0^{2a} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a - x}} dx = 16a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^4}{(t^2 + 1)^3} dt$$

$$= 16a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} - \frac{2}{(t^{2} + 1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(t^{2} + 1)^{3}} \right] dt$$

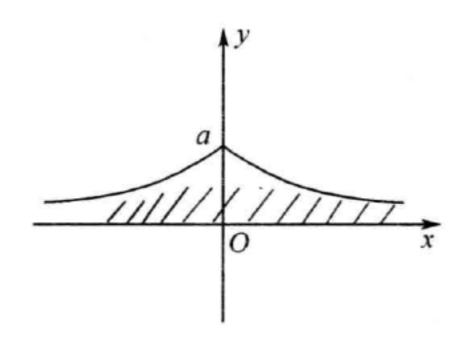
$$= 16a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{8} \arctan t - \frac{5t}{8(t^{2} + 1)} + \frac{t}{4(t^{2} + 1)^{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{b} \right\}$$

$$= 3\pi a^{2}.$$

【2408】
$$x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2},$$

 $y = 0$ (等切面曲线).

解 如 2408 题图所示



2408 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^a \left(a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \right) dy$$

$$= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon}^a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} dy$$

$$- 2 \left(\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a$$

$$= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(y \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} + a \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^a - \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$

$$= \pi a^2 - \frac{\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}.$$

[2409]
$$y^2 = \frac{x^n}{(1+x^{n+2})^2}$$
 $(x>0; n>-2).$

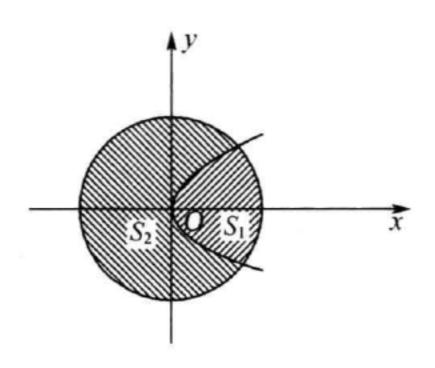
解 所求面积为

【2411】 抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 分圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 的面积为两部分, 这两部分的比是多少?

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{e^{\pi} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\pi}{2}.$

解 如 2411 题图所示. 两曲线在第一象限内的交点为 A(2, 2) 设这两部分的面积分别为 S_1 及 S_2 ,则有

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{8 - y^2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy$$



2411 题图

$$= 2\left(\frac{y}{2}\sqrt{8-y^2} + \frac{8}{2}\arcsin\frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y^3}{6}\right)\Big|_0^2 = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3},$$

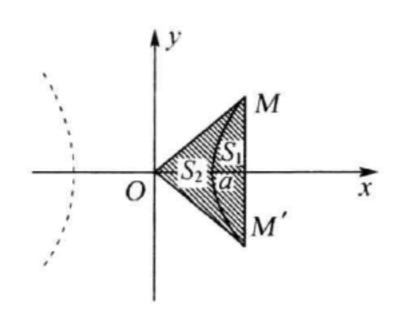
$$S_2 = 8\pi - \left(2\pi + \frac{4}{3}\right) = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}.$$

所以,它们的比为

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2\pi + \frac{4}{3}}{6\pi - \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3\pi + 2}{9\pi - 2}.$$

【2412】 把双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 上点 M(x,y) 的坐标表示成为双曲线弧 M'M 和两根射线 OM 和 OM' 限制的双曲线扇形面积的函数 S = OM'M,这里 M'(x, -y) 为 M 关于轴 Ox 对称的点.

解 如 2412 题图所示



2412 题图

记 S_1 为双曲线与直线 $x = x_m$ 所围图形的面积,则有

$$S_1 = 2 \int_a^x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \right]_a^x$$

= $xy - a^2 \ln \frac{x + y}{a}$,

所以 $S = xy - S_1 = a^2 \ln \frac{x+y}{a}$. 从而

$$x + y = ae^{\frac{S}{a^2}}, \qquad \qquad \boxed{1}$$

将①代入 $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ 中得

$$x - y = ae^{-\frac{S}{a^2}},$$

因此

$$x = a \frac{e^{\frac{s}{a^2}} + e^{-\frac{s}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{S}{a^2},$$
$$y = a \frac{e^{\frac{s}{a^2}} - e^{-\frac{s}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{S}{a^2}.$$

求出由给定参数曲线围成的图形的面积 $(2413 \sim 2417)$.

【2413】 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ (摆线) 和 y = 0.

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= a^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi a^2.$$

[2414]
$$x = 2t - t^2$$
, $y = 2t^2 - t^3$.

解 当
$$t=0$$
及2时, $x=0$, $y=0$,

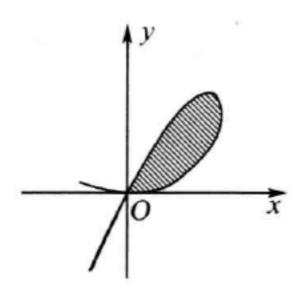
当
$$0 < t < 2$$
时 $x > 0, y > 0$

当
$$t > 2$$
时, $x < 0,y < 0$,

如 2414 题图所示

所求面积为

$$S = -\int_0^2 (2t^2 - t^3) 2(1 - t) dt$$



2414 题图

$$=-2\int_0^2 (t^4-3t^3+2t^2)\,\mathrm{d}t=\frac{8}{15}.$$

【2415】 $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$)(圆的渐伸线) 和 $x = a, y \leq 0$.

解 所求面积为

$$S = -\int_0^{2\pi} a(\sin t - t\cos t) \cdot at \cos t dt - \int_{\overline{AB}} y \, dx$$

$$= a^2 \left(\frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{4} t^2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t\cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_{\overline{AB}} y \, dx$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{3} (4\pi^2 + 2\pi) - \int_{\overline{AB}} y \, dx,$$

其中 $\int_{\overline{AB}} y dx$ 表示沿着从 $A(a, -2\pi a)$ 到点B(a, 0)的直线段 \overline{AB} 上的积分. 由于在 \overline{AB} 上x = a,故 dx = 0,从而

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} y \, \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

因此

$$S = \frac{a^2}{3}(4\pi^2 + 3\pi).$$

[2416] $x = a(2\cos t - \cos 2t), y = a(2\sin t - \sin 2t).$

解 所求面积为

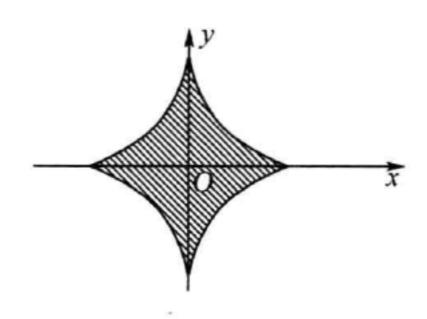
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (xy'_t - yx'_t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a(2\cos t - \cos 2t) \cdot a(2\cos t - 2\cos 2t) - a(2\sin t - \sin 2t) \cdot a(-2\sin t + 2\sin 2t) \right] dt$$

$$= 3a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t \cos 2t - \sin t \sin 2t) dt$$
$$= 3a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) dt = 6\pi a^{2}.$$

【2417】 $x = \frac{c^2}{a}\cos^3 t$, $y = \frac{c^2}{b}\sin^3 t (c^2 = a^2 - b^2)$ (椭圆的渐屈线).

解 如 2417 题图所示



2417 题图

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{c^2}{b} \sin^3 t \cdot \frac{3c^2}{a} \cos^2 t \sin t dt$$
$$= \frac{12c^4}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = \frac{3\pi c^4}{8ab}.$$

[2417. 1]
$$x = a\cos t, y = \frac{a\sin^2 t}{2 + \sin t}$$
.

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a \sin^2 t}{2 + \sin t} (-a \sin t) dt = -\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 \sin^3 t}{2 + \sin t} dt$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t - 2 \sin t + 4) dt + a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8 dt}{2 + \sin t}$$

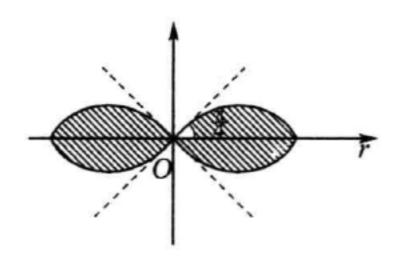
$$= \pi a^2 \left(\frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} - 9\right).$$

求出由给定极坐标曲线围成的图形的面积(2418~2423).

【2418】
$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$$
 (双纽线)

解 如 2418 题图所示

所求面积为

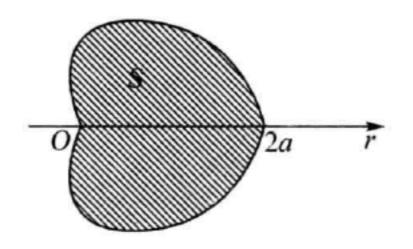


2418 题图

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^{2} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = 2a^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^{2}.$$

【2419】 $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$. (心形线)

解 如 2419 题图所示



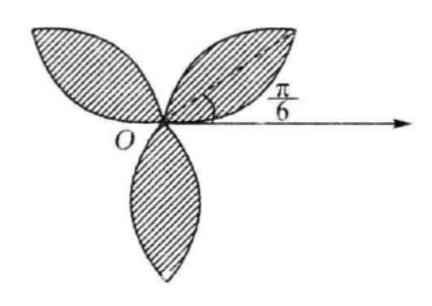
2419 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2.$$

【2420】 $r = a\sin 3\varphi$. (三叶线)

解 如 2420 题图所示



2420 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^{2} \sin^{2} 3\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{4}.$$

【2421】
$$r = \frac{p}{1 - \cos\varphi}$$
(抛物线) $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解 所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{p^{2}}{(1 - \cos\varphi)^{2}} d\varphi = \frac{p^{2}}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^{4} \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{p^{2}}{4} \left(\cot \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\cot^{3} \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{p^{2}}{6} (4\sqrt{2} + 3).$$

【2422】
$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi}$$
 (0 < ϵ < 1)(椭圆).

解 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{p^2 d\varphi}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi)^2}$$
$$= p^2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi)^2}.$$

设
$$\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = t$$
,并记 $a = \sqrt{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}}$,则有

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{(1+\epsilon\cos\varphi)}
= \int \frac{2(t^2+1)}{(1-\epsilon)^2(r^2+a^2)} dt
= \frac{2}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+a^2} + \frac{2(1-a^2)}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^2}
= \frac{2}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \arctan\frac{t}{a}
+ \frac{2(1-a^2)}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \left\{ \frac{t}{2a^2(t^2+a^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan\frac{t}{a} \right\} + C.$$

当0≤
$$\varphi$$
<π时0≤ t <+∞,所以

$$S = p^{2} \left[\frac{2}{(1-a)^{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + \frac{2(1-a^{2})}{(1-\varepsilon)^{2}} \left\{ \frac{t}{2a^{2}(t^{2}+a^{2})} \right\} \right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2a^3}\arctan\frac{t}{a}\Big]\Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$=\Big\{\frac{\pi}{a(1-\epsilon)^2} + \frac{(1-a^2)\pi}{2a^3(1-\epsilon)^2}\Big\} \cdot p^2$$

$$=\frac{\pi p^2}{(1-\epsilon^2)^2}.$$

[2422. 1] $r = 3 + 2\cos\varphi$.

解 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (3 + 2\cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi$$
$$= \int_0^{\pi} (9 + 12\cos\varphi + 2(1 + \cos2\varphi)) d\varphi = 11\pi.$$

[2422.2]
$$r = \frac{1}{\varphi}, r = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \quad \left(0 < \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

解 所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{2} \varphi} - \frac{1}{\varphi^{2}} \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{2} \varphi} - \frac{1}{\varphi^{2}} \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(\frac{1}{\varphi} - \cot \varphi \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

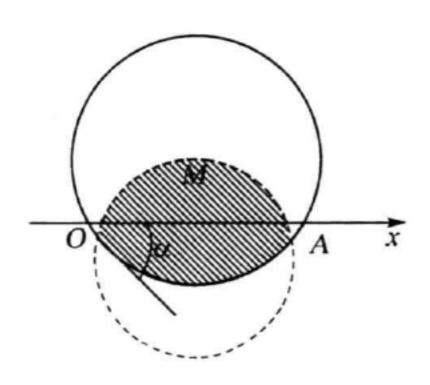
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{\cos \epsilon}{\sin \epsilon} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

[2423]
$$r = a\cos\varphi, r = a(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \quad \left(M\left(\frac{a}{2}, 0\right) \in S\right).$$

解 所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} a^{2} (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{2} d\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{a^{2} (\pi - 1)}{4}.$$

【2424】 求出由曲线 $\varphi = r \arctan p$ 及两根射线 $\varphi = 0$ 与 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ 所围的图形的面积.



2423 题图

 \mathbf{H} 当 φ 由 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时,r 从 0 变到 $\sqrt{3}$,而

$$d\varphi = \left(\frac{r}{1+r^2} + \arctan r\right) dr$$

故所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}} r^{2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{r^{3}}{1+r^{2}} + r^{2} \operatorname{arctan} r \right) dr$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{6} r^{2} - \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+r^{2}) + \frac{1}{6} r^{3} \operatorname{arctan} r \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi.$$

【2424. 1】 求出由曲线 $r^2 + \varphi^2 = 1$ 所围的图形的面积.

解 所求面积为

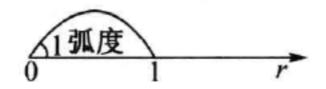
$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 r^2 d\varphi = \int_0^1 (1 - \varphi^2) d\varphi$$
$$= \left(\varphi - \frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

【2424.2】 求出由蔓叶线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi = \sin(\pi r) \quad (0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1)$$

解 如 2424.2 题图所示

当
$$0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$$
时



2424.2 题图

$$r = \frac{\arcsin\varphi}{\pi}$$
 $(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 1)$,

所求面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} d\varphi = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arcsin^{2} \varphi}{\pi^{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \varphi \arcsin^{2} \varphi \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{2}{\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \varphi^{2}}} \cdot \arcsin\varphi d\varphi$$

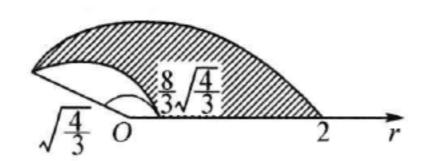
$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \sqrt{1 - \varphi^{2}} \arcsin\varphi \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{\pi^{2}}.$$

【2424.3】 求出由以下曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi=4r-r^3$$
, $\varphi=0$.

解 如 2424.3 题图所示



2424.3题图

当 φ 从0增加到 $\frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ 时,r从0增加到 $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$.

此时 $d\varphi = (4-3r^2)dr$.

当 φ 从 $\frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ 变化到0时,r从 $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ 增加到2.

此时 $d\varphi = -(4-3r^2)dr.$

因此,所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}}^{2} r^2 (3r^2 - 4) dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} r^2 (4 - 3r^2) dr = \frac{32}{15}.$$

【2424.4】 求出由以下曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi = r - \sin r, \varphi = \pi.$$

解 当 r 从 0 变化为 π 时 $, \varphi$ 单调增加地变化到 π ,且 $d\varphi = (1 - \cos r) dr$,

所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} (1 - \cos r) dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} \cos r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} r^{3} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} r^{2} \sin r \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} r \sin r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi^{3} - r \cos r \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi^{3} + \pi + \sin r \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{6} \pi^{3} + \pi.$$

【2425】 求出由封闭曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$r=\frac{2at}{1+t^2}, \varphi=\frac{\pi t}{1+t}.$$

解 曲线封闭时,t由0变到 $+\infty$,所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{2} d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{2})^{2} (1+t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{4(1+t)^{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{(1+t^{2})^{2}} \right] dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \left[-\frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{1}{4} \arctan t - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} \right]_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \pi a^{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

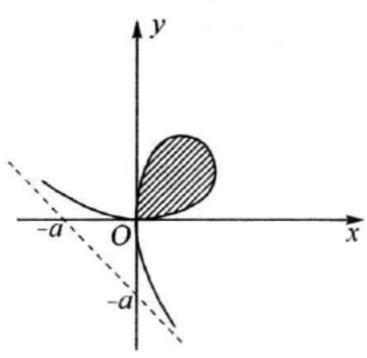
化为极坐标,求出由下列曲线所围的图形的面积(2426~2428).

【2426】
$$x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$$
 (笛卡尔叶形线).

解
$$r^3(\cos^3\varphi + \sin^3\varphi) = 3ar^2\cos\varphi\sin\varphi$$
,

所以
$$r = \frac{3a\cos\varphi\sin\varphi}{\sin^3\varphi + \cos^3\varphi}.$$

当 $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $r \ge 0$ 且当 $\varphi = 0$, $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时 r = 0.如 2426 题图所示,所求面积为



2426 题图

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{(\sin^3 \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi)^2} d\varphi.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 tan $\varphi = t$,

则

$$S = \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{9a^2}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3(1+t^3)} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2}{2}.$$

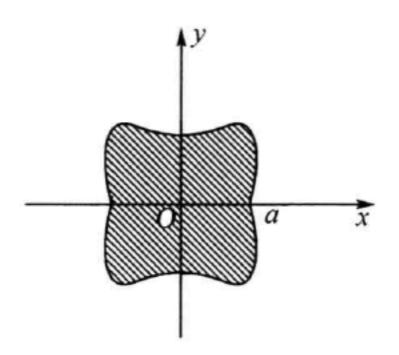
[2427]
$$x^4 + y^4 = a^2 (x^2 + y^2).$$

解
$$r^4(\sin^4\varphi+\cos^4\varphi)=a^2r^2$$
,

所以
$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi}}.$$

如 2427 题图所示,由对称知所求面积为

$$S = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2a^{2}}{2 - \sin^{2} 2\varphi} d\varphi$$
$$= 4a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \sin^{2} t} dt$$



2427 题图

$$= \frac{2a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sin t} \right) dt$$

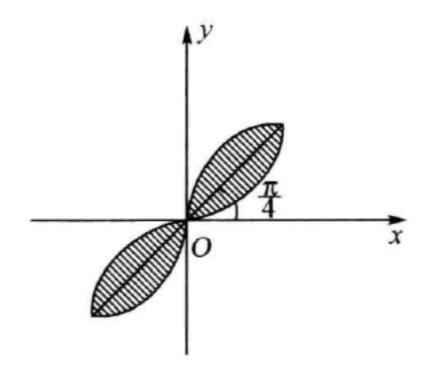
$$= \sqrt{2}a^2 \left\{ 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}\tan\frac{t}{2} - 1\right) + 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}\tan\frac{t}{2} + 1\right) \right\} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}a^2 \left[\arctan(\sqrt{2} - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2} + 1)\right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{2}a^2 \pi.$$

【2428】
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy$$
 (双纽线).
解 $r^2 = a^2\sin 2\varphi$,

如 2428 题图所示



2428 题图

所求面积 $S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = a^2$.

把方程式化解成参数形式,求出受下列曲线限制的图形的面积 $(2429 \sim 2430)$.

【2429】
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (星形线).

解 设

$$x = a\cos^3 t$$
, $y = a\sin^3 t$,

由对称性知

$$S = 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (-3a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) dt$$
$$= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt = \frac{3\pi a^2}{8}.$$

[2430]
$$x^4 + y^4 = ax^2y$$
.

提示:假定 y = tx.

解 设 y = tx,则曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{at}{1+t^4}, y = \frac{at^2}{1+t^4}, \quad (-\infty < t < \infty)$$

由对称性知,所求面积为

$$S = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{at}{1+t^{4}} \cdot \frac{2at(1-3t^{4})}{(1+t^{4})^{2}} dt$$

$$= -2a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{4})^{3}} dt - 3 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{6}}{(1+t^{4})^{3}} dt \right).$$

此题计算相当麻烦,我们这里略去.有兴趣的同学可以尝试求解,所求面积为 $S = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}a^2$.

§ 6. 弧长的计算方法

1. **直角坐标系中的弧长** 平滑(连续可微分) 曲线 $y = y(x)(a \le x \le b)$ 一段弧的长度等于

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

2. **参数方程表示的曲线的弧长** 若曲线 C 由以下方程式给

 $\text{H}: x = x(t), \quad y = y(t) \quad (t_0 \leqslant t \leqslant T).$

其中 $x(t),y(t) \in C^{(1)}[t_0,T]$,则曲线C的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{t_0}^{T} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt.$$

3. 极坐标系中的弧长 若

$$r = r(\varphi) \quad (\alpha \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \beta),$$

其中 $r(\varphi) \in C^{(1)}[\alpha,\beta]$,则曲线相应的一段的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\varphi) + r'^2(\varphi)} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

空间曲线的弧长参见第八章.

求出下列曲线的弧长 $(2431 \sim 2452)$.

[2431]
$$y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
 $(0 \le x \le 4)$.

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} dx$$
$$= \frac{8}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1).$$

[2432]
$$y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \le x \le x_0).$$

解
$$y' = \frac{p}{y}$$
,

$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{p^2}{y^2}} = \sqrt{1+\frac{p}{2x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2x+p}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}},$$

由对称性知,所求弧长为

$$s=2\int_0^{x_0}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{x}}\mathrm{d}x,$$

令
$$\sqrt{2x} = t$$
,则当 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_0$ 时 $0 \leqslant t \leqslant \sqrt{2x_0}$,所以 $s = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x_0}} \sqrt{p + t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t$ $= 2 \left[\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{p + t^2} + \frac{p}{2} \ln|t + \sqrt{p + t^2}|\right]_0^{\sqrt{2x_0}}$ $= \sqrt{2x_0} \sqrt{p + 2x_0} + p \ln\left[\frac{\sqrt{2x_0} + \sqrt{p + 2x_0}}{\sqrt{p}}\right].$

【2433】
$$y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \, \text{从} \, A(0,a) \, \text{点到} \, B(b,h) \, \text{点}.$$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^b \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx = a \sinh \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^b$$

$$= a \sinh \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\left(a \cosh \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}.$$

[2434] $y = e^x \quad (0 \le x \le x_0).$

解 所求弧长为
$$s = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx$$
,

令
$$t = \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}$$
,

図 $x = \frac{\ln(t^2 - 1)}{2}$,

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1},$$

所以
$$\int \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt$$
$$= t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{.2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + 1} + C.$$

故
$$s = \left[\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + 1} \right]_0^{x_0}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} + 1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}.$$

[2435]
$$x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln y$$
 $(1 \le y \le e)$.

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2y}\right)^{2}} dy = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1 + y^{2}}{2y} dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}\right) \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{e^{2} + 1}{4}.$$

[2436]
$$y = a \ln \frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2}$$
 $(0 \le x \le b < a)$.

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2ax}{a^2 - x^2}\right)} dx = \int_0^b \frac{a^2 + x^2}{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
$$= a \ln \frac{a + b}{a - b} - b.$$

[2437]
$$y = \ln \cos x \quad \left(0 \leqslant x \leqslant a < \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2} \right).$$

[2438]
$$x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$

$$(0 < b \leq y \leq a).$$

$$\mathbf{R}$$
 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$,所求弧长为

$$s = \int_b^a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}\right)} dy = \int_b^a \frac{a}{y} dy = a \ln \frac{a}{b}.$$

[2439]
$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x} \quad (0 \le x \le \frac{5}{3}a).$$

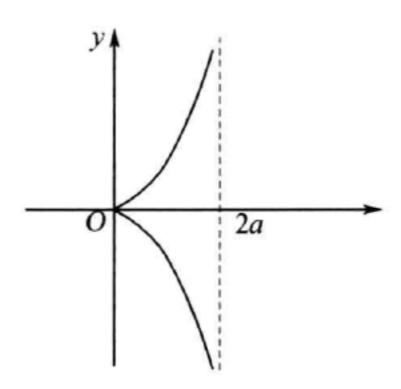
解 如 2439 题图所示

设
$$y = tx$$
,得

$$x = \frac{2at^2}{1+t^2}, y = \frac{2at^3}{1+t^2}$$

当
$$0 \le x \le \frac{5}{3}a$$
时, $0 \le t \le \sqrt{5}(-$ 半弧长)

$$x'_{t} = \frac{4at}{(t^2+1)^2}, y'_{t} = \frac{2at^4+6at^2}{(t^2+1)^2},$$



2439 题图

$$\sqrt{x'_{t}^{2} + y'_{t}^{2}} = \frac{2at \sqrt{t^{2} + 4}}{t^{2} + 1},$$

所求弧长为

$$s = 2 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2at \sqrt{t^{2} + 4}}{t^{2} + 1} dt$$

$$= 32a \int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \frac{\sin\varphi d\varphi}{\cos^{2}\varphi (1 + 3\sin^{2}\varphi)}$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \int_{1}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dz}{z^{2} \left(z^{2} - \frac{4}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{32a}{3} \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \ln \frac{z - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{z + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \right\} \Big|_{1}^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 4a \ln \left(1 + 3\sqrt{3} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

$$= 4a \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

【2440】
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (星形线).

解
$$y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
,

所求弧长为

$$s = 4 \int_0^a \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_0^a = 6a.$$

【2441】
$$x = \frac{c^2}{a}\cos^3 t$$
, $y = \frac{c^2}{b}\sin^3 t$, $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ (椭圆渐屈线).

解
$$\sqrt{x'_t + y'_t} = \frac{3c^2}{ab} \operatorname{sintcost} \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t}$$

所求弧长为

$$s = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3c^{2}}{ab} \operatorname{sintcost} \sqrt{b^{2} \cos^{2} t + a^{2} \sin^{2} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{12c^{2}}{3ab(a^{2} - b^{2})} \{b^{2} + (a^{2} - b^{2}) \sin^{2} t\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4c^{2}(a^{3} - b^{3})}{ab(a^{2} - b^{2})} = \frac{4(a^{3} - b^{3})}{ab}.$$

[2442] $x = \cos^4 t, y = \sin^4 t$.

解
$$\sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} = 4a \sin t \cos t \sqrt{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t}$$
. 所求弧长为

$$\begin{split} s &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a \operatorname{sintcost} \sqrt{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \left(\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d} \left(\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 2a \left[\frac{\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \sin^2 t \right| \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t)} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2a \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right) = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})) a. \end{split}$$

[2443] $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t). (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} + a^{2} \sin^{2} t} dt$$
$$= 2a \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a.$$

【2444】 当 $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ (园的渐伸线) 时:

$$x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t).$$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(at\cos t)^2 + (at\sin t)^2} dt$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} at dt = 2\pi^2 a.$$

[2445] $x = a(\sinh - t), y = a(\cosh - 1)$ $(0 \le t \le T).$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^T \sqrt{a^2 (\operatorname{ch} t - 1)^2 + a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t} dt$$
$$= \sqrt{2} a \int_0^T \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{ch} t} dt$$

 \Rightarrow $u = \mathrm{ch}t$,则

$$t = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}), dt = \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}},$$

$$s = \sqrt{2}a \int_{1}^{\text{ch}T} \sqrt{\frac{u}{u+1}} \, \mathrm{d}u.$$

再令 $u = \tan^2 z$,

则有 $s = 2\sqrt{2}a \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan\sqrt{chT}} \frac{\sin^2 z}{\cos^3 z} dz$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}a \left[\frac{\sin z}{2\cos^2 z} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{z}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \sqrt{\cosh T}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}a \left(\sqrt{\cosh T} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cosh T} - \sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$- \sqrt{2}a \left[\ln \left(\sqrt{\cosh T} + \sqrt{1 + \cosh T} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{2} \right) \right].$$

[2445. 1] $x = \cosh^3 t$, $y = \sinh^3 t$ (0 $\leq t \leq T$).

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{T} \sqrt{x'_{t}^{2} + y'_{t}^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} 3 \operatorname{ch} t \operatorname{sh} t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^{2} t + \operatorname{sh}^{2} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{T} \sqrt{2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} t - 1} d(2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} t - 1)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} (2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} t - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(\cosh^2 T + \sinh^2 T)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1].$$

【2446】 当 $0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$ 时, $r = a\varphi$ (阿基米德螺线).

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^{2} \varphi^{2} + a^{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= a \left\{ \frac{\varphi}{2} \sqrt{\varphi^{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\varphi + \sqrt{\varphi^{2} + 1}) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi}$$

$$= a \left[\pi \sqrt{4\pi^{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^{2} + 1}) \right].$$

【2447】 当0 < r < a时, $r = ae^{m\varphi}$ (m > 0).

解 因为0 < r < a,所以 $-\infty < \varphi < 0$,所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sqrt{a^2 e^{2m\varphi} + a^2 m^2 e^{2m\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= a \sqrt{m^2 + 1} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{m} e^{m\varphi} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = \frac{a \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{m}.$$

[2448] $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$.

解 所求弧长为

$$s = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 + a^2 \sin^2\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= 4a \int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = 8a.$$

[2449]
$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \cos\varphi} \left(|\varphi| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{r^2 + r'_{\varphi}^2} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{(1 + \cos\varphi)^2} + \frac{p^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(1 + \cos\varphi)^4}} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2p\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}}{(1+\cos\varphi)^2} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^3\frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec\frac{\varphi}{2} \left(1+\tan^2\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) d\varphi$$

$$= p \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}} + 2p \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sec^2\frac{\varphi}{2}} - 1d\left(\sec\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2p \left\{ \ln \tan\left[\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\sec\frac{\varphi}{2}}{2}\sqrt{\sec^2\frac{\varphi}{2}} - 1\right] - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\sec\frac{\varphi}{2} + \tan\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= p \left\{ \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \right\}.$$

 $(2450) \quad r = a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}.$

解
$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \sqrt{\left(a\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{3}\cos\frac{\varphi}{3}\right)^2 + \left(a\sin^3\frac{\varphi}{3}\right)^2}$$

= $a\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{3}$ (0 $\leqslant \varphi \leqslant 3\pi$),

所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{3\pi} a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} d\varphi = \frac{3\pi a}{2}.$$

[2451]
$$r = a \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2}$$
 $(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi)$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad r'_{\varphi} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \frac{a}{2\cosh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{4\sinh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \cosh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 1}$$
$$= \frac{a}{2\cosh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{\sinh^2 \varphi + 1}$$

$$= \frac{a \operatorname{ch} \varphi}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = a \left[1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right],$$

所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} a \left[1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right] d\varphi$$

$$= a \left(\varphi - \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = a (2\pi - \operatorname{th} \pi).$$

[2452]
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right) \quad (1 \le r \le 3).$$

解
$$r^2 - 2r\varphi + 1 = 0$$
,两边对 φ 求导,得 $2rr' - 2\varphi r' - 2r = 0$,

即
$$r'=rac{r}{r-arphi}$$
,从而
$$\sqrt{r^2+r'^2}=rac{rarphi}{r-arphi}=rac{r^3+r}{r^2-1},$$

$$\mathrm{d}arphi=rac{1}{2}\Big(1-rac{1}{r^2}\Big)\mathrm{d}r,$$

所求弧长为

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} \frac{r^{3} + r}{r^{2} - 1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{r^{2}}\right) dr$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) dr = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$$

[2452. 1]
$$\varphi = \sqrt{r} \quad (0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{5}).$$

解
$$r = \varphi^2, r' = 2\varphi, \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \varphi \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4}$$
.

当
$$0 \le r \le \sqrt{5}, 0 \le \varphi \le \sqrt[4]{5}$$
 时所求弧长为
$$s = \int_{0}^{\sqrt[4]{5}} \varphi \sqrt{\varphi^{2} + 4} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt[4]{5}} \sqrt{\varphi^{2} + 4} d(\varphi^{2} + 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\varphi^{2} + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt[4]{5}} = \frac{1}{3} \left[(\sqrt{5} + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8 \right].$$

[2452.2]
$$\varphi = \int_0^r \frac{\sinh \rho}{\rho} d\rho \quad (0 \leqslant r \leqslant R).$$

解
$$\varphi'_r = \frac{\sinh r}{r}$$
,从而 $r'_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{\varphi'_r} = \frac{r}{\sinh r}$,
$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'_{\varphi}^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{r^2}{\sinh^2 r}} = \frac{r\sqrt{\sinh^2 r + 1}}{\sinh r} = \frac{r \cosh r}{\sinh r}$$
, $d\varphi = \frac{\sinh r}{r} dr$,

因此,所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^R \frac{r \operatorname{ch} r}{\operatorname{sh} r} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh} r}{r} dr = \int_0^R \operatorname{ch} r dr = \operatorname{sh} r \Big|_0^R = \operatorname{sh} R.$$

[2452.3]
$$r = 1 + \cos t, \varphi = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} \quad (0 \le t \le T < \pi).$$

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f}'_{\varphi} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{-\sin t}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{t}{2}}$$

$$= -2\frac{\sin t \cos^2\frac{t}{2}}{\cos t} = -\frac{\sin t (1 + \cos t)}{\cos t},$$

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'_{\varphi}^2} d\varphi$$

$$= \sqrt{(1 + \cos t)^2 + \frac{\sin^2 t (1 + \cos t)^2}{\cos^2 t}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{t}{2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt = dt,$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{T} dt = T.$$

故

$$s=\int_0^{\infty} dt=T.$$

【2453】 证明椭圆

$$x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t$$

的弧长等于一个正弦曲线波 $y = c \sin \frac{x}{b}$ 的一波之长,其中 c $=\sqrt{a^2-b^2}$

对于椭圆,其全长为

$$S_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$=\int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{a^2-c^2\cos^2t}\,\mathrm{d}t=a\int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2\cos^2t}\,\mathrm{d}t\,,$$

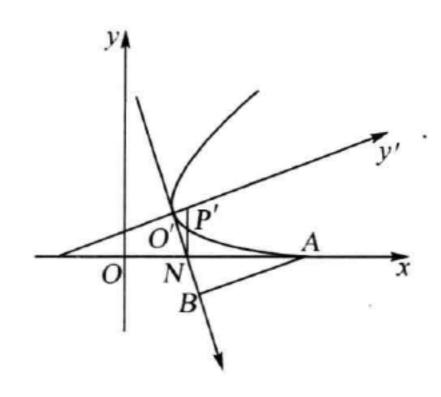
对正弦曲线,其一波的长度为

$$\begin{split} s_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi b} \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{b}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 \cos^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - c^2 \sin^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t \,, \end{split}$$

其中
$$\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a}$$
, 所以 $s_1 = s_2$.

【2454】 抛物线 $4ay = x^2$ 沿轴线 Ox 滚动. 证明抛物线焦点的轨迹为悬链线.

解 如 2454 题图所示,设抛物线切 Ox 轴于点 A(S,0)O' 为 抛物线的顶点,P' 为焦点。O'Y' 为抛物线的对称轴, $OX' \perp OY'$,过 A 点作 AB 垂直于 O'X',垂足为 B,引入参数 O'N = t,则由抛物线的性质有



2454 题图

$$P'N \perp Ox$$
, $O'B = 2O'N = 2t$,
从而 $AB = \frac{(2t)^2}{4a} = \frac{t^2}{a}$,

$$AN = \sqrt{AB^{2} + BN^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{t^{4}}{a^{4}} + t^{2}} = t\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^{2}}{a^{2}}},$$

$$S = \int_{0}^{2t} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= t\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^{2}}{a^{2}}} + a\ln\left(\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^{2}}{a^{2}}}\right)$$

$$P'N = \sqrt{O'P'^{2} + O'N^{2}} = \sqrt{a^{2} + t^{2}} = a\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^{2}}{a^{2}}},$$

设点 P' 的坐标为x,y,则

$$x = S - AN = a \ln \left(\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a} \right)^2} \right), \quad ①$$

$$y = P'N = a\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2},$$

由①式得

$$e^{\frac{x}{a}} = \frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2},$$

$$e^{-\frac{x}{a}} = -\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2},$$

上面两式相加,得

$$e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} = 2\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{a}y$$

即

$$y = \frac{a}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}) = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a},$$

这是悬链线方程.

【2455】 求出受曲线弯曲处限制的面积

$$y = \pm \left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right) \sqrt{x}$$

与圆周长等于这条曲线周长的圆面积的比值.

解 当
$$x = 0$$
 及 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $y = 0$.

由对称性知此环线所围之面为

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - x \right) \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{8}{135\sqrt{3}},$$

此环的长为

$$s_{1} = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}\right]^{2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}\right) dx$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{3} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

所求圆的半径为R,则按题设有 $2\pi R = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}$,所以 $R = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}\pi}$. 故圆的面积为

$$S_2 = \pi R^2 = rac{4}{27\pi}$$
,
所以 $rac{S_1}{S_2} = rac{2\pi}{5\sqrt{3}}$.

§ 7. 体积的计算方法

1. **已知横断面的物体体积** 若物体体积存在,且 $S = S(x)(a \le x \le b)$ 是用在x点上垂直于Ox 轴线的平面切下的物体断面面积,则

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} S(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

2. **旋转体的体积** 曲边梯形 $a \le x \le b$, $0 \le y \le y(x)$ (式中 y(x) 为单值连续函数) 围绕 Qx 轴旋转而形成的物体体积等于:

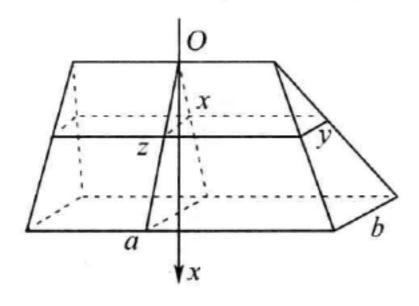
$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b y^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

在更普遍的情况下,图形为 $a \le x \le b$, $y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x)$, (式中 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 都为非负数的连续函数) 围绕 Ox 轴旋转而形成的环形体体积等于:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b \left[y_2^2(x) - y_1^2(x) \right] \mathrm{d}x.$$

【2456】 求小阁楼的体积,阁楼的底是边长等于a和b的矩形,上棱边等于c,而高等于h.

解 如 2456 题图所示取 x 轴向下,则有



2456 题图

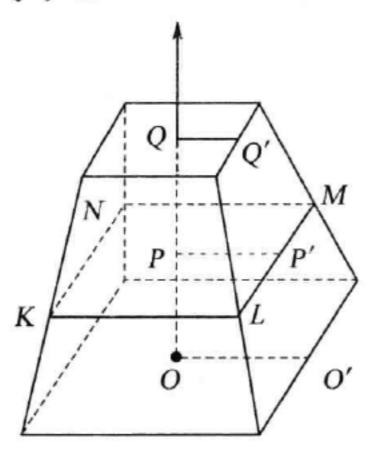
即
$$y = \frac{x}{h},$$

$$y = \frac{b}{h}x, \frac{z-c}{\frac{2}{a-c}} = \frac{x}{h},$$

$$z = \frac{a-c}{h}x + c.$$
 于是,所求阁楼的体积为
$$V = \int_0^a yz \, dz = \int_0^h \frac{b}{h}x \cdot \left(\frac{a-c}{h}x + c\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{b}{h} \cdot \frac{a-c}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{3}h^3 + \frac{bc}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{2}h^2 = \frac{bh}{6}(2a+c).$$

【2457】 求截楔形的体积,其平行的底为边长分别等于A、B和 a、b的矩形,而高等于h.



2457 题图

解
$$OO' = \frac{A}{2}, QQ' = \frac{a}{2}, OQ = h.$$
设 $OP = x, 则$

$$PP' = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{h - x}{h} \cdot \frac{A - a}{2},$$

$$\frac{A - a}{2}$$

2457 题图

所以
$$KL = a + (A - a) \cdot \frac{h - x}{h}$$
.

同样
$$LM = b + (B-b) \cdot \frac{h-x}{h}$$
.

从而四边形 KLMN 的面积

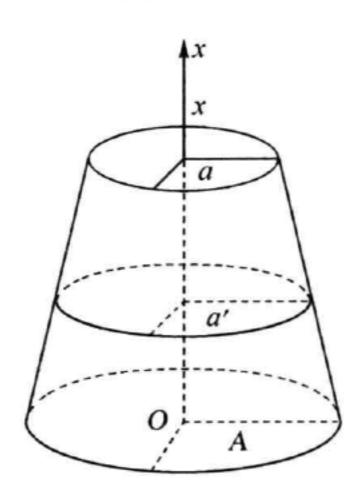
$$S(x) = \left[a + (A-a)\frac{h-x}{h}\right] \left[b + (B-b)\frac{h-x}{h}\right]$$
$$= ab + \left[a(B-b) + b(A-a)\right] \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)$$
$$+ (A-a)(B-b)\left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^{2}.$$

因此,所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \frac{h}{6} [(2A+a)B + (2a+A)b].$$

【2458】 求圆台的体积,其上、下底是半轴长分别等于 A、B和 a、b的椭圆,高等于 h.

解 如 2458 题图所示



2458 题图

$$a' = a + \frac{h-x}{h}(A-a), b' = b + \frac{h-x}{h}(B-b),$$

所以此截面的面积为

$$S(x) = \pi a'b'$$

$$= \pi \left\{ ab + (A-a)(B-b)\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^{2} + \left[a(B-b) + b(A-a)\right]\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^{2} \right\},$$

所求体积为

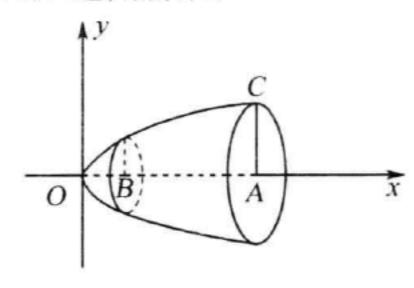
$$V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \frac{\pi h}{6} [(2A + a)B + (A + 2a)b].$$

【2459】 求旋转抛物体的体积,其底为S,而高等于H.

解 设抛物线的方程为

$$y^2=2px,$$

绕 Ox 轴旋转,如 2459 题图所示.



2459 题图

则
$$OA = H$$
.

$$\partial B = x$$
,

由假设
$$S = \pi \mid AC \mid^2 = \pi(2pH) = 2\pi Hp$$
,

即
$$p = \frac{S}{2\pi H}$$
.

距原点为 x 的截面面积为

$$S(x) = \pi y^2 = 2\pi px.$$

于是,所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^H S(x) dx = \pi p H^2 = \pi \cdot \frac{S}{2\pi H} \cdot H^2 = \frac{SH}{2}.$$

【2460】 设立体的垂直于 Ox 轴的横断面面积 S = S(x) 按照二次式规律变化:

$$S(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \quad (a \le x \le b),$$

其中A、B与C都是常数.

证明:这个物体的体积等于:

$$V = \frac{H}{6} \left[S(a) + 4S\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + S(b) \right],$$

其中 H = b-a(辛普森公式).

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad V = \int_{a}^{b} S(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} (Ax^{2} + Bx + C) dx \\
= \frac{A}{3} (b^{3} - a^{3}) + \frac{B}{2} (b^{2} - a^{2}) + C(b - a) \\
= \frac{b - a}{6} [2A(b^{2} + ab + a^{2}) + 3B(a + b) + 6C] \\
= \frac{H}{6} [(Aa^{2} + Ba + C) + (Ab^{2} + Bb + C) \\
+ A(a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2}) + 2B(a + b) + 4C] \\
= \frac{H}{6} [S(a) + S(b) + 4S(\frac{a + b}{2})].$$

【2461】 物体是点 M(x,u,z) 的集合. 这里 $0 \le z \le 1$,而且 若 z 为有理数时, $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$;若 z 为无理数时, $-1 \le x \le 0$, $-1 \le y \le 0$.

证明:虽然相应的积分为

$$\int_0^1 S(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 1,$$

但这个物体的体积不存在.

证 显然,对于任何 $0 \le z \le 1$,(x,y) 都在一边长为 1 的正方形中变化,所以 S(z) = 1. 从而

$$\int_{0}^{1} S(z) dz = \int_{0}^{1} dz = 1,$$

而此物体(V) 的体积不存在. 事实上,无完全含于(V) 内的多面体 (X) 存在,从而这种(X) 的体积的上确界为0,即(V) 的内体积 V_* = $\sup\{x\} = 0$. 另一方面,(V) 的外体积 $V^* = \inf\{Y\}$,其中的下确界是对所有完全包含着(V) 的多面体(Y) 的体积 Y 来取的. 由于 $0 \le z \le 1$ 中的有理数和无理数都在[0,1] 中稠密. 故上述多面体(Y) 必完全包含点集

$$(Y_0) = \{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \le z \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1\},$$

而 $Y_0 \supset (V)$. 且 (Y_0) 的体积 $Y_0 = 4$. 因此
 $V^* = \inf\{Y\} = 4$,

故 $V^* \neq V_*$,故(V)的体积不存在.

求下列曲面所围成的体积(2462~2471).

[2462]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z = \frac{c}{a}x, z = 0.$$

解 如 2462 题图所示用垂直于 O_y 轴的平面截割立体得直角三角形 PQR.

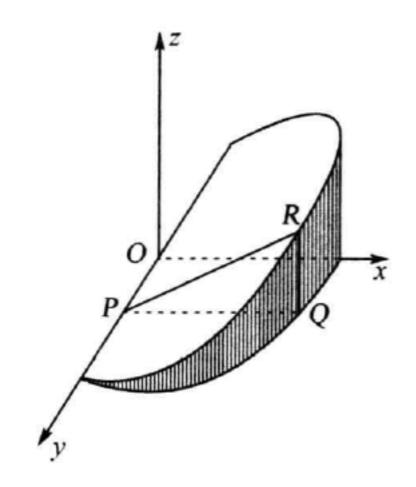
设OP = y,则PQ = x,高 $QR = \frac{c}{a}x$,从而三角形PQR的面积为 $S(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{c}{a}x = \frac{ac}{2}\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$,

于是,所求体积为 $V = 2 \int_{0}^{b} \frac{ac}{2} \left(1 - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}\right) dy = \frac{2}{3} abc$.

【2463】
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
 (椭面).

解 用垂直于 Oc 轴的平面截椭球得截痕为一椭圆,其长,短半轴分别为

$$b\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$
 及 $c\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}$,



2462 题图

从而此椭圆的面积为

$$S(x) = \pi b c \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right),$$

因此所求椭球的体积为

$$V = \int_{-a}^{a} S(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}\right) \pi b c dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b c.$$

[2464]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, z = \pm c.$$

解 图形为单叶双曲面,用垂直于z轴的平面截立体得截痕为一椭圆

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} = 1, \\ z = z, \end{cases}$$

其面积为 $S(z) = \pi ab \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)$.

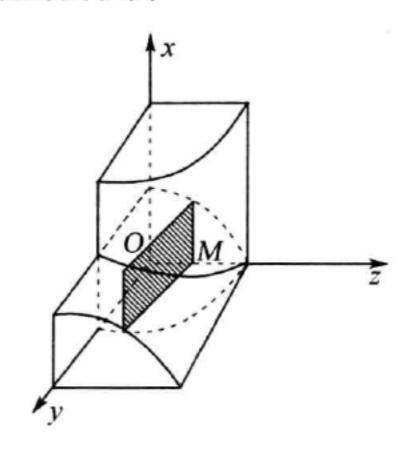
因此,所求体积为

$$V = \int_{-c}^{c} S(z) dz = \pi ab \int_{-c}^{c} \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \frac{8}{3} \pi abc.$$

[2465]
$$x^2 + z^2 = a^2, y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
.

解 如 2465 题图所示考虑第一卦限内的部分,过点(0,0,z)作垂直于 Oz 轴的平面截立体,得截痕为一正方形,其边长为

$\sqrt{a^2-z^2}$,所以截痕的面积为



2465 题图

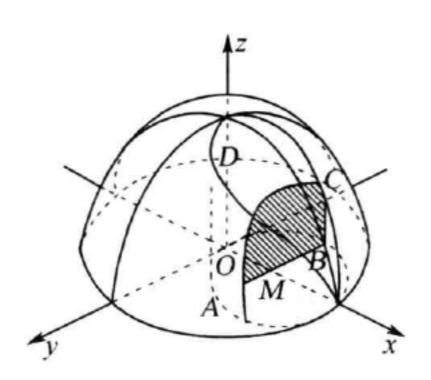
$$S(z)=a^2-z^2,$$

所以,所求体积为

$$V = 8 \int_0^a (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{16}{3} a^3.$$

[2466]
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax.$$

解 如 2466 题图所示,考虑在 xOy 平面上方的立体过点 M(x,0,0) 作垂直于 Ox 轴的平面截立体得截痕为一曲边梯形,其曲边方程为



2466 题图

$$z = \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2) - y^2} \qquad (x 固定),$$
$$-\sqrt{ax - x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{ax - x^2},$$

从而截面面积为

$$S(x) = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dy$$

$$= a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2 - x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}}.$$

因此所求体积为

$$\begin{split} V &= 2 \int_0^a S(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^a \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2 - x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}} \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right). \end{split}$$

[2467]
$$z^2 = b(a-x), x^2 + y^2 = ax.$$

解 和前题一样,先考虑xOy平面上方的部分,用垂直于Ox 轴的平面截立体得截痕为一曲边梯形,其面积为

$$S(x) = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{b(a-x)} \, \mathrm{d}y$$
$$= 2\sqrt{ax-x^2} \sqrt{b(a-x)},$$

从而所求体积为

$$V = 2 \int_0^a S(x) dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax - x^2} \sqrt{b(a - x)} dx$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{b} \int_0^a \sqrt{x} (a - x) dx = \frac{16}{15} a^2 \sqrt{ab}.$$
[2468]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 1 \quad (0 < z < a).$$

解 对于固定的 z, 用垂直于 Oz 轴的平面截立体, 得截痕为椭圆, 其面积为

$$S(z) = \pi az$$
,

于是所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^a S(z) dz = \int_0^a \pi az dz = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}.$$

[2469]
$$x+y+z^2=1, x=0, y=0, z=0.$$

解 对于固定的z,垂直于OZ轴的平面截立体,其截痕为一直角三角形,其面积为

$$S(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1-z^2)^2$$
,

故所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (1 - z^2)^2 dz$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - 2z^2 + z^4) dz = \frac{4}{15}$.

[2470] $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz + zx = a^2$.

解 不妨设 a > 0,此曲面为一椭球面. 固定 z 得截痕为椭圆 $x^2 + xy + y^2 + zx + 2y + (z^2 - a^2) = 0$,

由 P. M 菲赫金哥尔茨著的《微积分学教程》第二卷第一分册第 330 目中的公式有,此截面的面积为

$$S(z) = -\frac{\pi\Delta}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{8\pi\Delta}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{z}{2} & \frac{z}{2} & z^2 - a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2z^3 - 3a^2}{4},$$

所以

$$S(z) = \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

z的变化范围为 $2z^2-3a^2 \leq 0$,即

$$|z| \leqslant \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a.$$

因此所求体积为

$$V = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a} \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} dz = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}a^3.$$

【247.1】 证明:平面图形 $a \le x \le b$, $0 \le y \le y(x)$, (其中 y(x)) 一为单值连续函数) 围绕 Oy 轴旋转形成的物体体积:

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xy(x) dx.$$

i.e.
$$\Delta V_y = \pi [(x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2] y(x)$$

$$= 2\pi xy \Delta x + O((\Delta x)^2),$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V_{y} = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} xy(x) dx.$$

求出由下列线段旋转时所得到的曲面所围成的体积 $(2472 \sim 2481)$.

【2472】 $y = b(\frac{x}{a})^{\frac{2}{3}} (0 \le x \le a)$ 绕 Ox 轴(半三次抛物线).

解 所求体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^a b^2 \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{7} \pi a b^2.$$

【2473】 $y = 2x - x^2$, y = 0; (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 令 y = 0 得 x = 0 及 x = 2,即 $0 \le x \le 2$. 因此所求面积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi}{15}$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$
.

【2474】 $y = \sin x, y = 0$ $(0 \le x \le \pi); (1)$ 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 所求体积为

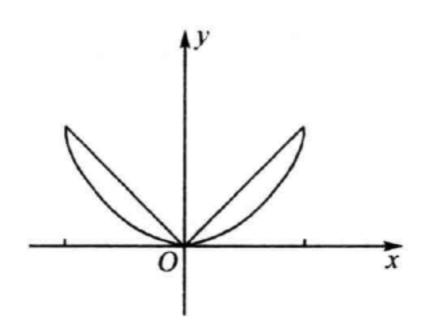
(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$
.

【2475】 $y = b \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2$, $y = b \left| \frac{x}{a} \right|$; (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 两曲线 $y = b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2$, $y = b\left|\frac{x}{a}\right|$ 的交点为(a,b) 及(-a,b)

b) 如 2475 题图所示,由对称性知所求体积为



2475 题图

(1)
$$V_x = 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^a \left(b^2 \frac{x^2}{a^2} - b^2 \frac{x^4}{a^4} \right) dx = \frac{4\pi}{15} ab^2$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = \pi \int_0^b \left(\frac{a^2 y}{b} - \frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2} \right) dy = \frac{\pi a^2 b}{6}.$$

【2476】 $y = e^{-x}, y = 0$ $(0 \le x < +\infty); (1)$ 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 所求体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} = 2\pi$$
.

【2477】
$$x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2 (0 < a \le b)$$
;绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$y_1 = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
,
 $y_2 = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ($-a \le x \le a$),

所求体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = 8b \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
$$= 2\pi^2 a^2 b.$$

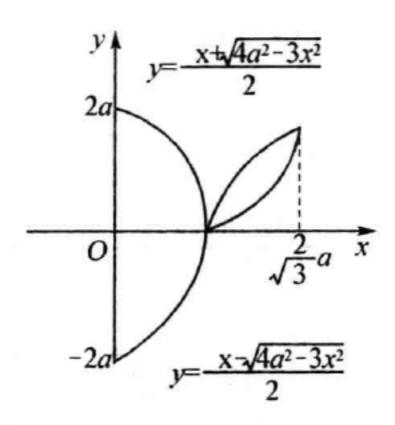
【2478】 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = a^2$; 绕 Ox 轴.

解 原方程变为

$$y^2 - xy + x^2 - a^2 = 0,$$

从而
$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2}}{2}$$
,

函数的定义域为 $\left[-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a,\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a\right]$. 与 Ox 轴的交点分别为x=-a 及



2476 題图

x = a. 由对称性可知所求体积

$$V_{x} = 2\left\{\pi \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^{2} - 3x^{2}})^{2} dx + \pi \int_{a}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a}} \left[\frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^{2} - 3x^{2}})^{2} - \frac{1}{4} (x - \sqrt{4a^{2} - 3x^{2}})^{2}\right] dx\right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{a} (4a^{2} - 2x^{2} + 2x \sqrt{4a^{2} - 3x^{2}}) dx$$

$$+ 2\pi \int_{a}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a}} x \sqrt{4a^{2} - 3x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \pi \left[2a^{2}x - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{9}(4a^{2} - 3x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{a}$$

$$- \frac{2}{9}(4a^{2} - 3x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \left|\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a} = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^{3}.$$

【2479】 $y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x} (0 \le x < +\infty)$ 绕 0x 轴.

解 函数的定义域为

$$[2n\pi,(2n+1)\pi]$$
 $(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$

故所求体积为

$$V_{x} = \pi \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{5} e^{-2x} (-2\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{5} (e^{-2\pi} + 1) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{-4n\pi}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{5} \frac{e^{-2\pi} + 1}{1 - e^{-4\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{5(1 - e^{-2\pi})}.$$

【2480】 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi), y = 0$; (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴; (3) 绕直线 y = 2a.

解 所求体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{2\pi a} y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 dt$$

= $5\pi^2 a^3$;

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi a} xy \, dx$$

= $2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (t - \sin t) (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 6\pi^3 a^3$;

(3) 作平移: $y = \bar{y} + 2a$, $x = \bar{x}$ 则曲线方程为 $\bar{x} = a(t - \sin t)$, $\bar{y} = -a(1 + \cos t)$ 及 $\bar{y} = -2a$.

于是所求体积为

$$V_{\bar{x}} = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [4a^2 - a^2(1 + \cos t)^2] a(1 - \cos t) dt$$
$$= 7\pi^2 a^3.$$

【2481】 $x = a\sin^3 t, y = b\cos^3 t$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$; (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 这是一个封闭的曲线. 由对称性知,所求体积为

(1)
$$V_x = 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\pi}} (b\cos^3 t)^2 (3a\sin^2 t \cos t) dt$$

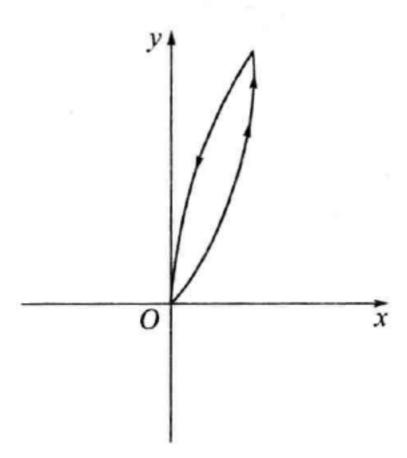
 $= 6\pi ab^2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos^7 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^a t dt \right]$
 $= 6\pi ab^2 \left(\frac{6!!}{7!!} - \frac{8!!}{9!!} \right) = \frac{32}{105}\pi ab^2;$

(2) 由对称性知,只须上述答案中的 a、b 对调即得

$$V_{y}=\frac{32}{105}\pi a^{2}b.$$

【2481. 1】 求出曲线环 $x = 2t - t^2$, $y = 4t - t^3$ 旋转围成的体积;(1) 绕 Ox 轴;(2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 当 t = 0.2 时,x = 0,y = 0. 曲线如 2481.1 题图所示.



2481.1题图

り
$$\leqslant t \leqslant 2, t = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-x}.$$

当 $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 1$ 时, $t = 1 - \sqrt{1-x}$;
当 $1 \leqslant t \leqslant 2$ 时, $t = 1 + \sqrt{1-x}.$
即 $y_1 = 4(1 - \sqrt{1-x}) - (1 - \sqrt{1-x})^3$, $y_2 = 4(1 + \sqrt{1-x}) - (1 + \sqrt{1-x})^3$,

所求体积

$$V_{x} = \pi \left(\int_{0}^{1} y_{2}^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{1} y_{1}^{2} dx \right)$$

$$= \pi \left[\int_{1}^{2} (4t - t^{3})^{2} 2(1 - t) dt - \int_{0}^{1} (4t - t^{3})^{2} 2(1 - t) dt \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\left(\frac{16}{3} t^{3} - 4t^{4} - \frac{8}{5} t^{5} + \frac{4}{3} t^{6} + \frac{1}{7} t^{7} - \frac{1}{8} t^{8} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$- \left(\frac{16}{3} t^{3} - 4t^{4} - \frac{8}{5} t^{5} + \frac{4}{3} t^{6} + \frac{1}{7} t^{7} - \frac{1}{8} t^{8} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{37\pi}{6},$$

同样可得

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$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{3} \left[x_{2}^{2}(y) - x_{1}^{2}(y) \right] dy$$

$$= \pi \left[\int_{0}^{1} (2t - t^{2})^{2} (4 - 3t^{2}) dt - \int_{1}^{2} (2t - t^{2})^{2} (4 - 3t^{2}) \right] dt$$

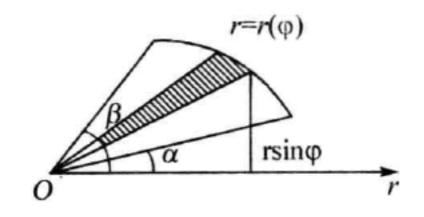
$$= \pi \left[\left(\frac{16}{3} t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5} t^5 + 2t^6 - \frac{3}{7} t^7 \right) \Big|_0^1 - \left(\frac{16}{3} t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5} t^5 + 2t^6 - \frac{3}{7} t^7 \right) \Big|_1^2 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi.$$

【2482】 证明:平面图形 $0 \le \alpha \le \varphi \le \beta \le \pi$, $0 \le r \le r(\varphi)$ (其中 φ 和r为极坐标)围绕极轴旋转形成的物体体积:

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3(\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi.$$

证 面积微元为 $dS = rd\varphi dr$,



2482 题图

它绕极轴旋转所得微环形体积

$$dv = 2\pi r \sin\varphi dS = 2\pi r^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi dr$$
,

于是所求体积为

$$V = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\sin\varphi \int_{0}^{r(\varphi)} r^{2} dr \right) d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^{3} (\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi.$$

求由极坐标给定的平面图形旋转形成的体积(2484~2485).

【2483】 $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ $(0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi)$; (1) 围绕极轴; (2) 围绕直线 $r\cos\varphi = -\frac{a}{4}$.

解 (1)
$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} a^3 (1 + \cos\varphi)^3 \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

= $-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 (1 + \cos\varphi)^4 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{8\pi a^3}{3}$;

(2) 由 2419 题知心脏线 $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ 的面积为 $\frac{3\pi a^2}{2}$,而其

重心为 $\varphi_0 = 0$, $r_0 = \frac{5a}{6}$ (见 2512 题图).

根据古尔金第二定理(见 2506 题),可求得所求体积为

$$V = 2\pi \left(\frac{5a}{6} + \frac{a}{4}\right) \frac{3\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{13}{4}\pi a^2.$$

【2484】 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$;(1) 绕 Ox 轴;(2) 绕 Oy 轴;(3) 绕直线 y = x.

提示:转换到极坐标.

解 (1) 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 (2\cos^2 \varphi - 1)$$
,

$$V_x = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [a^2 (2\cos^2 \varphi - 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi,$$

由于
$$\int (2\cos^2\varphi - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \left[\left(\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi \right)^2 - 1 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} d\left(\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi}{8} (4\cos^2\varphi - 5) \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1} \right]$$

$$+\frac{3}{8}\ln(\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi+\sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi-1})\Big]+C,$$

所以 $V_x = -\frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi}{8} (4\cos^2\varphi - 5) \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1} \right]$

$$+ \frac{3}{8} \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos\varphi + \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1}) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi a^3 \left[\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \frac{2}{3} \right];$$

(2) 利用对称性知,所求体积为

$$\begin{split} V_{y} &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^{3} \cos\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^{3}2\varphi} \cos\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi, \end{split}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \sin\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x,$$

则
$$\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} = \cos x \cdot \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x dx$$
,

且 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是

$$V_{y} = \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}x dx$$
$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^{2} a^{3}}{4\sqrt{2}};$$

(3) 利用对称性知,所求体积为

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi\right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\varphi\right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4}.$$

【2484. 1】 求由阿基米德半螺线 $r = a\varphi(a > 0; 0 \le \varphi \le \pi)$ 所围的图形围绕极轴旋转形成的体积.

解 所求体积为

$$\begin{split} V &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi r^3 \mathrm{sin} \varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi a^3 \varphi^3 \mathrm{sin} \varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 (-\varphi^3 \mathrm{cos}\varphi + 3\varphi^2 \mathrm{sin}\varphi - 6\varphi \mathrm{cos}\varphi + 6\mathrm{sin}\varphi) \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{2a^3 \pi^2}{3} (\pi^2 + 6). \end{split}$$

【2484. 2】 求由曲线 $\varphi = \pi r^3$, $\varphi = \pi$ 所围的图形围绕极轴旋转形成的体积.

解 所求体积为

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} r^3 \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\varphi}{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (-\varphi \cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

【2485】 求出图形 $a \le r \le a \sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$ 围绕极轴旋转形成的

体积.

即

解 r = a 与 r = a $\sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$, 在第一象限的相交点为 $\left(a, \frac{\pi}{12}\right)\left(a, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$. 利用对称性知,所求体积为

$$\begin{split} V &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \left[\left(a \sqrt{2 \sin 2\varphi} \right)^3 - a^3 \right] \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \left(4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cdot \sin^2\varphi \cos\varphi - \sin\varphi \right) \mathrm{d}\varphi. \end{split}$$

为求上述积分,令

$$egin{align} I_1 &= \int \sqrt{\sin 2arphi} \sin^2arphi \cosarphi darphi, \ I_2 &= \int \sqrt{\sin 2arphi} \cos^2arphi \cos^2arphi \cos^arphi darphi, \ I_2 - I_1 &= \int (\sin 2arphi)^{rac{1}{2}} \cos 2arphi \cosarphi darphi, \ &= rac{1}{3} \cosarphi (\sin 2arphi)^{rac{3}{2}} + rac{2}{3} I_1, \ I_2 - rac{5}{3} I_1 &= rac{1}{3} \cosarphi (\sin 2arphi)^{rac{3}{2}} + C, \ &= \int (\sin 2arphi)^{rac{3}{2}} + C, \ &= \int$$

$$\begin{split} I_1 + I_2 &= \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\tan\varphi}{1 + \tan^2\varphi} \sqrt{\cot\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi + \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) + \arcsin(\sin\varphi - \cos\varphi) \right]. \end{split}$$

故
$$I_{1} = \frac{3}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \sqrt{\sin2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) \right\}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi + \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) \right]$$
$$+ \arcsin(\sin\varphi - \cos\varphi) \left] - \frac{1}{3} \cos\varphi(\sin2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{64}\pi,$$

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因此
$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \left[4\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{64} \right) + \cos\varphi \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \right] = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

§ 8. 旋转曲面面积的计算方法

平滑曲线 AB 围绕 Ox 轴旋转形成的曲面面积等于:

$$P = 2\pi \int_A^B |y| \, \mathrm{d}s$$

其中 ds 为弧的微分.

求出下列曲线旋转形成的曲面面积(2486~2498).

【2486】
$$y = x\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} (0 \le x \le a)$$
;围绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1+\frac{9x}{4a}}$$
,

于是所求表面积为

$$\begin{split} P_x &= 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x}{4a}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{9} \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{9} \int_0^a \left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2a}{9} \right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \\ &- \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^a \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2a}{9} \right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left| {\frac{a}{9}} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \left\{ \frac{x + \frac{2a}{9}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \right\} \right|_0^a \\ &- \frac{\frac{4a^2}{81}}{2} \ln \left(x + \frac{2a}{9} - \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \right) \right\} \right|_0^a \\ &= \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{27} \pi a^2 - \frac{11\sqrt{13}}{81} \pi a^2 + \frac{4\pi a^2}{243} \ln \frac{11 + 3\sqrt{13}}{2}. \end{split}$$

【2487】 $y = a\cos\frac{\pi x}{2b}(|x| \le b);$ 围绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(-\frac{\pi a}{2b}\sin\frac{\pi x}{2b}\right)^2}$$

= $\frac{1}{2b}\sqrt{4b^2+a^2\pi^2\sin^2\frac{\pi x}{2b}}$,

所以,所求面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} y \sqrt{1 + y'^{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2b} \cdot \frac{1}{2b} \sqrt{4b^{2} + a^{2} \pi^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{2b}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi a \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} + \sqrt{4b^{2} + a^{2} \pi^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{2b}} + \frac{4b^{2}}{2} \ln \left| \pi a \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} + \sqrt{4b^{2} + \pi^{2} a^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{2b}} \right| \right]_{0}^{b}$$

$$= 2a \sqrt{a^{2} \pi^{2} + 4b^{2}} + \frac{8b^{2}}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi a + \sqrt{a^{2} \pi^{2} + 4b^{2}}}{2b}.$$

【2488】
$$y = \tan x \left(0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$
;围绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\sec^4 x} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^4 x + 1}{\cos^4 x}}$$
,

所求面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1}}{\cos^{2}x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1} d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^{2}x}\right)$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{\sqrt{\cos^{4} + 1}}{\cos^{2}x} - \ln(\cos^{2}x + \sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1})\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\pi \left[\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} + \ln\frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{2}\right]\right).$$

【2489】 $y^2 = 2px$ $(0 \le x \le x_0)$; (1) 绕 Qx 轴; (2) 绕 Qy 轴.

解 (1)
$$\sqrt{1+y'_x^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{p}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}}$$
,

于是所求面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{x_{0}} \sqrt{2px} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx$$

$$= \pi \sqrt{p} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (p+2x)^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_{0}^{x_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[(2x_{0} + p) \sqrt{2px_{0} + p^{2}} - p^{2} \right].$$
(2) $\sqrt{1+x'_{y}^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{p^{2}+y^{2}}}{p},$

且由对称性知,所求面积为

$$P_{y} = 4\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2px_{0}}} x \sqrt{1 + x'_{y}^{2}} dy$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2px_{0}}} \frac{y^{2}}{2p} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p^{2} + y^{2}}}{p} dy$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{p^{2}} \left[\frac{y(2y^{2} + p^{2})}{8} \sqrt{p^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{p^{4}}{8} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}}) \right] \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2px_{0}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[(p + 4x_{0}) \sqrt{2x_{0}(p + 2x_{0})} - p^{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2x_{0}} + \sqrt{p + 2x_{0}}}{\sqrt{p}} \right].$$

【2490】 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (0<b\le a);(1) 绕公轴;(2) 绕公轴.

解 (1)
$$y' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$$
, 所求面积为
$$P_x = 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} y \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} y \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}\right)^2} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{y^2 + \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} (\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1) x^2} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{b}{a} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{b}{a} 2x \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - \varepsilon^2 x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2\varepsilon} \arcsin \frac{\varepsilon x}{a} \right] \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{b}{a} \left(a \sqrt{a^2 - \varepsilon^2 a^2} + \frac{a^2}{\varepsilon} \arcsin \varepsilon \right)$$

$$= 2\pi b \left(b + \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \arcsin \varepsilon \right),$$

其中 $\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ 是椭圆之离心率.

(2)
$$x \sqrt{1 + x'_y^2} = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2} y^2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2},$$

所求面积为

$$P_{y} = 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \int_{-b}^{b} \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}} y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}} y^{2}} + \frac{b^{3}}{2c} \ln \left(\frac{c}{b} y + \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}} y^{2}} \right) \right]_{-b}^{b}$$

$$= 2\pi a \left[\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} + \frac{b^{2}}{2c} \ln \left[\frac{\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} + c}{\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} - c} \right] \right]$$

$$= 2\pi a \left[a + \frac{b^{2}}{2c} \ln \left(\frac{a + c}{a - c} \right) \right].$$

【2491】 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2(b \ge a)$;绕 Ox 轴.

解 将圆分成两个单值分支

$$y = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathcal{R} \, y = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$$

于是所求表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} (b + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$+ 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} (b - \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= 4\pi ab \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = 4\pi^{2} ab.$$

【2492】
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
;绕 Ox 轴.

M
$$y'_x = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}, \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}},$$

所求表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{a} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx$$
$$= -\frac{12\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{12\pi a^{2}}{5}.$$

【2493】 $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$ (| $x | \leq b$); (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 (1) 所求表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^{2} \frac{x}{a}} dx$$

$$= 2\pi a \int_{-b}^{b} \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{x}{a} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{b} \left(1 + \operatorname{ch} \frac{2x}{b}\right) dx$$

$$= \pi a \left(2b + a\operatorname{sh} \frac{2b}{a}\right).$$

(2) 注意到
$$x'_{y} = \frac{1}{y'_{x}}$$
 及 $\frac{dy}{y'_{x}} = dx$ 有 $\sqrt{1 + x'_{y}^{2}} = \sqrt{1 + y'_{x}^{2}} dx$

从而有
$$P_{y} = 2\pi \int_{a}^{\operatorname{ach}\frac{b}{a}} x \sqrt{1 + x'_{y}^{2}} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{b} x \sqrt{1 + y'_{x}^{2}} dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{b} x \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\operatorname{axsh} \frac{x}{a} - a^{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= 2\pi a \left(b \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} - a \operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a} + a \right).$$

【2494】
$$\pm x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$
;绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$x'_y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$$
 $ds = \sqrt{1 + x'_y^2} dy = \frac{a}{y} dy$ — 459 —

所以
$$P_x = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a y ds = 4\pi \int_0^a y \cdot \frac{a}{v} dy = 4\pi a^2.$$

[2495] $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi);$

(1) 绕 Or 轴;(2) 绕 Oy 轴;(3) 绕直线 y = 2a.

解
$$ds = \sqrt{x'_t^2 + y'_t^2} dt = 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt$$

于是所求表面积为

(1)
$$P_x = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1-\cos t) \cdot 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt$$

= $16\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 u du = \frac{64}{3}\pi a^2$;

(2)
$$P_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(t - \sin t) 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

= $4\pi a \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16\pi^2 a^2$;

(3) 作平移

$$x = \bar{x}, y = \bar{y} + 2a,$$

则

$$y = -a(1 + \cos t),$$

则所求表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\bar{y}| ds$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} a(1+\cos t) 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{32}{3}\pi a^{2}.$$

【2496】 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t;$ 绕直线 y = x.

解
$$ds = \sqrt{x'_t^2 + y'_t^2} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \stackrel{\text{\frac{\pi}{4}}}{=} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \stackrel{\text{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{=} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

利用对称性,并作旋转,得所求表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y - x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x'_{t}^{2} + y'_{t}^{2}} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{y - x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x'_{t}^{2} + y'_{t}^{2}} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) 3a \sin t \cos t dt \right]$$

$$- \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) 3a \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{12\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \pi a^2 (4\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

【2497】 $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$;绕极轴.

解
$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'_{\varphi}^2} d\varphi = 2a\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}d\varphi$$

$$y = r\sin\varphi = a(1 + \cos\varphi)\sin\varphi = 4a\cos^3\frac{\varphi}{2}\sin\frac{\varphi}{2}$$

因此,所求表面积为

$$P = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} 8a^{2} \cos^{4} \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{32}{5}\pi a^{2}$$
.

【2498】
$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$$
;(1) 绕极轴;(2) 绕轴 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$;(3) 绕

轴
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

解
$$(1)y = r \cdot \sin\varphi = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sin\varphi$$

 $r'_{\varphi} = -\frac{a^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{r},$
 $ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'_{\varphi}^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi,$

所求表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^{2} \sin\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^{2} (2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

(2)
$$x = r \cdot \cos\varphi = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \cos\varphi$$
, 因此所求表面积为
$$P = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^2 \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(3)x = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos\varphi, y = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin\varphi$$

由对称性,并注意到当 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时 $x-y \ge 0$,因此,所求表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}} d\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} dy$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4\pi a^2.$$

【2499】 由抛物线 $ay = a^2 - x^2$ 与轴 Ox 所围的图形围绕 Ox 轴旋转形成旋转体. 求旋转体的曲面积与等体积球表面积的比值.

解 旋转体的表面积为

$$\begin{split} P_x &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a y \sqrt{1 + y_x} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^a \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{2x}{a} \right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}s \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^a \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{8\pi}{a^2} \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 8\pi \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} + \frac{a^2}{8} \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &- \frac{8\pi}{a^2} \left[\frac{x \left(2x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} \right)}{8} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right. \\ &- \frac{a^4}{128} \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]. \end{split}$$

倒数第二个等号用到了 1820 题的结果旋转体的体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \left(a - \frac{x}{a} \right)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15}$$

设与其等体积的球的半径为 R,则有

$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15},$$

所以 $R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{5}}a$. 于是此球的表面积为

$$P=4\pi R^2=4\pi \sqrt[3]{rac{16}{25}}a^2$$
 ,

于是

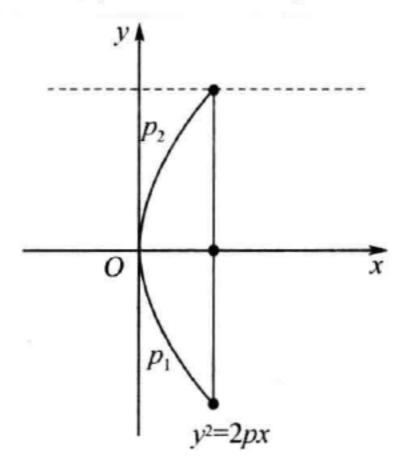
$$\frac{P_x}{P} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]}{4\pi \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} a^2}$$

$$=\frac{5\left[14\sqrt{5}+\frac{17}{2}\ln(2+\sqrt{5})\right]}{128\cdot\sqrt[3]{10}}.$$

【2500】 由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 与直线 $x = \frac{\rho}{2}$ 所围成的图形绕直线 y = p 旋转,求旋转体的体积和面积.

解 旋转体的体积为

$$V_{y=p} = \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi (p + \sqrt{2px})^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi (p - \sqrt{2px})^{2} dx$$
$$= 4\pi p \cdot \sqrt{2p} \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{3\pi p^{3}}{3}.$$



2500 题图

下面求旋转体的表面积.

首先,旋转体的侧面积为:注意到在 l1, l2 上 dS 相同,

$$S_{\emptyset} = \int_{l_{1}} 2\pi (p + \sqrt{2px}) dS + \int_{l_{2}} 2\pi (p - \sqrt{2px}) dS$$

$$= 4\pi p \int_{l_{2}} dS = 4\pi p \int_{0}^{p} \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^{2}}{p^{2}}} dy$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{p} \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}} dy$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}} + \frac{p^{2}}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}}) \right) \Big|_{0}^{p}$$

$$= 2\pi p^{2} \left[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{K}} = \pi (2p)^{2} = 4\pi p^{2}$$

故所求表面积为

$$P = S_{\text{M}} + S_{\text{K}} = 2\pi p^2 [2 + \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].$$

§ 9. 矩计算法 重心坐标

1. 矩 若在Oxy 平面上,密度为 $\rho = \rho(y)$ 的质量 M 充满了某有界连续统 $\Omega(线, \text{平面域})$,而 $\omega = \omega(y)$ 是连续统 Ω 中纵坐标不超过 y 那一部分的相应测度(圆弧长度、面积),则下数

$$\begin{split} M_k &= \lim_{\max|\Delta y_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(y_i) y_i^k \Delta \omega(y_i) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \rho y^k \mathrm{d} \omega(y_i) \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots), \\ (其中 \Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1} \ \ \Delta \Delta \omega(y_i) = \omega(y_i) - \omega(y_{i-1})) \end{split}$$
称为质量 M 对于 Ox 轴的 k 次矩.

作为特殊情况,当k=0时,得出质量M,当k=1时为静力矩,而当k=2时为转动惯量.

同样,可以定义质量对坐标平面的矩.

若 $\rho = 1$,则相应的矩被称为几何矩(线矩、面积矩、体积矩等).

2. **重心** 面积为S的均匀平面图形的重心坐标 (x_0, y_0) 按照下式定义:

$$x_0 = \frac{M_1^{(y)}}{S}, \qquad y_0 = \frac{M_1^{(x)}}{S},$$

其中 $M_1^{(y)}$, $M_1^{(x)}$ 为图形对于 O_y 和 O_x 轴的几何静力矩.

【2501】 求半径 a 的半圆弧对于过该弧两个端点的直径的静力矩和转动惯量.

解 取此直径所在的直线为 Ox 轴,圆心作为原点建立直角 坐标系,则圆的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$,从而

$$y=\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 $\mathrm{d}s=\sqrt{1+y'^2}=rac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\mathrm{d}x$, $ho=1$ (以后如无说明均取 $ho=1$),

于是所求的静力矩及转动惯量为

$$M_{1} = \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = 2a^{2}$$

$$M_{2} = \int_{-a}^{a} (a^{2} - x^{2}) \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= a \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= a \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + \frac{a^{2}}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right]_{-a}^{a} = \frac{\pi a^{3}}{2}.$$

【2501.1】 求抛物线弧对着直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ 的静力矩:

$$y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{p}{2}).$$

解
$$ds = \sqrt{1 + x'_y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} dy$$
,

由对称性知所求静力矩及

$$M_1 = 2 \int_0^p \left| \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2} \right| \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} \mathrm{d}y,$$

利用 1820 题及 1876 题结果有

$$M_2 = \int_0^p \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} dy - \frac{1}{p^2} \int_0^p \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} dy$$

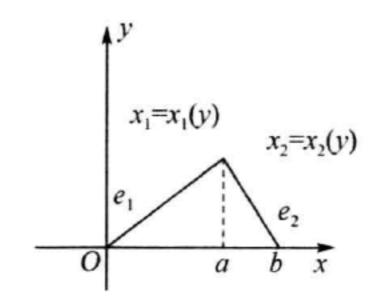
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}y\sqrt{p^{2}+y^{2}} + \frac{p^{2}}{2}\ln(y+\sqrt{p^{2}+y^{2}})\right]_{0}^{p}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{p^{2}}\left[\frac{y(2y^{2}+p^{2})}{8}\sqrt{p^{2}+y^{2}} - \frac{p^{4}}{8}\ln(y+\sqrt{p^{2}+y^{2}})\right]_{0}^{p}$$

$$= \frac{p^{2}}{8}\left[\sqrt{2} + 5\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right].$$

【2502】 求底为b、高为h 的均匀三角形薄板对于底边(ρ = 1) 的静力矩和转动惯量.

解 取如图 2502 题图所示的坐标系



2502 题图

直线 l1 的方程为

$$x_1 = \frac{c}{h} y$$
,

直线 12 的方程为

$$x_2 = b + \frac{c - b}{h} y,$$

所求静力矩为

$$M_1 = \int_0^h y(x_2 - x_1) dy$$

=
$$\int_0^h y(b - \frac{b}{h}y) dy = \frac{bh^2}{6},$$

所求转动惯量为

$$M_2 = \int_0^h y^2 (x_2 - x_1) dy = \int_0^h y^2 (b - \frac{b}{t}y) dy = \frac{bh^2}{12}.$$

回转半径 r_x 和 r_y ,亦即由比率 $I_x = Sr_x^2$, $I_y = Sr_y^2$ 确定的值是多少?

式中 S 为线段面积.

解
$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{a^2}} (x - 1)^2 dx$$
, $y = \frac{1}{a} [1 - (x - 1)^2]$, 所以 $l_x = M_2^{(x)} = \int_l y^2 ds$ $= \int_l^2 \frac{1}{a^2} [1 - (x - 1)^2]^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{a^2}} (x - 1)^2 dx$.

【2503】 求半轴为a和b的均匀椭圆形薄板对于其主轴(ρ = 1)的转动惯量.

解 不妨设椭圆的方程为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
,

则上、下半椭圆的方程为

$$x_1 = -\frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}, x_2 = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2},$$

于是所求转动惯量为

$$M_{2}^{(x)} = \int_{-b}^{b} y^{2} (x_{2} - x_{1}) dy = 2 \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{b}{a} y^{2} \sqrt{b^{2} - y^{2}} dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{b} \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^{2} - y^{2}} dy (\diamondsuit y = b \sin t)$$

$$= 4ab^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{\pi ab^{3}}{4}.$$

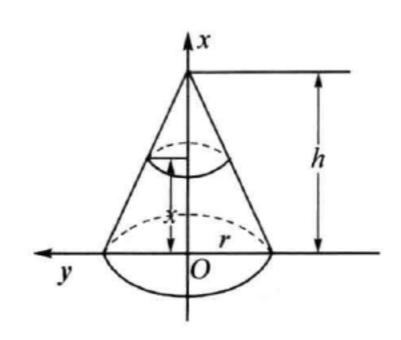
由对称性, $\# M_2(x)$ 中 a b 的位置对调. 即得

$$M_2^{(y)} = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4}.$$

【2504】 求底半径为r高为h的均匀圆锥对于该圆锥底平面 ($\rho = 1$)的静力矩和转动惯量.

解 取如 2504 题图所示的坐标系,则

$$M_1 = \int_0^h x \cdot P(x) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$



2504 题图

其中 P(x) 是过 x 点且垂直于 O_x 轴截圆锥所得截面的面积即

$$P(x) = \pi y^2 = \pi \left[\frac{r}{h}(h-x)\right]^2,$$

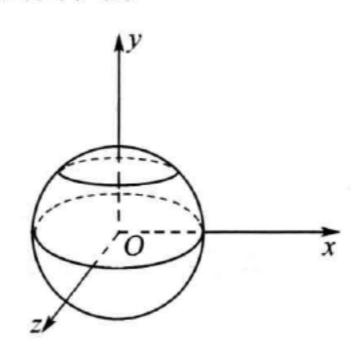
所求静力矩及转动惯量分别为

$$M_{1} = \frac{\pi r^{2}}{h^{2}} \int_{0}^{h} x(h-x)^{2} dx = \frac{\pi r^{2} h^{2}}{12},$$

$$M_{2} = \int_{0}^{h} x^{2} P(x) dx = \frac{\pi r^{2}}{h^{2}} \int_{0}^{h} x^{2} (h-x)^{2} dx = \frac{\pi r^{2} h^{3}}{30}.$$

【2504. 1】 求半径为R、质量为M的均匀球对于其直径的转动惯量.

解 建立如 2504.1 题所示的坐标系,过(0,y) 点且垂直于 Oy 轴截球体所得的截面面积为



$$P(y) = \pi(R^2 - |y|^2) = \pi(R^2 - y^2)$$

因此球体对 xOz 面的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(xz)} = \int_{-R}^{R} \rho y^2 P(y) dz = 2\pi \rho \int_{0}^{R} y^2 (R^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{4}{15}\pi \rho R^5$$

由对称性可知球体对 xOy 面的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(xy)} = \frac{4}{15}\pi \rho R^5$$

因此球体对 Ox 轴的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(x)} = M_2^{xy} + M_2^{xz} = rac{8}{15}\pi
ho R^5$$

其中 $ho = rac{M}{V_{
m sk}} = rac{M}{rac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$,因此 $M_2^{(x)} = rac{2}{5}MR^2$.

注:本题可参见本习题集第六册关于"三重积分在力学上的应用"中相关内容.

【2505】 证明**古尔金第一定理**:平面内弧 C 绕位于同一平面的不与它相交的轴线旋转形成的旋转面面积等于这个弧的长度乘以该弧 C 重心所画出的圆周长度的乘积.

证 由物理可知,重心(ξ , η) 具有这样的性质,如将曲线的全部"质量"都集中到重心,则此质量对于任何一轴的静力矩,都与曲线对此轴的静力矩相同,即

$$\xi s = M_y = \int_0^s x ds,$$

$$\eta = M_x = \int_0^s y ds,$$

其中 s 表示弧长. 于是

$$2\pi\eta \cdot s = 2\pi \int_0^s y \mathrm{d}s,$$

上式后端是弧 C绕 Ox 轴旋而成的旋转曲面的面积. 左边 $2\pi\eta$ 是 C 绕 Ox 轴旋转时其重心所划出的圆周的长度. 从而定理得证.

【2506】 证明**古尔金第二定理**:平面图形 S 绕位于图形平面的不与它相交的轴线旋转形成的体积等于平面图形面积 S 与该图形重心所画出的圆周长度的乘积.

证 由重心 (ξ,η) 的物理意义有

$$\eta \cdot S = M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

所以
$$2\pi\eta \cdot S = \pi \int_a^b y^2 ds$$
,

上式右端即为旋转体的体积. 从而定理得证.

【2507】 确定下列圆弧重心的坐标:

$$x = a\cos\varphi, \qquad y = a\sin\varphi \qquad (\mid \varphi \mid \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \pi).$$

证 设重心为 (ξ,η) 显然 $\eta=0$ 又圆弧长为

$$s = 2a\alpha$$
, $ds = \sqrt{x'_{\varphi}^2 + y'_{\varphi}^2} d\varphi = ad\varphi$,

$$X M_y = \int_0^s x ds = \int_{-\alpha}^a a^2 \cos\varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \sin\alpha,$$

所以
$$\xi = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{2a\alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$$
,即重心为 $\left(\frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}, 0\right)$.

【2508】 确定由下列抛物线所围的区域重心的坐标:

$$ax = y^2$$
, $ay = x^2$ $(a > 0)$.

解 利用古尔金第二定理求解由 2397 题知,面积为 $S = \frac{a^2}{3}$,

绕 Ox 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^a \left(ax - \frac{x^4}{a^2} \right) dx = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10},$$

于是有
$$2\pi\eta \cdot \frac{a^2}{3} = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10}$$
,

所以
$$\eta = \frac{9a}{20}$$
,

利用对称性知

$$\xi = \frac{9a}{20}$$
,

即所求重心为 $\left(\frac{9a}{20},\frac{9a}{20}\right)$.

【2509】 确定区域重心的坐标:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1 \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant b).$$

解 第一象限椭圆的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab,$$

而此面积旋 Ox 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^a y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^a y^2 \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^x) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} ab^2.$$

根据古尔金第二定理有

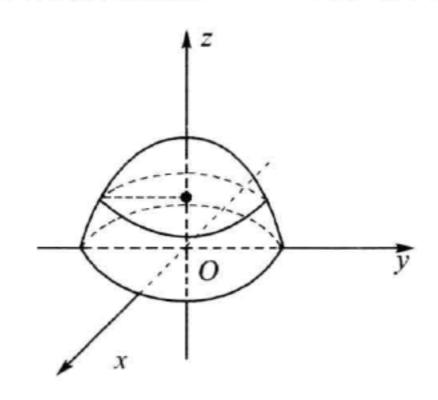
$$2\pi\eta \cdot \frac{\pi ab}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3}ab^2,$$

所以
$$\eta = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$$
,

同样可得 $\xi = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$. 即所求重心为 $\left(\frac{4a}{3\pi}, \frac{4b}{3\pi}\right)$.

【2510】 确定半径为 a 的均质半球的重心.

取球心为原点,建立如2510题图所示的坐标系 解



2510 题图

即半球面的方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \qquad z \geqslant 0$$

设重心为 (ξ,η,δ) 显然 $\xi=\eta=0$.

设
$$V_{+x} = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$$
,将半圆 $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ $(z \ge 0)$,绕 Oz 轴

旋转即得半球,而过点(0,0,z)且垂直于 O_z 轴的平面截球体所得 截面为圆,其面积

$$P(z) = \pi y^2 = \pi (a^2 - z^2)$$
,
所以 $M_1^{(z)} = \int_0^a z P(z) dz = \pi \int_z^a y (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}$,

$$\delta = \frac{M_1^{(z)}}{V} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^4}{4}}{\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}} = \frac{3a}{8},$$

于是,所求重心为 $\left(0,0,\frac{3a}{8}\right)$.

【2511】 确定对数螺线 $r = ae^{m\varphi}(m > 0)$ 从 $0(-\infty,0)$ 点到 $P(\varphi,r)$ 点的弧 OP 的重心 $C(\varphi_0,r_0)$ 坐标. 当 P 点移动时 C 点画出什么样的曲线?

解 重心的直角坐标为

$$x_{0} = \frac{\int_{l}^{x} ds}{\int_{l}^{x} ds} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} r \cos\varphi \sqrt{a^{2}(1+m^{2})} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} \sqrt{a^{2}(1+m^{2})} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{a \int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{2m\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{ma e^{m\varphi} (\sin\varphi + 2m \cos\varphi)}{4m^{2} + 1},$$

同样可得

$$y_0 = \frac{\int_l y \, \mathrm{d}s}{\int_l \mathrm{d}s} = \frac{ma \, \mathrm{e}^{m\varphi} \left(2m \sin\varphi - \cos\varphi\right)}{4m^2 + 1},$$

于是重心的极坐标为

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$$r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} = \frac{ma}{4m^2 + 1} e^{m\varphi} \sqrt{4m^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{mr}{\sqrt{4m^2 + 1}},$$

$$\tan\varphi_0 = \frac{y_0}{x_0} = \frac{2m\tan\varphi - 1}{\tan\varphi + 2m} = \frac{\tan\varphi - \frac{1}{2m}}{1 + \frac{1}{2m}\tan\varphi},$$

即
$$\varphi_0 = \varphi - \alpha$$
,其中 $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{2m}$.

当P点移动时, $C(\varphi_0,r_0)$ 画出的曲线为

$$egin{align} r_0 &= rac{mr}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} = rac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} \mathrm{e}^{marphi} \ &= rac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} \mathrm{e}^{m(arphi_0+a)} \ , \end{array}$$

这也是一条对数螺线.

【2512】 确定由曲线 $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ 所围的区域重心的坐标.

解 其面积微元 dS = ydx, 设其重心为 (x_0, y_0) , 由对称性知 $y_0 = 0$, 而

$$\begin{split} x_0 &= \frac{\int_S x \, \mathrm{d}S}{\int_S \, \mathrm{d}S} = \frac{\int_l xy \, \mathrm{d}x}{\int_l y \, \mathrm{d}x} \\ &= \frac{2 \int_0^\pi a^2 \left(1 + \cos\varphi\right) \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \left[-\sin\varphi(1 + 2\cos\varphi)\right] \mathrm{d}\varphi}{2 \int_0^\pi a^2 \left(1 + \cos\varphi\right) \sin\varphi \left[-\sin\varphi(1 + 2\cos\varphi)\right] \mathrm{d}\varphi} \\ &= \frac{5a}{6}, \end{split}$$

于是所求重心为 $\left(\frac{5a}{6},0\right)$ 极坐标为 $\varphi_0=0,r_0=\frac{5a}{6}$.

【2513】 确定由摆线

 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$, $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$, 的第一拱与 Ox 轴所围区域的重心的坐标.

解 由对称性知 $x_0 = \pi a$. 由 2413 题的结果知面积 $S = 3\pi a^2$

再由 2480 题知 S 绕 Ox 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V_r = 5\pi^2 a^3$$

根据古尔金第二定理(2506题)有

$$2\pi y_0 S = V_x$$

所以 $y_0 = \frac{5\pi^2 a^3}{2\pi \cdot 3\pi a^2} = \frac{5a}{6}$,因此,所求重心为 $\left(\pi a, \frac{5a}{6}\right)$.

【2514】 确定面积:

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant a;$$
 $y^2 \leqslant 2px$

绕 Ox 轴旋转形成的旋转体的重心的坐标.

解 设重心坐标为(x₀, y₀),

由对称性知 $y_0 = 0$,

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_{(v)}^{x} x dv}{\int_{(v)}^{a} dv} = \frac{\int_{0}^{a} x \pi y^2 dx}{\int_{0}^{a} \pi y^2 dx} = \frac{\int_{0}^{a} 2 p x^2 dx}{\int_{0}^{a} 2 p x dx} = \frac{2a}{3},$$

因此,所求重心为 $\left(\frac{2}{3}a,0\right)$.

【2515】 确定半球重心的坐标:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
 $(z \ge 0)$.

解 设重心为(x₀, y₀, z₀),由对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = 0$$
,

将半球看成由四分之一圆 $(x^2+z^2=a^2,z\geq 0,x\geq 0)$ 绕 O_x 轴旋转而成的旋转体,所以

$$z_{0} = \frac{\int_{0}^{a} z 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + x'_{z}^{2}} dz}{\int_{0}^{a} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + x'_{z}^{2}} dz}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{a} z \cdot 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}}} dz}{\int_{0}^{a} 2\pi \sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}}} dz}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a \int_{0}^{a} z dz}{2\pi a \int_{0}^{a} dz} = \frac{a}{2}.$$

因此,所求重心为 $(0,0,\frac{a}{2})$.

§ 10. 力学和物理学的问题

写出适当的积分和并找出它们的极限,解下列问题:

【2516】 杆件长 l = 10 m, 若杆件的线性密度按照规律 $\delta = 6$ + 0. 3x kg/m 变化(这里 x 为离杆件一端的距离), 求出杆件的质量.

解 将该轴n等分,每份长 $\Delta x = \frac{10}{n}$ 将每小段近似地看成均质的,并以右端点的密度作为小段的密度,这样就得到该轴质量M的近似值,即

$$M \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} (6+0.3 \times \frac{10i}{n}) \frac{10}{n}$$

当n愈大,近似值愈接近M,对积分和取极限,则得该轴的质量M,即

【2517】 把质量为m的物体从地球表面(其半径为R)升高到h高度,需要耗费多少功?若将物体抛至无穷远,则这个功等于什么?

解 由牛顿万有引力定律

$$f=k\,\frac{mM}{r^2},$$

其中M为地球的质量,r为物体离开地球中心的距离,k为比例常数,将h分成n等份,在每份上把万有引力近似地看成不变,在第i份上,取

$$r_i = \sqrt{\left\lceil \frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R \right\rceil \left\lceil \frac{h}{n}i + R \right\rceil},$$

则引力为

$$f_{i} = k \frac{mM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]},$$

则得功 W 的近似值为

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{kmM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1)+R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i+R\right]} \cdot \frac{h}{n},$$

于是所得功为

$$W = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{kmM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right] \left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]} \cdot \frac{h}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} kmMn \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{h(i-1) + nR} - \frac{1}{hi + nR}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} kmMn \left(\frac{1}{nR} - \frac{1}{n(R+h)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{kmMh}{R(R+h)} = gm \frac{R \cdot h}{R+h},$$

其中 g 为重力加速度, $k = \frac{gR^2}{M}$ 为引力常数.

若物移到无穷远处,则功

$$W_{\infty} = \lim_{h \to +\infty} W = \lim_{h \to +\infty} gm \frac{R \cdot h}{R + h} = gmR.$$

【2518】 若1公斤力能拉伸弹簧1厘米,要将弹簧拉伸10厘米,需要耗费多少功?

提示:利用胡克定律.

解 由胡克定律知弹簧恢复力 F 与伸长量 x 成正比,即 F = kx.

由题中条件知 k = 1,现将 10 厘米 n 等分,在每份是恢复力的大小近似地看作不变,并取右端点的力为该小段的力,得功 W 的近似值为

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{10}{n} i \cdot \frac{10}{n},$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$,取极限则得所要求的功

$$W = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{10}{n} i \cdot \frac{10}{n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{100}{n^2} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$= 50(千克厘米).$$

【2519】 直径为20厘米,长为80厘米的圆筒充满压强为10 公斤力/厘米 2 的蒸汽. 假设蒸汽温度不变,要使蒸汽体积减少 $\frac{1}{2}$, 需要耗费多少功?

由玻义耳一马略特定律有PV = C,其中P是气体的压 强,V表示气体的体积,C为常量.

由已知条件可得常量为

$$C = P_0 V_0 = 10 \times \left(\pi \times \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 \times 80\right)$$

= 80000π (千克厘米) = 800π (千克米).

设初始时气体体积为 V_0 ,特区间 $\left[\frac{V_0}{2},V_0\right]$ 分成几个小区间,分点 依次为

$$\frac{V_0}{2}$$
, $\frac{V_0}{2}q$, $\frac{V_0}{2}q^2$, ..., $\frac{V_0}{2}q^i$, ..., $\frac{V_0}{2}q^n = V_0$,

其中
$$q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{V_0}{V_0}} = \sqrt[n]{2}$$
. 由于气体体积从 $\frac{V_0}{2}q^{i+1}$ 减小至 $\frac{V_0}{2}q^i$ 须要

代费功近似值为

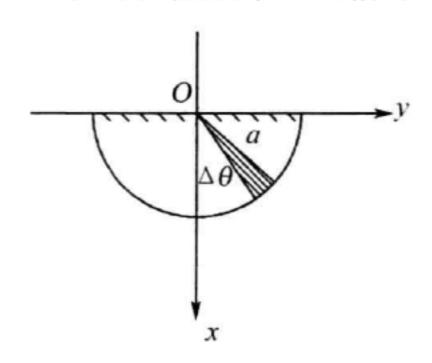
$$\Delta W = P\Delta V = \left[C\left(\frac{V_0}{2}q^i\right)^{-1}\right]\left(\frac{V_0}{2}q^{i+1} - \frac{V_0}{2}q^i\right)$$
,

于是所要求的功为

(*)利用541题的结果.

【2520】 确定具有半径为 a 其直径位于水面上的半圆形垂 直壁上的水压力.

解 半圆形垂直壁形状如图所示,由于对称性,只要计算出作用于四分之一圆上的压力,然后乘以两倍即可.



2520 题图

将四分之一圆等分成几个圆心角为△升的小扇形,作用于该小扇形上的压力的近似值为

$$\frac{1}{2}a^2\Delta\theta \cdot \frac{2}{3}a \cdot \sin\theta_i,$$

其中 $\Delta \theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}, \theta_i = i \frac{\pi}{2n}$. 于是作用在半圆上的压力

$$P = 2 \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} a^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} a \sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{3} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} = \frac{2}{3} a^{3} *.$$

* 利用 2187 题的结果.

【2521】 若下底沉没于水下 c = 20m,求具有下底 a = 10m,上底 b = 6m,高 h = 5m 的梯形垂直壁上的水压力.

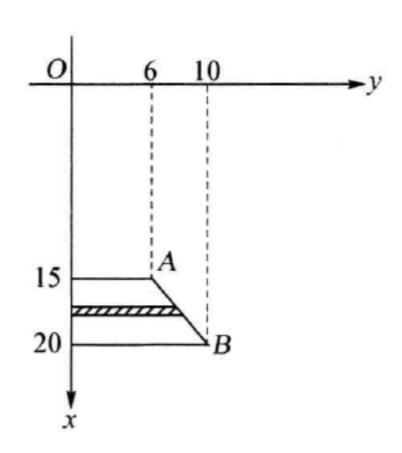
解 建立坐标系如图所示. 其中 AB 所满足的方程为

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x - 6$$

将区间[15,20]n 等分,每份长 $\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$,对应于 Δx 的小条上所受的压力的近似值为

$$\left[\frac{4}{5}\left(15+\frac{5i}{n}\right)-6\right]\left(15+\frac{5i}{n}\right)\frac{5}{n}$$

于是,所要求的压力为



2521 题图

$$P = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \left[\frac{4}{5} \left(15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) - 6 \right] \left(15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) \frac{5}{n}$$

$$= 708 \frac{1}{3} (\text{ pc}) * .$$

* 与 2185 题和 2518 题的作法类似.

作出微分方程式,解决下列问题(2522~2530).

【2522】 点的速度按照 $v = v_0 + at$ 规律变化,问在[0, T] 时段内该点跑出多少路程?

解 设路程为S,由速度的定义有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = v = v_0 + at,$$

即在 dt 时间内经历的路程为

$$ds = (v_0 + at) dt$$

于是所要求的路程

$$S = \int_0^T (v_0 + at) dt = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$
.

【2523】 半径为 R、密度为 δ 的均质球绕其直径以角速度 ω 旋转,求此球的动能.

解 已知半径为R,质量为M的圆盘绕垂直盘心的轴心转动 惯量为 $\frac{1}{2}$ MR^2 . 将本题中的均质球体看作是一系列厚度为 dz 垂直 于 z 轴的圆盘组成均质球体的球面方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$
,

因此圆盘的转动惯量为

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}J_z &= \frac{1}{2} \big[\delta \pi (R^2 - Z^2) \, \mathrm{d}z \big] \cdot (R^2 - Z^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \delta \pi (R^2 - Z^2)^2 \, \mathrm{d}z, \end{split}$$

整个球体的转动惯量为

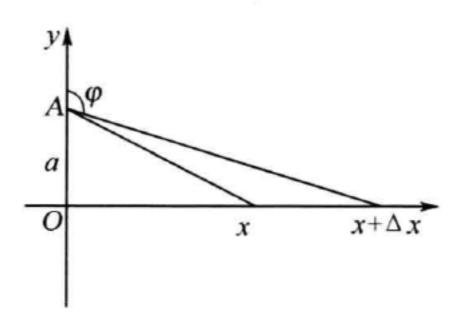
$$J_z = \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta (R^2 - z^2)^2 dz = \frac{8}{15} \pi \delta R^5$$

于是球的转动动能为

$$E=\frac{1}{2}J\omega^2=\frac{4}{15}\pi\delta R^5\omega^2.$$

【2524】 具有不变的线性密度 μ_0 的无限长自然直线以多大的力吸引离此直线的距离为 a、质量为 m 的质点?

解 建立坐标如图所示,其中|AO|=a,由万有引力公式可知引力在坐标轴上一投影为 F_x , F_y ,由于



2524 题图

$$dF_y = k \frac{m\mu_o dx}{(a^2 + x^2)} \cos\varphi = -\frac{km\mu_o a}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx,$$

其中 K 为引力常数.

于是

$$F_{y} = -2km\mu_{o}a \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= -2km\mu_{o}a \frac{x}{a^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = -\frac{2km\mu_{o}}{a},$$

由对称性可知,

$$F_{\tau} = 0$$
,

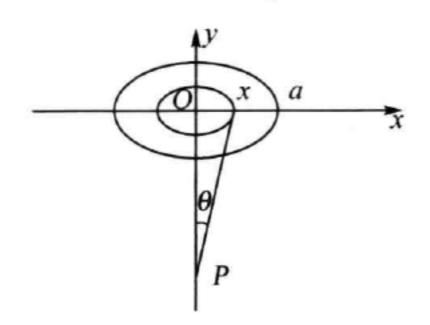
若计算,可得同样结果

$$F_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{km\mu_{o}sin\varphi}{(a^{2} + x^{2})} dx = km\mu_{o} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = 0,$$

由上述分析可知,引力指向 y 轴的负向.

【2525】 计算半径为 a、恒定表面密度为 δ 。的圆形薄板以怎样的力吸引质量为m的质点 P,该质点位于通过薄板中心 Q,并与其平面垂直的垂线上,最短距离 PQ 等于 b.

解 建立坐标如图所示,对于以x为半径的圆环,其质量为 $dm = \delta_0 2\pi x dx$,对质点 P 的引力在y 轴上的投影为



2525 题图

$$dF_y = \frac{km\delta_0 dm}{(b^2 + x^2)}cos\theta = 2km\delta_0 \pi \frac{bx}{(b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx$$

其中 k 为引力常数.

于是

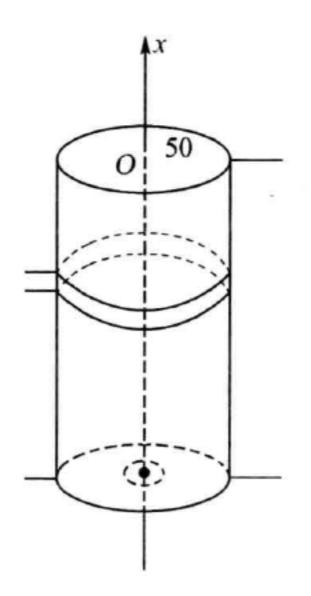
$$F_{y} = 2km\delta_{0}\pi\int_{0}^{a}\frac{bx}{(b^{2}+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}dx} = 2km\delta_{0}\pi\left(1-\frac{b}{\sqrt{b^{2}+a^{2}}}\right),$$

由对称性可知, $F_x = 0$,所以引力指向 y 轴正向.

【2526】 根据托里拆利定律,液体从器皿中流出的速度等于 $v = c\sqrt{2gh}$ (其中 g 为重力加速度,h 为液体表面距离孔口的高度,c = 0.6 为经验系数.)

直径D=1m且高度H=2m的立式圆筒,液体充满后从其底上通过直径为d=1cm的圆孔流出,需要多长时间能流空?

解 建立坐标如图所示. 在 dt 时间内,从圆孔内流出的液体体积为



2526 题图

$$dv = vdt \cdot s = 0.15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt$$

而桶内液体体积的减少量为

$$dv = -\pi(50)^2 dx,$$

其中x随时间t的增大而减小.由于流出的量与桶内减少的量相等,于是有

0.
$$15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt = -\pi (50)^2 dx$$
,

两边积分,得

$$\int_{0}^{t} dt = -\int_{200}^{x} \frac{2500}{0.15} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2gx}},$$

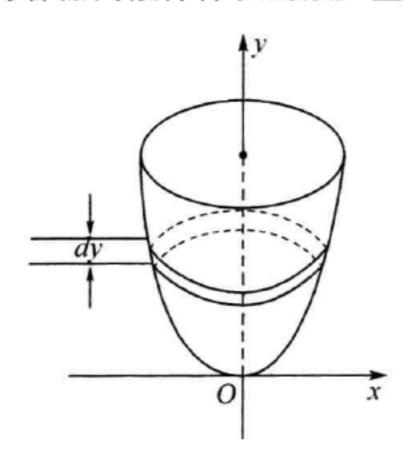
即
$$t = -33333 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{200})$$
,其中 $g = 980$ 厘米 / 秒².

当x = 0时,t表示水流完所需的时间,因此有

$$t \approx \frac{33333\sqrt{200}}{\sqrt{2\times980}} = 10648(秒) \approx 3$$
 小时.

【2527】 作为旋转体的容器应该是什么形状,才能使液体出流时,液体表面是均匀下降的?

解 建立坐标如图所示,设流出孔的半径为单位厘米.与上 题类似,流出的量与容器内液体体积的减少量相等,有



2527 题图

$$\pi x^2 dy = -\pi v dt = -\pi C \sqrt{2gy} dt,$$

即 $dy = -c \sqrt{2g} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2} dt$,其中 c 为实验系数,g 为重力加速

度. 由题意知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{r^2},$$

应等于常数 k,即

$$-c\sqrt{2g}\,\frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2}=k$$

于是 $y = Cx^4$. 其中 C 为常数, 所以容器应当是把曲线 $y = Cx^4$ 绕铅直轴 oy 旋转而得的曲面所构成的.

【2528】 镭在每个时段的分解速度与其现存量成正比. 若在 开始时刻 t = 0 时有镭 Q_0 克,而经过 T = 1600 年后,镭的数量减少一半,求镭的分解规律.

解 设 Q 为镭现存的量,由题意有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}t}=kQ,$$

其中 k 为比例系数,分离变量,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{Q} = k\mathrm{d}t$$
,

两边积分

$$\begin{split} &\int_{Q_0}^{\frac{Q_0}{2}}\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{Q}=\int_0^{1600}k\mathrm{d}t\,,\\ & \overline{Q}_0 = -\frac{\ln 2}{1600}\,,\\ & \overline{P} = \int_{Q_0}^{Q}\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{Q}=-\frac{\ln^2}{1600}\int_0^t\mathrm{d}t\,,\\ & \overline{Q}_0 = -\frac{t}{1600}\ln 2 = \ln 2^{-\frac{t}{1600}}\,, \end{split}$$

所以,镭的分解规律为

$$Q = Q_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{l}{1600}}$$
.

【2529】 对于二阶化学反应过程的情况,物质 A 变成物质 B 的化学反应速度与这两种物质的浓度乘积成正比. 若当 t=0 分钟时,器皿中有 20% 物质 B,而当 t=15 分钟变成 80%,求经过 t=1 小时后器皿中物质 B 的百分比是多少?

解 设X为生成物B的浓度,由题意有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = kx(1-x),$$

其中 k 为比例系数. 分离变量有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1-x)} = k\mathrm{d}t,$$

两边积分

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.8} \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = \int_{0}^{15} k dt,$$
所以 $k = \frac{1}{15} \ln 16.$ 于是
$$\int_{0.2}^{x} \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = \int_{0}^{t} k dt = \frac{t}{15} \ln 16.$$
即 $t = \frac{15}{\ln 16} \ln \frac{4x}{1-x}.$ 将 $t = 60$ 秒代入上式,得 $x = \frac{16^4}{16^4 + 4} = 99.99\%$,

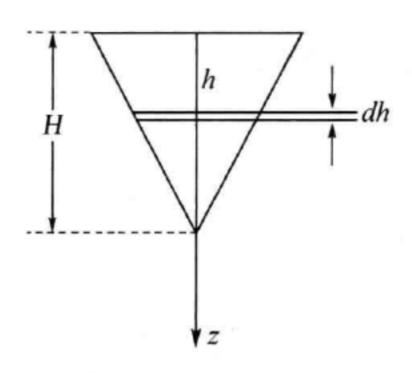
所以经过t=1小时,在容器中所含有物质B的百分比为99.99%.

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【2530】 根据胡克定律,杆件的相对伸长率 ε 与在相应横断面上的应力 σ 成正比,亦即 $\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$,这里 E 为杨氏模量.

若一锥形重杆件的底半径为R、圆锥高为H和比重为 γ ,锥底固定,锥尖向下,求该杆件的伸长.

解 建立坐标如图所示,在z = h截面处对于高度为 dh 的锥体伸长量为 dl,则有 $\varepsilon = \frac{dl}{dh}$. 该处的压力为



2530 题图

$$\delta = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 (H-h)\gamma}{\pi r^2 E} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(H-h)}{E} \gamma,$$

由胡克定律,有

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mathrm{d}l}{\mathrm{d}h} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(H-h)}{E} \gamma,$$

即

$$\mathrm{d}l = \frac{(H-h)}{3E} \gamma \mathrm{d}h.$$

于是,圆锥形重棒总的伸长量为

$$l = \int_0^H \frac{(H-h)\gamma}{3E} dh = \frac{\gamma H^2}{6E}.$$

§ 11. 定积分的近似计算方法

1. **矩形公式** 若函数 y = y(x) 在有穷区间[a,b] 是连续的且可微分足够次数,且 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a + ih(i = 0,1,\dots,n), y_i$

$$= y(x_i), 则 \int_a^b y(x) dx = h(y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + R_n,$$

其中 $R_n = \frac{(b-a)h}{2} y'(\xi) (a \leq \xi \leq b).$

2. 梯形公式 用同样的记号有:

$$\int_{b}^{a} y(x) dx = h\left(\frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}\right) + R_n,$$

其中
$$R_n = -\frac{(b-a)h^2}{12}f''(\xi')(a \leqslant \xi' \leqslant b).$$

3. 抛物线公式(辛普森公式) 假定 n=2k,得

$$\int_{a}^{b} y(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{2k}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2k-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2k-2})] + R_n,$$

其中
$$R_n = -\frac{(b-a)h^4}{180}f^{(4)}(\xi'')(a \leqslant \xi'' \leqslant b).$$

以下 2531 题至 2545 题是利用矩形公式,梯形公式及抛物线公式,求定积分的近值. 我们这里略去详细解答,有兴趣的读者可利用计算机进行近似计算.

【2531】 运用矩形公式(n = 12),近似计算 $\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$. 并把结果与精确答案比较.

解 按矩形公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx \approx \frac{\pi}{6} (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7 + y_8 + y_9 + y_{10} + y_{11})$$

\approx -6.1390,

实际上

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = -x \cos \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos x dx \approx -6.2832.$$

利用梯形公式计算下列积分并评估它们的误差(2532 ~ 2534).

[2532]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} (n=8).$$

解 按梯形公式得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} \approx h\left(\frac{y_{0}+y_{8}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{7} y_{i}\right)$$

$$= 0.125(0.75+4.8029) \approx 0.69412.$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{12 \times 8^2} \cdot \frac{2}{(1+\xi)^3} \right| \quad (0 \leqslant \xi \leqslant 1).$$

于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 8^2} < 0.0027 = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

实际上

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 \approx 0.69315.$$

[2533]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} (n=12).$$

解 由梯形公式得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}} \approx h\left(\frac{y_{0}+y_{12}}{2}+\sum_{i=1}^{11} y_{i}\right)$$

$$= 0.08333(0.75+9.27258) \approx 0.83518,$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{12 \times 12^2} \cdot \frac{12\xi^4 - 6\xi}{(1 + \xi^3)^3} \right| \quad (0 \leqslant \xi \leqslant 1),$$

利用求极值的方法,估计得 $\left|\frac{12\xi^4-6\xi}{(1+\xi^3)^3}\right|$ 在 $\left[0,1\right]$ 上不超过 2, 于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 12^2} < 0.00116 = 1.16 \times 10^{-3}$$
,

实际上,

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}} = \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^{2}}{x^{2}-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{0}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.83565.$$

① 利用 1881 题的结果.

[2534]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} x} dx \quad (n = 6).$$

解 按梯形公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} x} dx \approx h \left(\frac{y_{0} + y_{6}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{5} y_{i} \right)$$

$$= 0.2618(0.9330 + 4.6722)$$

$$\approx 1.4674,$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3}{12 \times 6^2} |y''(\xi)|,$$

其中
$$y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x}$$
, $0 \le \xi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$. 利用 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \le y \le 1$ 及 $y^2 = 1$

$$\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x$$
 依次求导得 | y'' | $\leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$. 于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{\pi^3}{8 \times 12 \times 6^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} < 2.59 \times 10^{-3}.$$

利用辛普森公式计算积分(2135~2539).

[2535]
$$\int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{x} dx$$
 $(n=4).$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{x} dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_4) + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} [4 + 4(1.732 + 2.646) + 2(2.236)]$$

$$\approx 17.323.$$

实际上,

$$\int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{9} = \frac{52}{3} \approx 17.333.$$

[2536]
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} \, dx \quad (n = 6).$$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} dx$$

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{18} [(2+1.414) + 4(1.966 + 1.732 + 1.461) + 2(1.871 + 1.581)]$$

 $\approx 5.4025.$

[2537]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad (n = 10).$$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\approx \frac{h}{3} \left[(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{60} \left[(1 + 0.63662) + 4(0.99589 + 0.96340 + 0.90032 + 0.81033 + 0.69865) + 2(0.98363 + 0.93549 + 0.85839 + 0.75683) \right]$$

$$\approx 1.37076.$$

[2538]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)} \quad (n=6).$$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} [(1+1.4427) + 4(1.0812 + 1.2332 + 1.3748) + 2(1.1587 + 1.3051)]$$

$$\approx 1.2293.$$

【2539】 运用 n = 10, 计算卡塔兰常数:

$$G = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx.$$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$G \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9)]$$

$$+2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{30}(1.78540 + 18.32888 + 7.36476)$$
 $\approx 0.91597.$

【2540】 利用公式 $\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$,计算数 π ,精度到 10^{-5} .

解
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{36} [(y_0 + y_{12}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9 + y_{11})$$

$$+ 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8 + y_{10})] = 0.785398$$

所以

 $\pi \approx 0.785398 \times 4 = 3.14159$,精确到 0.00001.

【2541】 计算 $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$,精度到 0.001.

解
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{18} [(y_{0} + y_{6}) + 4(y_{1} + y_{3} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{2} + y_{4})]$$

$$\approx 1.463.$$

【2542】 计算
$$\int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$$
,精度到 10^{-4} .

解 本题不能直接利用辛普森公式计算,因为被积函数 $(e^x - 1)\ln\frac{1}{x}$ 的四阶导函数在 x = 0 的右近旁无界,故不能估数 出误差.用台劳公式计算,其计算及估计误差都很简单.可以通过 改变被积函数或把其积分区间分为两个间接利用辛普森公式来求定积分的近似值.由于本题解答较为繁琐,故略去,有兴趣的同学可以尝试作答.

【2543】 计算概率积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx$$
,精度到 0.001.

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{1-t}\right)^{2}} \frac{1}{(1-t)^{2}} dt \approx 0.88627.$$

【2544】 近似地求出其半轴为 a = 10 和 b = 6 的椭圆的周长.

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \sin^{2} t} dt$$

$$\approx \frac{h}{3} \left[(y_{0} + y_{6}) + 4(y_{1} + y_{3} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{2} + y_{4}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{36} (1 + 0.6 + 3.913 + 3.293 + 2.539 + 1.833 + 1.422)$$

$$\approx 1.276$$

所以,椭圆周长近似值为

$$S = 40 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \sin^{2} t} \, dt \approx 40 \times 1.276 = 51.04.$$

【2545】 取 $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{3}$,按点绘制函数图形:

$$y = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi).$$

解 令 n = 2k = 6 按辛普森公式求出 $y = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$.

当
$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 时,由于 $h = \frac{\pi}{18}$,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx \frac{\pi}{54} (1 + 0.827 + 3.980 + 3.820 + 3.511 + 1.960 + 1.841)$$

$$\approx 0.99.$$

当
$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 时,由于 $h = \frac{\pi}{9}$,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} dt \approx \frac{\pi}{27} (1+0.413+3.919+3.308+2.257 +1.841+1.411)$$

$$\approx 1.65.$$

选取不同的 h,类似可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.85; \qquad \int_0^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.72$$

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$$\int_0^{\frac{5\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.52; \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.42.$$

如下图表所示:

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π
У	0	0.99	1.65	1.85	1.72	1.52	1.42

